Malawi

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Malawi MDG Endline Survey 2014

National Statistical Office of Malawi

Malawi

MDG Endline Survey 2014

Main Report

June 2015

The Malawi MDG Endline Survey (MES) was carried out in 2013-14 by National Statistical Office as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and John Hopkins University-World Health Organization (JHU-WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), SAVE the Children Malawi and the Government of Malawi provided financial support.

The global MICS programme which the MES is part of was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to collect internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The basic objective of the MES 2014 is to provide information on indicators for monitoring progress of attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and other development programmes. Through collection and calculation of status of indicators of the Millennium Development Goals and other key social statistics indicators, the MES data will also be used to update the socio-economic database for policy and research.

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Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population, Malawi MDG Endline Survey, 2014

Survey implementation			
Sample frame	2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five
- Updated	September 2013		
Interviewer training	November 2013	**Fieldwork**	Nov 2013 – Apr 2014
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	28,479	- Eligible	19,285
- Occupied	27,030	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	18,981
- Interviewed	26,713	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.4
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.8		
Women		Men	
- Eligible for interviews	25,430	- Eligible for interviews	7,818
- Interviewed	24,230	- Interviewed	6,842
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.3	- Response rate (Per cent)	87.5

Survey population			
Average household size	4.5	**Percentage of population living in**	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	13.8
- Age 5	16.0	- Rural areas	86.2
- Age 18	54.0		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	30.9	- Northern Region	12.2
		- Central Region	39.5
		- Southern Region	48.3

Housing characteristics	
Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	9.5
- Finished floor	25.4
- Finished roofing	41.5
- Finished walls	66.6
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.4

Household or personal assets	
Percentage of households that own	
- A television	11.1
- A refrigerator	5.1
- Agricultural land	85.4
- Farm animals/livestock	55.6
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
- Mobile phone	48.6
- Car or truck	2.0

Summary Table of Findings[1]

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Malawi MDG Endline Survey, 2014

CHILD MORTALITY

Early childhood mortality[a]

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
1.1		Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	29
1.2	**MDG 4.2**	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	53
1.3		Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	24
1.4		Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	33
1.5	**MDG 4.1**	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	85

[a] Rates refer to the 5-year period preceding the survey.

NUTRITION

Nutritional status

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
2.1a	**MDG 1.8**	Underweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.1b		(a) Moderate and severe	(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	16.7
		(b) Severe	(b) minus three standard deviations (severe)	3.7
			of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	
2.2a		Stunting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.2b		(a) Moderate and severe	(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	42.4
		(b) Severe	(b) minus three standard deviations (severe)	16.3
			of the median height for age of the WHO standard	
2.3a		Wasting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.3b		(a) Moderate and severe	(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	3.8
		(b) Severe	(b) minus three standard deviations (severe)	1.1
			of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	
2.4		Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	5.1

[1] See Appendix E for a detailed description of MICS indicators

Breastfeeding and infant feeding			
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	97.8
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	74.5
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	70.2
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	80.1
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	97.2
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	75.4
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	24.1
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	84.1
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	88.6
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	12.5
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	46.8
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	26.6
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	15.0 5.2
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	4.2
Salt iodization			
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate	43.0
2.S1		Percentage of households with salt testing with any iodate	77.9
Low-birthweight			
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	12.9
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	87.5

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	96.4
3.2		Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	87.5
3.3 3.5 3.6		Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	90.5
3.4	**MDG 4.3**	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	85.1
3.S1		PCV immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of PCV vaccine (PCV3) by their first birthday	87.4
3.S2		ROTA immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second dose of ROTA vaccine (ROTA2) by their first birthday	60.3
3.8		Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (excluding recently introduced ROTA and PCV)	71.5
3.S3			Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (including recently introduced ROTA and PCV)	38.5

Tetanus toxoid

3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	89.7

Diarrhoea

-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	24.1
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	67.0
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	23.0
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	48.5

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms

-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	7.8
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	68.2
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	45.7

Solid fuel use

3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	98.3

Malaria / Fever				
MICS Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
-		Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	37.2
3.16a 3.16b		Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	 80.2 33.9
3.17a 3.17b		Household vector control	Percentage of households (a) with at least one ITN or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months (b) with at least one ITN for every two people or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months	 81.9 39.9
3.18	**MDG 6.7**	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the previous night	65.5
3.19		Population that slept under an ITN	Percentage of household members who slept under an ITN the previous night	53.3
3.20		Care-seeking for fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	74.9
3.21		Malaria diagnostics usage	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	41.5
3.22	**MDG 6.8**	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	39.1
3.23		Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	88.3
3.24		Pregnant women who slept under an ITN	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	60.8
3.25		Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, to prevent malaria during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth in the last 2 years	19.3

WATER AND SANITATION				
MICS Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
4.1	**MDG 7.8**	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	86.2
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	27.8
4.3	**MDG 7.9**	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	40.6
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	88.2
4.5		Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	4.2
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	56.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception and unmet need

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	5.0
5.1	**MDG 5.4**	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	143
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	31.3
5.3	**MDG 5.3**	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	58.6
5.4	**MDG 5.6**	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	19.4

Maternal and newborn health

5.5a 5.5b	**MDG 5.5** **MDG 5.5**	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	 96.1 44.7
5.6		Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	29.0
5.7	**MDG 5.2**	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	87.4
5.8		Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	88.9
5.9		Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	5.1

Post-natal health checks

5.10		Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	94.3
5.11		Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	81.3
5.12		Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	75.0

Maternal mortality

5.13	**MDG 5.1**	Maternal mortality ratio	Deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within two months after delivery or termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 births within the 7-year period preceding the survey	574

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	39.2
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	29.3
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	3.0
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	9.6
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	1.2
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	45.2
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	37.1
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	59.8

LITERACY AND EDUCATION[A]

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
7.1	**MDG 2.3**	Literacy rate among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education (a) women (b) men	 72.4 77.8
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	17.7
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first class of primary school	79.5
7.4	**MDG 2.1**	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ISCED	Percentage of children of primary school age (6-11) currently attending primary (Standard 1-6) or secondary school (Standard 7-8 + Form 1-4)	93.2
7.S1		Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) National	Percentage of children of primary school age (6-13) currently attending primary (Standard 1-8) or secondary school (Form 1-4)	93.6
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ISCED	Percentage of children of secondary school age (12-17) currently attending secondary school or higher (Standard 7 or higher)	33.1
7.S2		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) National	Percentage of children of secondary school age (14-17) currently attending secondary school or higher (Form 1 or higher)	15.9
7.6	**MDG 2.2**	Children reaching last class of primary ISCED	Percentage of children entering the first class of primary school who eventually reach last class (Standard 6)	87.8
7.S3		Children reaching last class of primary National	Percentage of children entering the first class of primary school who eventually reach last class (Standard 8)	75.8
7.7		Primary completion rate (Standard 1-6) ISCED	Number of children attending the last class of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final class of primary school)	86.5

LITERACY AND EDUCATION[A]

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
7.S4		Primary completion rate (Standard 1-8) National	Number of children attending the last class of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final class of primary school)	45.7
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school (Standard 6 to Standard 7) ISCED	Number of children attending the last class of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first class of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the class of primary school during the previous school year	93.4
7.S5		Transition rate to secondary school (Standard 8 to Form 1) National	Number of children attending the last class of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first class of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last class of primary school during the previous school year	57.8
7.9	**MDG 3.1**	Gender parity index (primary school) (Standard 1-6) ISCED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.01
7.S6		Gender parity index (primary school) (Standard 1-8) National	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.01
7.10	**MDG 3.1**	Gender parity index (secondary school) (Standard 7-8 + Form 1-4) ISCED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.04
7.S7		Gender parity index (secondary school) (Form 1-4) National	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.22

[A] In Malawi, children enter primary school at age 6 and secondary school at age 14. Primary school comprises 8 classes (Standard 1-8) and secondary school comprises 4 (Form 1-4). The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) comprises the following three levels: (i) Primary (ISCED 1): age 6-11, Standard 1-6; (ii) Lower Secondary (ISCED 2): age 12-15, Standard 7-8 + Form 1-2; (iii) Higher Secondary (ISCED 3): age 16-17, Form 3-4. Indicators labelled "ISCED" calculate Primary school indicators based on Primary 1-6, whereas Primary 7 and 8 and included in secondary school. Indicators labelled national and marked with "S" are based on the national education system, which includes Primary 7-8 in primary school indicators.

CHILD PROTECTION			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
Child labour			
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	39.3
Child discipline			
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	72.4
Early marriage and polygyny			
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	 10.3 1.5
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) Women (b) Men	 49.9 9.1
8.6	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) Women (b) Men	 28.4 2.6
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union (a) Women (b) Men	 13.8 8.3
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	 7.8 10.4
Attitudes towards domestic violence			
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food (a) Women (b) Men	 12.9 8.0
Children's living arrangements			
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	16.7
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	11.6
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	3.8

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
-		Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS	
			(a) Women	99.0
			(b) Men	99.4
9.1	**MDG 6.3**	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	
			(a) Women	44.2
			(b) Men	51.1
9.2		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
			(a) Women	68.4
			(b) Men	61.2
9.3		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV	
			(a) Women	13.5
			(b) Men	24.9

HIV testing

9.4		People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	
			(a) Women	94.7
			(b) Men	95.2
9.5		People who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	
			(a) Women	43.3
			(b) Men	40.0
9.6		Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	
			(a) Women	54.5
			(b) Men	44.8
9.7		HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	88.7
9.8		HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	91.2

Sexual behaviour				
9.9		Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex	
			(a) Women	63.2
			(b) Men	40.8
9.10		Sex before age 15 among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	
			(a) Women	14.7
			(b) Men	18.2
9.11		Age-mixing among sexual partners	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	8.9
9.12		Multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
			(a) Women	0.9
			(b) Men	10.7
9.13		Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	
			(a) Women	35.4
			(b) Men	35.4
9.14		Sex with non-regular partners	Percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	
			(a) Women	14.0
			(b) Men	39.0
9.15	**MDG 6.2**	Condom use with non-regular partners	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	
			(a) Women	57.2
			(b) Men	69.9
Orphans				
9.16	**MDG 6.4**	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents divided by proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	0.96
Male circumcision				
9.17		Male circumcision	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	27.5

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

Access to mass media

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	
		(a) Women	3.8
		(b) Men	10.7
10.S1		Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine or listen to the radio or watch television (ANY MEDIA)	
		(a) Women	49.8
		(b) Men	73.1

Use of information/communication technology

10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	3.4
		(b) Men	9.3
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	3.9
		(b) Men	12.1

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	
		(a) Women	88.7
		(b) Men	89.4
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	
		(a) Women	89.2
		(b) Men	86.9
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	
		(a) Women	50.2
		(b) Men	52.1

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	
		(a) Women	0.5
		(b) Men	11.7
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	
		(a) Women	0.1
		(b) Men	2.7

Alcohol use

12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	
		(a) Women	1.3
		(b) Men	22.7
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	
		(a) Women	0.4
		(b) Men	2.9

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List of Abbreviations

ACT	Artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AL	Artemether-Lumefantrine
ANC	Antenatal care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASAQ	Amodiaquine and Artesunate
ASFRs	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EA	Enumeration Area
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
EMTC	Elimination of Mother to child Transmission
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GAPPD	Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea
GARPR	Global Aids Response Progress Reporting
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMAP	Global Malaria Action Plan
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GVAP	Global Vaccination Action Plan
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IRS	indoor residual spraying
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Device
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JHU	Johns Hopkins University
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDHS	Malawi Demographic Health Survey
MDHS	Malawi Demographic and Healthy Survey
MES	Malawi MDG Endline Survey
MFA	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS5	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPRS	Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NITWG	New Born Indicators Technical Working Group
NMCP	National Malaria Control Program
NMSP	National Malaria Strategic Plan
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
PNC	Post Natal Health Checks
PPM	Parts Per Million

PCV	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
ROTA	Rotavirus
SP	Sulfadoxide-pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization

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Mercy Kanyuka (Mrs.)
COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS

Executive Summary

The MES 2014 is a nationally representative sample survey encompassing a total of 28,479 households and involving women age 15-49 years, men age 15-49 years and children 0-5 years in 1,140 clusters. One third of the households in the sample were selected for male survey. The survey used a two-stage sample based on the 2008 Census of Population and Housing and has been designed to provide estimates of key indicators for the rural and urban areas in Malawi, the three Regions, and the 27 districts (except Likoma). The objective of the survey is to provide information on indicators for monitoring progress of attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and other development programmes.

The survey was carried out in 2013-14 by the National Statistical Office (NSO) with financial support from United States Agency for International Development (USAID), John Hopkins University-World Health Organization (JHU-WHO), Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), SAVE the Children International and the Government of Malawi. Technical support was provided by UNICEF. Fieldwork was carried out by 32 mobile interviewing teams. The results pertain to the period between December 2013 and April 2014, when the field work was conducted.

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Of the 28,479 households selected for the sample, 27,030 were occupied. Of these, 26,713 were interviewed, giving a response rate of 98.8 percent. In the households interviewed, 25,430 women age 15-49 years were eligible for interviews and of these 24,230 were interviewed producing a response rate of 95.3 percent. For the male survey, 7,818 men age 15-49 years were identified, and 6,842 successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 87.5 percent. Concerning children under the age of 5 years, 19,285 were eligible, for whom responses were obtained from their mother or caregiver in 18,981 complete interviews, giving a response rate of 98 percent.

Overall, 86 percent of the household population resides in rural areas, while 14 percent lives in urban areas. The average household size is 4.5 persons. Twenty-seven percent of households in Malawi are headed by women. The age structure of the population indicates that a larger proportion of the population falls into the younger age groups for each sex. Children under age 15 years constitute 48 percent of the total population. In Malawi, 31 percent of women age 15-49 years have given birth at least once in the last 2 years preceding the survey. With respect to education level, the results show that 12 percent of female household members in Malawi have never been to school, the proportion among males is 5 percent.

In Malawi, only 10 percent of households have electricity with the proportion of households with electricity much higher in urban areas (46 percent) than in rural area (3 percent).

According to area of residence, rural areas have a higher proportion of people in the poorest, second, middle and fourth quintiles compared with urban areas. Seventy-eight percent of the population in urban areas is in the highest quintile compared with only 11 percent of the population in rural areas.

CHILD MORTALITY

Identifying groups of children with the highest risk of dying enables policy makers and programme planners to better channel resources and efforts to improve child survival and lower the exposure of infants and young children to risk. In the MES 2014, infant and under-five mortality rates were calculated from mother's birth history information using the direct method of estimation. Data from the MES 2014 show that in the five-years before the survey, neonatal mortality was at 29 per 1,000 live births, while post-neonatal mortality rate was at 24 per 1,000 live births. With an under-five mortality of 85 deaths per 1,000 live births and infant mortality of 53 deaths per 1,000 live births occurring before they reach their first birthday. During the last 15 years there has been some improvement for infant, child and under-five mortality. For example during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey, under-five mortality was at 146 deaths per 1,000, and 85 per 1,000 live births during the recent five-year period. While there is improvement in the general infant and under-five mortality, the rate of improvement in neonatal and post-neonatal mortality is slower.

NUTRITION

Nutritional status of children

The MES 2014 collected data on nutritional status of children by measuring height and weight of children under 5 in sampled households. These measurements were compared against the World Health Organization (WHO) growth standard for children under 5. The four anthropometric indices of nutritional status used to assess the nutritional status of children in this report are weight-for-age (underweight); height-for-age (stunting); weight-for-height (wasting) and overweight.

At national level, 17 percent of children under five years old in Malawi are moderately or severely underweight and four percent are severely underweight. Forty-two percent of children are severely or moderately stunted (or too short for their age) and 16 percent are severely stunted. Four percent of children are severely or moderately wasted (or too thin for their height) and one percent are severely wasted. Five percent of children are overweight (or too heavy for their height).

Low birth weight

Eighty-eight percent of last live-born children in the last 2 years preceding the survey were weighed at birth. Out of those weighed, about 13 percent are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams. The percentage of children with a low birth weight is slightly higher among children whose birth order is 1, younger mothers (those less than 20 years), mothers with no education as well as in households in poorest wealth quintile.

Breastfeeding practices

Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Malawi, with 98 percent of women with a live birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey reporting having breastfed their last live-born child at any time. Exclusive breastfeeding of babies under the age of 6 months is recommended. Seventy percent of children aged 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed and 80 percent predominantly breastfed. Among children under age 3, the median duration for any breastfeeding is 24 months, 4 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 5 months for predominant breastfeeding. Bottle-feeding in uncommon in Malawi. Use of feeding bottles in children age 0-23 months is at four percent.

Salt iodization

In 83 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodate content. In 43 percent of households, salt was

found to contain 15ppm or more of iodine while proportion of households with salt testing with any iodate (i.e. greater than 0 ppm) was 78 percent. Eight-eight percent of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt as compared with 76 percent of households in rural areas.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations

The percentage of children age 12-23 months who had all the recommended vaccinations including ROTA and PCV by first birthday is 39 percent and the percentage of children age 12-23 months who had all the recommended vaccinations excluding ROTA and PCV by first birthday is 71 percent. Approximately 96 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months. The coverage of the first dose of DPT-HepB-Hib vaccine was 97 percent, for the second dose was 96 percent and for the third dose was 90 percent. Ninety-six percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 88 percent by the third dose. The coverage of the PCV ranges from 95 percent for the first dose, 93 percent for the second, and 87 percent for the third dose. The coverage of ROTA vaccine is 64 percent for the first dose and 60 percent for the second dose.

Neonatal tetanus protection

The MES 2014 results indicate that the protection against tetanus among women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years is relatively high in Malawi, at 90 percent.

Care of child illness

Overall, 24 percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, 8 percent symptoms of ARI, and 37 percent an episode of fever.

Of those children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhoea, 49 percent received ORT (ORS packet, increased fluid) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea.

Of those with ARI symptoms, 46 percent were treated with antibiotics.

Solid fuel use

Use of solid fuel increases the risk of other illnesses including ARI and pneumonia. In Malawi, 98 percent of all the households use solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (84 percent). Use of solid fuels is higher in rural areas, where they are used by almost all of the household members (99 percent) compared to urban areas (90 percent). Although use of solid fuel in rural areas is higher than in urban areas still, a large majority of the population uses solid fuels for cooking in both urban and rural areas. The main difference though is in the type of fuel used: while in rural areas 93 percent of household members use wood as cooking fuel, in urban areas the main cooking fuel used is charcoal (60 percent of households).

Malaria

The use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) is a primary health intervention proven to reduce malaria transmission. Nearly four in every five (78 percent) households in Malawi own at least one ITN, and about one-third (34 percent) households have at least one ITN for every two household members.

Slightly more than half (53 percent) of the household members slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey. The percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey was 66 percent while the percentage of pregnant mothers who slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey was 61 percent.

Approximately one-fifth (19 percent) of pregnant women age 15-49 received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar (Intermittent preventive treatment), at least one of which during antenatal care visits.

WATER AND SANITATION

Use of Improved water sources

Eighty-six percent of the population in Malawi use improved water sources (piped water, tube well or borehole, protected well, protected spring). The main improved source of drinking water in Malawi is tube-well/borehole (63 percent) followed by public tap/stand-pipe (11 percent). The situation in rural areas, with 84 percent having access to improved water sources, differs markedly from urban areas where almost all (99 percent) of the household members use improved drinking water source.

Twenty-eight percent of household members in households using an unimproved source of drinking water use appropriate water treatment methodologies. The main water treatment methods used by household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources are adding bleach or chlorine (15 percent) and boiling (6 percent). Eighty percent of the household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources do not use any water treatment method.

Use of improved sanitation

Only 41 percent of the household members in Malawi are using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared. In rural areas the percentage is 39 percent compared to 49 percent in urban areas. Fifteen percent of households from the poorest wealth index quintile have no sanitary facility but use the bush or fields to dispose of excreta.

Handwashing

A specific place for handwashing was observed in only 11 percent of the households, and in only four percent of them there was water and soap available for appropriate handwashing.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

The fertility rate among women 15-49 years in Malawi for the three years before the survey is estimated at 5 children per woman. Specific fertility arrives at its peak among women 20-24 years old. Among adolescents 15-19 years old, the age-specific fertility rate (adolescent birth rate) is 143. As expected, fertility is strongly associated with education and wealth status. The total fertility rate (TFR) decreases dramatically from 6.1 for women with no education to 3.5 for women with secondary education. The TFR for women in the poorest quintile is 6.4 births per woman, compared with 3.3 births for women in the richest quintile.

Early childbearing

Regarding early child bearing, 24 percent of women aged 15-19 years already had one birth; 6 percent are pregnant with their first child, and 30 percent begun childbearing. Early childbearing is more prevalent among rural women than urban women and young women with no education.

Contraception

Over half of the women 15-49 years who are currently married use any contraception method (59 percent). The most popular method are the Injectables which are used by 32 percent of currently married women in Malawi followed by the female sterilization which is used by one in married women (10 percent). Adolescents are far less likely to use modern contraception than older women. About 39 percent of women age 15-19 married or in union currently use a modern method of contraception compared to 57 percent of 20-24 year olds, while the use of modern contraception among older women age 45-49 years is 49 percent.

Unmet need

The overall unmet need for contraception, or the proportion of married women 15-49 years willing to stop having children though not using contraceptives, is 19 percent. Unmet need for spacing and limiting among currently married women is 12 percent and 7 percent respectively.

Antenatal care

Coverage of antenatal care by skilled personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife) is at 96 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy, and at 45 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least four times by any provider.

Assistance at delivery

Most of the births (87 percent) occurring in the two years preceding the survey were assisted by a skilled attendant. Deliveries by traditional birth attendants were more common among women with no education (4 percent) and among women in the lower wealth quintiles. Delivery by Caesarean-section occurred in 5 percent of births.

Maternal mortality

Data on the survival of respondents' sisters were used to calculate a maternal mortality ratio for the7-year period before the survey, cantered in md-2007. Using direct estimation procedures, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is estimated to be 574.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood care and education

Thirty-nine percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organized early childhood education programme with attendance as high as 66 percent in urban areas, compared to 36 percent in rural areas.

Developmental status of children

Young children's development in four key domains was assessed in the survey: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development and learning (ability to follow simple instructions, ability to occupy herself/himself independently). The Early Child Development Index (ECDI) is the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. In Malawi, 60 percent of children aged 36-59 months are found to be developmentally on track.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among young people

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy

measure of social progress and economic achievement. The MES 2014 results show that 72 percent of young women 15-24 years and 78 percent of young men 15-24 in Malawi are literate.

School attendance

The primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) is 94 percent. In urban areas, the net attendance ratio (adjusted) is 98 percent compared to 93 percent in rural areas. The secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) is only 16 percent, which is 44 percent in urban areas compared to 11 percent in rural areas.

Primary and secondary school participation

Seventy-six percent of children entering first class of primary school (Standard 1) reach the last class (Standard 8). The primary school completion rate is 46 percent. While the transition rate to secondary school is 58 percent. The gender parity index is 1.01 in primary school and 1.22 in secondary school.

CHILD PROTECTION

Child labour

About 39 percent of children age 5-17 years are involved in child labour while 35 percent were working under hazardous conditions. More male children (42 percent) compared with female children (37 percent) were engaged in child labour. Forty-six percent of children whose mothers' have no education as compared with nine percent of children whose mothers' have higher education were engaged in child labour.

Child discipline

Seventy-two percent of children aged 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month preceding the survey, and of these six percent were subjected to severe physical punishment.

Early marriage and polygyny

About one in four (28 percent) young women age 15-19 years are currently married. The proportion of currently married young women ranges from 24 percent in the Central Region to 33 percent in the Southern Region. Young women in rural areas (21 percent) are more likely to be currently married than their urban counterparts (30 percent).

Overall, 14 percent of all currently married women are in polygynous unions. In general, women in older age groups, living in rural areas or the Northern Region, with no education and in the poorest wealth quintile are also more likely to be in polygynous union. Data on polygynous unions among currently married men show that 8 percent report being in polygynous unions.

Attitudes toward domestic violence

Overall, 13 percent of women in Malawi feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations: 1) if she goes out without telling him, 2) she neglects the children, 3) she argues with him, 4) she refuses sex with him and 5) she burns the food. The justification of wife-beating is more present among rural dwellers (14 percent) compared with urban dwellers (9 percent).

Children's living arrangements

Fifty-nine percent of children aged 0-17 years live with both their parents while 22 percent live with their mothers only and two percent live with their fathers only. Nearly 11 percent of children whose parents are alive live with neither of their biological parents. About 12 percent of children have at

least one or both parents dead (orphanhood). Four percent of children have one or both parents living abroad. The percentage of at least one parent abroad is much higher in Northern Region (eight percent) and among children in the richest household population (five percent).

HIV AND AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Knowledge about HIV transmission and misconceptions about HIV

In Malawi, the knowledge of HIV and AIDS by men and women is almost universal (99 percent). However, the percentage of men and women that know both of the main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 65 percent for women and 71 percent for men. Further, about 87 percent of women and 89 percent of men know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 70 percent of women and 77 percent of men know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission.

About 44 percent of women age 15-24 years and slightly more than half of men (51 percent) age 15-24 years have comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS.

HIV testing

Ninety-five percent of both women and men age 15-49 know where to be tested for HIV. Slightly more women (43 percent) than men (40 percent) of age 15-49 have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months preceding the survey and know the results of their most recent test.

Results on HIV testing and counselling indicate that 89 percent of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey received counselling on HIV during ANC for their most recent birth. About 91 percent of the women were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results.

Sexual behaviour related to HIV transmission

Men age 15-49 years were reported more likely to have multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months preceding the survey with 11 percent compared to 0.9 percent for women of the same age.

Nine percent of women age 15-24 years reported having had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older.

The percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who reported having had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months preceding the survey was 14 percent for women and 39 percent for men. About 57 percent of young women and 70 percent of young men reported condom use with non-regular partners in the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Male circumcision

The Malawi government has included and is actively promoting male medical circumcision as one of the strategies to prevent the further spread of HIV infection. About 28 percent of men age 15-49 are circumcised. There are marked differences in prevalence according to regions, ethnicity of household head and religion. Circumcision is prevalent in the Southern Region (45 percent) and lowest in the Northern Region (6 percent).

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Access to mass media

About 4 percent of women age 15-49 years and 11 percent of men age 15-49 years are exposed to all three media (newspaper, radio and Television) at least once a week. The percentage of women

and men age 15-49 years who are exposed to any of the three media (newspaper, radio and Television) is 50 percent and 73 percent respectively. For both sexes, radio is the most predominant media (45 percent of women and 68 percent of men listen to the radio at least once a week).

Use of information/communication technology

Three percent of young women age 15-24 years and 9 percent of young men age 15-24 years used a computer during the 12 months prior to the survey while about 4 percent of young women and 12 percent of young men age 15-24 years had used the internet in the last 12 months prior to the survey. For both sexes, the use of computer and internet are strongly correlated with educational level, wealth quintiles and urban residence.

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Overall, 89 percent of young women age 15-24 years and 89 percent of young men age 15-24 years in Malawi are satisfied with life. The proportion of young women and young men who are satisfied with life is higher in urban areas (93 percent each) than in rural areas (88 percent).

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco use

Use of tobacco products is more common among men than among women in Malawi. Twelve percent of men and less than one percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month before the survey. Three percent of men smoked a whole cigarette before age 15. The highest proportion of tobacco use among women is found in the Southern Region (2 percent), while the highest proportion of tobacco use among men is found in the Central Region (29 percent).

Alcohol use

Nearly one-quarter (23 percent) of men age 15-49 years and one percent of women age 15-49 years had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month. In addition, three percent of men and less than one percent of women had at least one alcoholic drink before the age of 15. On the other hand, 95 percent of women and 56 percent of men reported that they had never had an alcoholic drink.

I. Introduction

Background

This report is based on the Malawi MDG Endline Survey 2014, conducted in 2013-2014 by the National Statistical Office. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also comitted themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

"…We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions…" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action of the World Fit for Children (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"… As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

"…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

For almost one and half decades now, Malawi has been implementing medium term strategies whose objective is to reduce poverty through sustainable economic growth and infrastructure development. All the medium term strategies including the current one, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS), have incorporated the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In this respect, implementation of the MGDS simultaneously addresses the MDGs given that they are localized in the national development plans.

The MES 2014 is expected to contribute to the evidence base of several other important initiatives, including 'Committing to Child Survival: **A Promise Renewed**,' a global movement to end child deaths from preventable causes, and 'the accountability framework proposed by the **Commission on Information and Accountability for the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health**.'

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

Survey Objectives

The 2014 MES has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Malawi
- To generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally and nationally agreed upon goals and to serve as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the post-2015 agenda;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.

II. Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for the 2014 MES was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level; for urban and rural areas; the three regions (Northern Region, Central Region and Southern Region); and the 27 districts of Malawi excluding Likoma[2]. The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas (EAs), a systematic sample of 25 households was drawn in each sample cluster. A total of 1,140 sample EAs and 28,479 households were selected for the 2014 MES. One of the selected clusters (Cluster 0152) in Rumphi district was not visited because it was inaccessible due to heavy rains and poor road network during the fieldwork period. The sample is not self-weighting. For reporting national level results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix B, Sample Design.

Questionnaires

Four sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 3) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every third household to all men age 15-49 years; and 4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) for all children under 5 living in the household. The questionnaires included the following modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- List of Household Members
- Education
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Household Characteristics
- Insecticide Treated Nets
- Indoor Residual Spraying
- Water and Sanitation
    - Country-specific questions on how much time is spent waiting at the source (in queue) and distance to the main source of drinking water were added
- Handwashing
    - Country-specific questions on location where household members most often wash their hands and use of soap were added
- Salt Iodization

[2] Likoma district, an island on Lake Malawi, was excluded in the survey because of logistical challenges.

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women age 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Woman's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Fertility/Birth History
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
    - Country-specific questions on instrument used to cut the umbilical cord; whether anything was applied to the cord after the cord was cut; whether *name* was dried or wiped after delivery and how soon after *name* was dried or wiped after delivery were added
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Maternal Mortality
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction
    - Country-specific question on the use of soap in the house was added.

The Questionnaire for Individual Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years living in the one-third of households, and included the following modules:

- Man's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Fertility
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Circumcision
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction
    - Country-specific question on the use of soap in the house was added.

The Questionnaire for Children under five was administered to mothers (or caretakers) of children under 5 years of age[3] living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Age

[3] The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report

- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunization
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires are based on the MICS5 model questionnaire[4]. From the MICS5 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Chichewa and Tumbuka and were pre-tested in Kasungu district during October 2013. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the 2014 MES English version questionnaires is provided in Appendix H and the translated version (Chichewa or Tumbuka) can be obtained from the NSO on request.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 28 days in November 2013. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent 4 days in practice interviewing in rural communities around the training site in Chiradzulu district.

The data were collected by 32 teams; each was comprised of 4 interviewers, one driver, one editor, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in November 2013 and finished in April 2014.

Data Processing

Data were entered using the CSPro software, Version 5.0. The data were entered on 30 desktop computers and carried out by 30 data entry operators and 4 data entry supervisors. For quality assurance purposes, all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the MES questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in December 2013 and was completed in May 2014. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 21. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose.

[4] The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at http://www.childinfo.org/mics5_questionnaire.html

III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

This chapter summarises characteristics of households and respondents sampled during the MES 2014. The information in this chapter is intended to facilitate interpretation of key demographic and socioeconomic indices presented later in the report. It will also assist in the assessment of the representativeness of the survey sample. The survey results in this report are presented for the country as whole and for population subgroups such as those defined by sex, region, area (rural-urban residence), age, education and wealth quintile. All district-level results are available in Appendix A.

Of the 28,479 households selected for the sample, 27,030 were found to be occupied. Of these, 26,713 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99 percent.

In the interviewed households, 25,430 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 24,230 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95 percent within the interviewed households. The survey also sampled men (age 15-49 years), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49 years) were identified in every third sample household. In these households, a total of 7,818 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 6,842 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 88 percent within eligible interviewed households.

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's, men's and under-5 interviews

Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by interview results, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Malawi, 2014

		Area		Region		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern
Households						
Sampled	28,479	4,076	24,403	5,225	9,530	13,724
Occupied	27,030	3,889	23,141	4,968	9,068	12,994
Interviewed	26,713	3,821	22,892	4,886	9,003	12,824
Household response rate	98.8	98.3	98.9	98.3	99.3	98.7
Women						
Eligible	25,430	4,002	21,428	4,683	8,597	12,150
Interviewed	24,230	3,784	20,446	4,352	8,271	11,607
Women's response rate	95.3	94.6	95.4	92.9	96.2	95.5
Women's overall response rate	94.2	92.9	94.4	91.4	95.5	94.3
Men						
Eligible	7,818	1,356	6,462	1,511	2,712	3,595
Interviewed	6,842	1,196	5,646	1,277	2,451	3,114
Men's response rate	87.5	88.2	87.4	84.5	90.4	86.6
Men's overall response rate	86.5	86.7	86.4	83.1	89.7	85.5
Children under 5						
Eligible	19,285	2,170	17,115	3,407	6,536	9,342
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	18,981	2,125	16,856	3,320	6,451	9,210
Under-5's response rate	98.4	97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6
Under-5's overall response rate	97.3	96.2	97.4	95.8	98.0	97.3

There were 19,285 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 18,981 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98 percent within interviewed households. Overall response rates of 94 percent, 87 percent and 97 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, and under-5s, respectively (Table HH.1).

Generally, household response rates were high (98 percent or higher) within urban and rural areas and across the three regions. The response rates for eligible women, men and under 5s within rural and urban areas do not differ much.

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 26,713 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 120,695 household members were listed. Of these 58,908 were males, and 61,787 were females.

Table HH.2: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Malawi, 2014

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	120,695	100.0	58,908	100.0	61,787	100.0
Age						
0-4	19,258	16.0	9,725	16.5	9,533	15.4
5-9	20,737	17.2	10,320	17.5	10,417	16.9
10-14	18,222	15.1	8,852	15.0	9,370	15.2
15-19	11,644	9.6	6,173	10.5	5,471	8.9
20-24	9,118	7.6	4,297	7.3	4,821	7.8
25-29	8,171	6.8	3,697	6.3	4,474	7.2
30-34	7,783	6.4	3,689	6.3	4,094	6.6
35-39	5,942	4.9	2,993	5.1	2,949	4.8
40-44	4,288	3.6	2,256	3.8	2,032	3.3
45-49	3,082	2.6	1,557	2.6	1,525	2.5
50-54	3,210	2.7	1,399	2.4	1,811	2.9
55-59	2,274	1.9	1,001	1.7	1,273	2.1
60-64	2,333	1.9	1,032	1.8	1,302	2.1
65-69	1,452	1.2	700	1.2	752	1.2
70-74	1,282	1.1	505	0.9	777	1.3
75-79	805	0.7	297	0.5	508	0.8
80-84	683	0.6	257	0.4	426	0.7
85+	413	0.3	161	0.3	252	0.4
Dependency age groups						
0-14	58,216	48.2	28,896	49.1	29,320	47.5
15-64	57,844	47.9	28,092	47.7	29,752	48.2
65+	4,634	3.8	1,919	3.3	2,715	4.4
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	65,166	54.0	32,728	55.6	32,438	52.5
Adults age 18+ years	55,529	46.0	26,180	44.4	29,349	47.5

The age structure of Malawi shows a larger proportion of its population in the younger age groups than in the older age groups. About 48 percent of the population is under the age of 15 years while 4 percent of the population is age 65 years or older. Children 0-17 years constitute over half (54 percent) of the population. In general, the broad age structure of the 2014 MES compares well with the 2008 Malawi Population Housing Census which has 46 percent, 50 percent and 3.8 percent for the age groups 0-14, 15-64 and 65+ respectively (see Table HH.2A).

Table HH.2A: Population distribution by sex

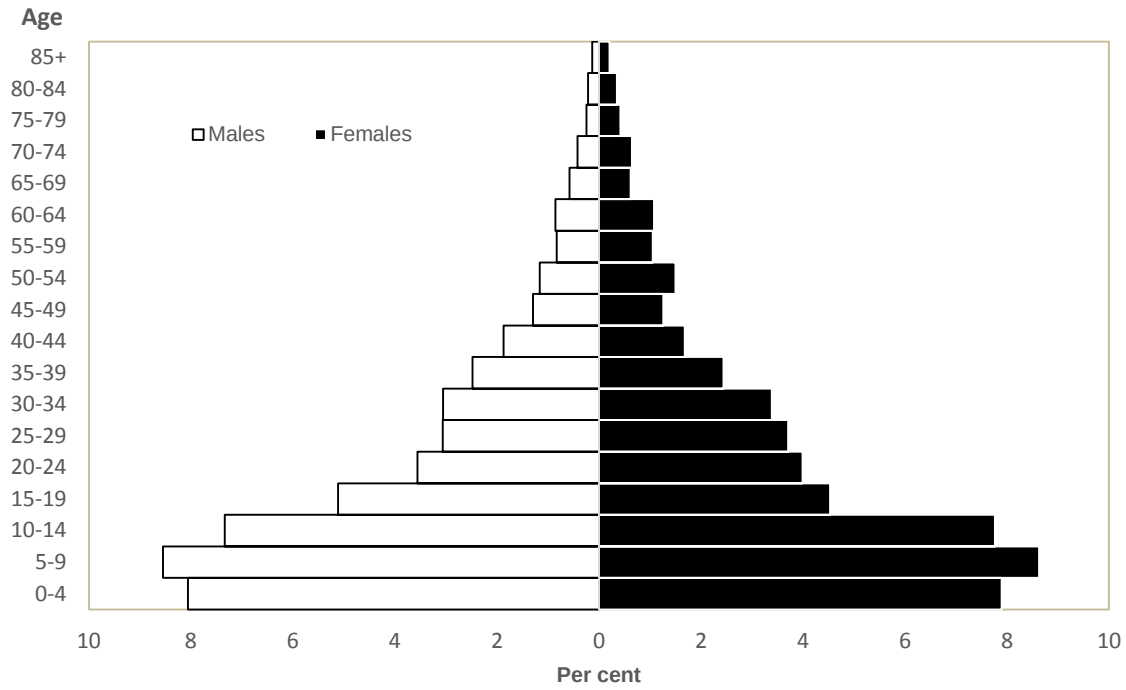
Percent of population by broad age groups and sex, Malawi 2008 and 2014

	Malawi MDG Endline 2014			Malawi Census 2008		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group						
0-14	48.2	49.1	47.5	45.9	46.7	45.3
15-64	47.9	47.7	48.2	50.2	49.9	50.5
65+	3.8	3.3	4.4	3.8	3.4	4.2

Note: The MDG Endline population distribution is based on the population living in households, whereas the Census distribution is based on the entire population, i.e. including the institutional population and other negligible non-household populations.

Figure HH.1 illustrates the age structure of the Malawi household population in a population pyramid. The broad base of the pyramid indicates that Malawi's population is young. This scenario is typical of countries with high fertility rates. However, the figure also shows deficits of children under age 5 comparing with age group 5-9. Examining the Table DQ.1 in Appendix E, Data Quality Tables shows the single year age distribution and from Table DQ.1 it is noted that there is a gradual increase in the number of children from the age 0 years to 3 years where we would normally expect the contrary due to child mortality. This can reflect under-recording of small children, which is a phenomenon found in many surveys and may be attributed to out-transference that may have happened from particularly age 4 to ages 5+ to reduce workload of individual Under 5 questionnaires or the tendency on the part of the respondents to forget to mention the small children of the household. It could also be that some of the interviewers were not probing enough to get small children listed.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Malawi, 2014



Tables HH.3, HH.4 and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49, male respondents 15-49, and children under-5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[5]

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, ethnicity of the household head[6] and religion of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

[5] See Appendix B: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.

[6] This was determined by asking: To what ethnic group does the head of this household belong?

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Malawi, 2014

		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	26,713	26,713
Sex of household head			
Male	72.6	19,388	19,487
Female	27.4	7,325	7,226
Region			
Northern	11.4	3,050	4,886
Central	39.7	10,598	9,003
Southern	48.9	13,065	12,824
Area			
Urban	15.0	4,016	3,821
Rural	85.0	22,697	22,892
Number of household members			
1	7.4	1,970	1,928
2	10.2	2,738	2,727
3	17.0	4,529	4,411
4	17.5	4,681	4,745
5	17.4	4,645	4,500
6	13.3	3,565	3,519
7	8.7	2,314	2,435
8	4.6	1,219	1,318
9	2.2	596	648
10+	1.7	455	482
Education of household head			
None	16.2	4,330	4,215
Primary	59.0	15,762	15,906
Secondary	21.0	5,607	5,570
Higher	3.5	925	941
Missing/DK	0.3	89	81
Ethnicity of household head			
Chewa	32.7	8,739	7,644
Tumbuka	8.1	2,166	2,689
Lomwe	19.5	5,210	4,745
Tonga	1.7	449	842
Yao	14.1	3,777	3,169
Sena	4.2	1,131	1,405
Nkhonde	0.9	242	469
Ngoni	11.8	3,163	3,446
Other	6.6	1,767	2,220
Religion of household head			
Catholic	18.5	4,955	4,988
CCAP	15.5	4,149	4,009
Anglican	1.9	499	696
Seventh Day Adventist	5.6	1,507	1,545
Other Christian	39.9	10,653	11,257
Muslim	13.3	3,562	3,148
No religion	4.4	1,186	900
Other religion	0.8	202	170
Mean household size	4.5	26,713	26,713

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized[5]. The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Table HH.3 shows that only 27 percent of households are headed by females indicating that in Malawi households are predominantly headed by men. This figure (female headed households) has remained relatively constant in Malawi in last 20 years. For example it was 28 percent in 2010 Malawi DHS, 25 percent in 2004 MDHS, 27 percent in 2000 MDHS and 25 percent in 1992 MDHS. The Southern Region has the highest proportion of sampled households at 49 percent followed by the central region at 40 percent and Northern Region at 11 percent. Eighty-five percent of households reside in rural areas while 15 percent in urban areas. The table also shows that seven percent of households have only one member while only two percent have 10 or more members. Sixteen percent of households are headed by persons with no education. The majority of household heads have primary education (59 percent) followed by secondary education (21 percent). Only four percent have higher education.

Characteristics of Female and Male Respondents 15-49 Years of Age and Children Under 5

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5 years. In all three tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized)[5]. In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Malawi, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	24,230	24,230
Region			
Northern	11.6	2,800	4,352
Central	40.3	9,769	8,271
Southern	48.1	11,660	11,607
Area			
Urban	16.5	3,995	3,784
Rural	83.5	20,235	20,446
Age			
15-19	21.3	5,152	5,248
20-24	18.9	4,582	4,555
25-29	17.7	4,278	4,319
30-34	16.4	3,985	3,895
35-39	11.8	2,853	2,863
40-44	8.0	1,933	1,963
45-49	6.0	1,448	1,387
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	66.8	16,176	15,998
Widowed	3.4	831	870
Divorced	5.8	1,397	1,465
Separated	4.1	1,003	981
Never married/in union	19.9	4,817	4,908
Missing	0.0	6	8
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	21.5	5,213	5,279
Ever gave birth	78.5	19,017	18,951
Gave birth in last two years	30.9	7,490	7,576
No birth in last two years	47.6	11,532	11,379
Education			
None	11.5	2,795	2,721
Primary	65.7	15,914	15,937
Secondary	20.7	5,012	5,118
Higher	2.1	502	445
Missing/ DK	0.0	7	9
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.0	4,599	4,528
Second	19.4	4,696	4,635
Middle	19.2	4,656	4,870
Fourth	19.1	4,632	4,850
Richest	23.3	5,648	5,347
Ethnicity of household head			
Chewa	32.0	7,763	6,895
Tumbuka	9.1	2,197	2,510
Lomwe	19.0	4,599	4,280
Tonga	1.9	462	833
Yao	14.5	3,518	2,944
Sena	4.2	1,014	1,244
Nkhonde	0.9	213	391
Ngoni	11.8	2,864	3,172
Other	6.4	1,545	1,895
Religion of household head			
Catholic	17.9	4,344	4,426
CCAP	15.8	3,838	3,671
Anglican	2.0	493	671
Seventh Day Adventist	6.0	1,459	1,490
Other Christian	39.6	9,588	10,145
Muslim	13.6	3,302	2,924
No religion	4.5	1,084	781
Other religion	0.5	121	122

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, area, age, marital/union status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education[7], wealth index quintiles[8,9], ethnicity and religion of the household head.

The 2014 MES sampled all women of reproductive age. The results in Table HH.4 reveal that almost half (48 percent) of female respondent 15-49 years live in the Southern Region and about 40 percent live in the Central Region while the remaining live in the Northern Region (12 percent). In terms of urban versus rural residency, about 16 percent of women reside in urban areas compared with about 84 percent in rural areas.

The table shows that 21 percent of women are in 15-19 age category and the proportion is declining over the ages with 45-49 age group having six percent. Of the 24,230 successfully interviewed women, about two-thirds (67 percent) were currently married or in a union, about 13 percent were formerly married and about one-fifth (20 percent) were never married. Almost 4 in every 5 (78 percent) of those women who were ever married gave birth while 22 percent never did. Thirty one percent of women age 15 – 49 years gave birth in the last two years before the survey. To assess their education, women were asked about the highest level of school they reached. About 12 percent of all women never attended any form of education. The majority of women (66 percent) have attended some primary level education and 23 percent reached secondary education or higher. This is consistent with the 2010 Malawi DHS, which has the same proportions on primary

[7] Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.

[8] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values.

Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

In MES 2014 the following assets were used in these calculations: electricity, solar panel, radio, television, non-mobile telephone, refrigerator, paraffin lamp, bed with, mattress, table and chairs, Koloboyi, torch/ battery lamp, computer/laptop, watch, mobile telephone, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, animal drawn cart, car/truck, boat with motor, canoe boat without motor, and fishing nets.

The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on.

Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D and Pritchett, L. 2001. *Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India*. Demography 38(1): 115-132; Rutstein, SO and Johnson, K. 2004. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6; and Rutstein, SO. 2008. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* DHS Working Papers No. 60.

[9] When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile and similar.

and higher education attendance. Regarding wealth index, slightly less than a quarter (23 percent) of women are in the richest wealth quintile while less than one-fifth (19 percent) of women are in each of the other wealth quintiles.

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Malawi, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of Men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	6,842	6,842
Region			
Northern	12.3	840	1,277
Central	40.5	2,770	2,451
Southern	47.2	3,232	3,114
Area			
Urban	19.5	1,335	1,196
Rural	80.4	5,507	5,646
Age			
15-19	24.2	1,654	1,685
20-24	17.2	1,177	1,179
25-29	15.8	1,080	1,062
30-34	15.4	1,057	1,029
35-39	12.1	829	830
40-44	8.9	609	614
45-49	6.4	436	443
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	57.4	3,928	3,905
Widowed	0.3	19	22
Divorced	1.5	102	104
Separated	1.8	125	144
Never married/in union	39.0	2,666	2,664
Missing	0.0	2	3
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	58.7	4,016	4,008
Has no living children	41.0	2,807	2,806
Missing/DK	0.3	19	28
Education			
None	5.0	340	323
Primary	58.8	4,021	4,100
Secondary	32.1	2,196	2,161
Higher	4.0	274	250
Missing/ DK	0.2	11	8
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.2	1,039	1,058
Second	18.1	1,240	1,289
Middle	18.1	1,238	1,343
Fourth	21.3	1,461	1,481
Richest	27.2	1,864	1,671
Ethnicity of household head	32.3	2,207	2,057
Chewa	9.0	615	743
Tumbuka	18.7	1,280	1,142
Lomwe	1.8	120	217
Tonga	13.8	947	778
Yao	4.1	281	335
Sena	1.0	68	115
Nkhonde	12.3	840	884
Ngoni	6.9	475	557
Other	0.1	10	14
Religion of household head			
Catholic	18.8	1,287	1,274
CCAP	17.0	1,162	1,108
Anglican	1.9	128	204
Seventh Day Adventist	5.9	401	412
Other Christian	38.5	2,632	2,788
Muslim	13.1	899	791
No religion	4.6	311	239
Other religion	0.3	22	26

Similarly, Table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15-49 years of age. The table shows information on the distribution of men according to region, area, age, marital status, fatherhood status, education, and wealth index quintiles, ethnicity of the household head and religion of the household head.

In the MES 2014, one third of the households in the total sample were selected for male survey. Twelve percent of men live in the Northern Region, 41 percent in the Central Region and the remaining 47 percent in the Southern Region. The distribution of respondents by residence shows that about 20 of male live in the urban areas while 80 percent live in rural areas.

According to the distribution by age groups, 24 percent of men are aged 15-19 years compared to only six percent in the oldest age group 45-49 years. Over half (57 percent) of all men in this sample are currently married or are in union, while 39 percent have never been married/in union. To assess their education, men were asked about highest level of school they attended. The data shows that only five percent of men never attended any form of education. About 59 percent reached primary education and 36 percent reached secondary education or higher.

Background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area, age in months, respondent type, mother's (or caretaker's) education, wealth, ethnicity of the household head and religion of the household head.

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Malawi, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	18,981	18,981
Sex			
Male	50.4	9,567	9,490
Female	49.6	9,414	9,491
Region			
Northern	11.4	2,163	3,320
Central	39.3	7,452	6,451
Southern	49.3	9,366	9,210
Area			
Urban	11.8	2,247	2,125
Rural	88.2	16,734	16,856
Age			
0-5 months	9.4	1,780	1,686
6-11 months	9.2	1,746	1,791
12-23 months	19.8	3,755	3,870
24-35 months	20.7	3,936	3,795
36-47 months	21.3	4,045	4,099
48-59 months	19.6	3,719	3,740
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	94.9	17,819	17,860
Other primary caretaker	5.1	958	909
Mother's education[a]			
None	13.6	2,589	2,528
Primary	69.8	13,254	13,330
Secondary	15.3	2,904	2,921
Higher	1.2	223	188
Missing/DK	0.1	12	14
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.0	4,360	4,290
Second	22.2	4,213	4,190
Middle	20.9	3,965	4,082
Fourth	17.6	3,335	3,538
Richest	16.4	3,108	2,881
Ethnicity of household head			
Chewa	31.9	6,059	5,414
Tumbuka	8.2	1,557	1,825
Lomwe	18.9	3,595	3,345
Tonga	1.6	308	616
Yao	16.6	3,151	2,587
Sena	4.6	870	1,066
Nkhonde	0.8	158	303
Ngoni	11.1	2,113	2,337
Other	6.0	1,132	1,437
Missing	0.2	38	51
Religion of household head			
Catholic	17.0	3,218	3,209
CCAP	13.5	2,566	2,428
Anglican	1.8	347	502
Seventh Day Adventist	5.5	1,042	1,058
Other Christian	40.6	7,708	8,257
Muslim	16.3	3,096	2,708
No religion	4.7	898	705
Other religion	0.6	105.8	114.0

[a] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

The results show that there is equality in proportion (50 percent) for female and male children. Eighty-eight percent of children live in rural areas with only 12 percent residing in urban areas. The largest proportion of children under five is found in the Southern Region (49 percent), followed by the Central and the Northern Regions (39 percent and 11 percent respectively). The age distribution of children of children age 0-59 months is lower for children from 0-5 months and 6-11 months (9 percent each), the distribution is quite balanced for the remaining one-year age groups. Fourteen percent of children's mothers or care takers are uneducated, 70 percent reached primary education while about 17 percent reached secondary education or higher. Furthermore, only 16 percent of children under age five live in households in the richest population quintile, while 34 percent come from the poorest (23 percent) and the second (22 percent) wealth quintiles.

Housing characteristics, asset ownership, and wealth quintiles

Tables HH.6, HH.7 and HH.8 provide further details on household level characteristics. HH.6 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping. Only 1 in 10 households (10 percent) in Malawi have electricity. The proportion is higher among urban households (46 percent) than in rural areas (3 percent). At regional level, the Northern Region has the highest proportion of households that have electricity (11 percent) followed by the Southern Region (10 percent) while the Central Region has the lowest (8 percent). Regarding flooring, 25 percent of households have finished floor. In rural areas this percentage is lower (16 percent) compared to urban areas (76 percent). As regards roofing, 42 percent have a finished roof. Similarly, in rural areas the percentage is lower (33 percent) compared to urban areas (88 percent). Overall, 31 percent of households have 1 room used for sleeping. There are no differences by rural/urban residency. At regional level 25 percent of households in the Northern Region have only one room used for sleeping compared to 33 percent in the Central Region and 31 percent in the Southern Region respectively.

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Malawi, 2014

		Area		Region		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern
Electricity						
Yes	9.5	46.4	2.9	10.8	8.0	10.3
No	90.5	53.6	97.1	89.1	92.0	89.7
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Flooring						
Natural floor	74.5	23.6	83.5	67.2	77.1	74.1
Rudimentary floor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finished floor	25.4	76.2	16.4	32.7	22.7	25.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Roof						
Natural roofing	58.3	12.2	66.5	51.1	65.4	54.3
Rudimentary roofing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Finished roofing	41.5	87.6	33.4	48.8	34.5	45.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exterior walls						
Natural walls	2.6	0.2	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.5
Rudimentary walls	30.7	18.1	33.0	11.9	31.1	34.8
Finished walls	66.6	81.7	63.9	86.3	65.9	62.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rooms used for sleeping						
1	30.9	31.2	30.8	24.8	32.7	30.8
2	42.1	39.2	42.6	40.2	42.6	42.1
3 or more	24.9	27.7	24.4	34.3	24.4	23.2
Missing/DK	2.2	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.4	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	26,713	4,016	22,697	3,050	10,598	13,065
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4

In Table HH.7 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling. The table shows the percentage of households that own a torch or battery lamp is 76 percent followed by radio, which is owned by 48 percent of households. Torch or battery lamp is mostly owned in the rural area (80 percent) whereas radio is mostly owned in urban area (68 percent). Across regions, ownership of torch or battery lamp and radio is almost the same. Owning agricultural land or farm animal or livestock is a symbol of wealth. Eighty-five percent of the households own agricultural land while 56 percent own farm animals or livestock. As expected most ownership of the two is in the rural areas while the Northern Region has high ownership rate compared to the Central and Southern Regions. Specially in farm animals/livestock (the difference in land ownership across regions only ranges from 85 percent in Southern Region to 91 percent in the Northern Region, compared to difference in livestock ownership, which ranges from 49 percent in Southern Region to 71 percent in the Northern Region).

The table also shows percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a number of assets. The percentage of households with at least one member owning a mobile phone is 49

percent. Mobile phone ownership is higher in urban areas (84 percent) than in rural areas (43 percent) and at regional level the Northern Region has a higher rate (63 percent).

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Malawi, 2014

		Area		Region		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern
Percentage of households that own a						
Radio	47.8	67.6	44.3	51.8	47.1	47.4
Television	11.1	42.7	5.6	15.7	10.5	10.6
Non-mobile phone	1.4	5.6	0.7	3.2	1.0	1.4
Refrigerator	5.1	24.8	1.6	6.1	5.0	4.9
Solar panel	4.6	2.2	5.0	13.1	4.4	2.6
Paraffin lamp	15.1	15.5	15.0	16.9	11.1	17.9
Bed with mattress	27.9	69.5	20.5	49.3	24.1	25.9
A table and chairs	34.8	70.9	28.4	53.3	32.4	32.3
Koloboyi	14.4	11.9	14.9	9.3	8.3	20.7
Torch/ Battery lamp	75.9	52.7	80.0	82.3	80.3	70.8
Computer/ Laptop	2.8	13.4	0.9	3.5	2.4	2.9
Percentage of households that own						
Agricultural land	85.4	54.2	90.9	91.0	84.9	84.5
Farm animals/Livestock	55.6	29.8	60.2	70.9	59.2	49.1
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a						
A watch	14.4	33.5	11.0	21.3	12.3	14.4
Mobile phone	48.6	83.5	42.5	63.1	46.9	46.6
Bicycle	44.2	28.7	46.9	44.3	44.3	44.0
Motorcycle or scooter	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8
Animal-drawn cart	2.2	0.6	2.5	6.6	3.0	0.5
Car or truck	2.0	9.5	0.7	2.4	2.2	1.8
Boat with motor	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Canoe/ Boat without motor	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6
Fishing nets	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.4
Bank account	19.4	55.3	13.1	28.2	20.3	16.6
Ownership of dwelling						
Owned by a household member	82.3	40.0	89.8	85.6	82.7	81.3
Not owned	17.6	60.0	10.2	14.4	17.3	18.7
Rented	12.9	56.7	5.1	10.1	13.3	13.3
Other	4.7	3.2	5.0	4.3	4.1	5.4
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	26,713	4,016	22,697	3,050	10,598	13,065

Overall, 44 percent of households have one member owning a bicycle. The percentage is higher in the rural area (47 percent) compared to the urban areas (29 percent) but it is the same across all three regions (44 percent).

The table also shows ownership of dwelling. Eighty-two percent of the households are owned by a household member with home ownership being higher in the rural area (90 percent) compared to urban areas (40 percent). Across the regions it is almost the same. Overall, 17 percent of dwellings are not owned, out of which 13 percent are rented. The percentage of rented dwellings is much higher in the urban areas (57 percent) than in the rural areas (5 percent), however the proportion of rented dwellings across the three regions is almost the same.

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 HH.8 shows the distribution of household population across areas of residence (urban or rural) and regions, by wealth quintiles.

According to area of residence, rural areas have a higher proportion of people in the poorest, second, middle and fourth quintiles compared with urban areas. On the other hand urban areas have a higher proportion of people in the highest quintile (78 percent) compared with rural areas (11 percent).

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Malawi, 2014

	Wealth index quintile						
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	Number of household members
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	120,695
Area							
Urban	3.3	2.0	4.2	12.2	78.2	100.0	16,600
Rural	22.7	22.9	22.5	21.3	10.7	100.0	104,095
Region							
Northern	9.1	12.8	21.5	28.2	28.4	100.0	14,729
Central	22.6	22.2	18.2	17.4	19.5	100.0	47,633
Southern	20.6	20.0	21.1	20.0	18.3	100.0	58,332

The Northern Region has the highest proportion of persons in the fourth and richest quintiles while the Central and Southern Regions have a lower proportion of the population in these quintiles. The proportion of households in the poorest and second quintiles is highest in the Central Region followed by the Southern Region. This is consistent with the wealth quintiles for the 2010 Malawi DHS.

IV. Child Mortality

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction of under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective.

Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts using direct questions such as, "*Has anyone in this household died in the last year?*" give inaccurate results. Using direct measures of child mortality from birth histories is time consuming, more expensive, and requires greater attention to training and supervision. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique. However, the indirect methods cannot provide estimates of the age at death distribution beyond infant and child mortality and do not provide the richness of data available from collecting birth histories. As child mortality drops across the world, due to commitment and action, evidence shows that reductions are predominantly made in deaths occurring past infancy and increasingly there is a demand for precision in and analysis of the period where most deaths occur.

The Malawi MDG End-line Survey employed birth histories in Women's Questionnaires to collect information on childhood mortality. Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if yes, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, they were asked to provide a detailed birth history of live births of children in chronological order starting with the firstborn. Women were asked whether births were single or multiple, the sex of the children, the date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children still alive, they were asked the current age of the child and, if not alive, the age at death. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (1q0): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (4q1): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday
- Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one, and post-neonatal mortality, which is the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

All estimates in the chapter here are based on five years whereas the district estimates in the appendix are based on 10 years.

Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Malawi, 2014					
	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2, a]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total					
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	29	24	53	33	85
5-9	30	30	60	42	100
10-14	40	46	86	66	146

[1] MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

[2] MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

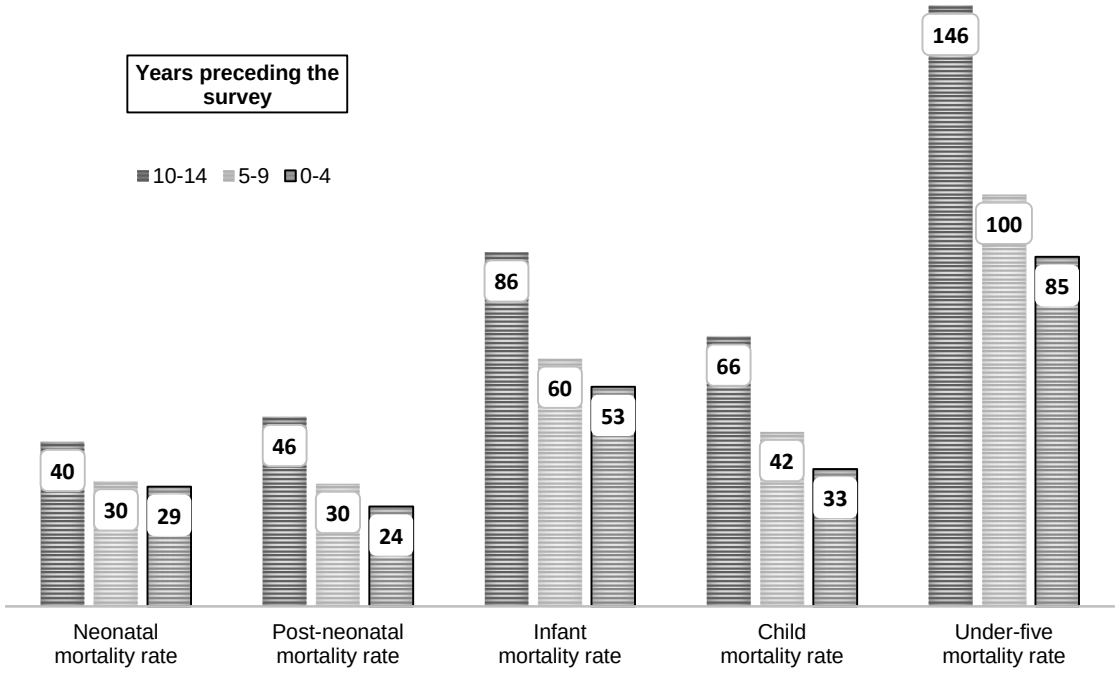
[4] MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

[a] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CM.1 and Figure CM.1 present neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. Neonatal mortality in the most recent 5-year period is estimated at 29 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the post-neonatal mortality rate is estimated at 24 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates, Malawi, 2014



Note: Indicator values are per 1,000 live births

The infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey is 53 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality rate is estimated at 85 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period indicating that 62 percent of under-five deaths are infant deaths. However, as shown in data quality Table DQ.26, there is some heaping on deaths at age 12 months resulting in underestimation of infant mortality rate and overestimation of child mortality rate.

Table CM.1 and Figure CM.1 also show a declining trend at the national level, during the last 15 years, with under-five mortality at 146 deaths per 1,000 live births during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey, and 85 deaths per 1,000 live births during the most recent 5-year period, roughly referring to the years 2009 to 2014. A similar pattern is observed in all other indicators.

Table CM.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Malawi, 2014

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2, a]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	29	24	53	33	85
Region					
Northern	28	17	45	23	67
Central	23	26	49	34	81
Southern	34	25	59	36	92
Area					
Urban	31	30	61	20	80
Rural	29	23	52	35	86
Mother's education					
None	26	22	48	35	81
Primary	31	24	54	35	88
Secondary +	26	30	57	25	80
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	31	25	56	44	98
Second	26	23	49	35	82
Middle	34	21	55	35	88
Fourth	30	24	54	31	83
Richest	24	28	52	19	70

[1] MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

[2] MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

[a] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic characteristics such as region, area, mother's education and wealth index for the five years preceding the survey (approximately (2009 to 2014).

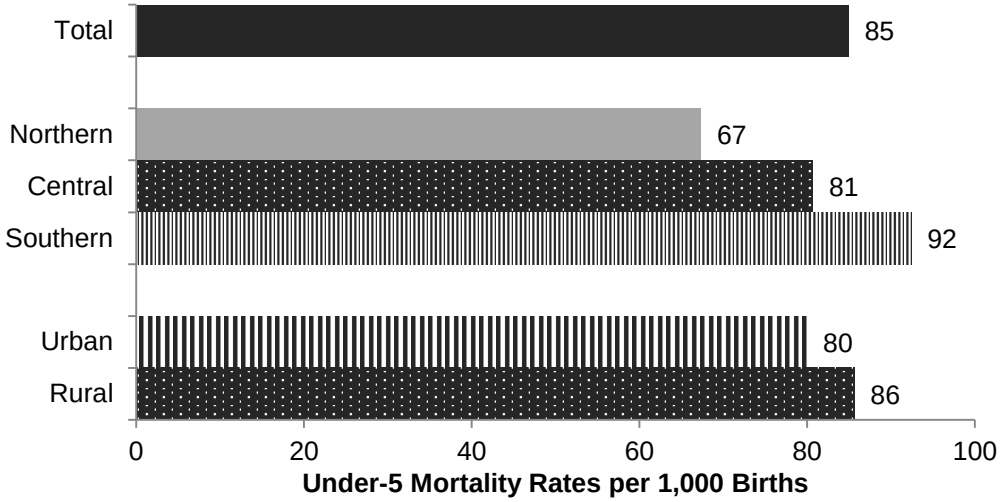
Generally all mortality rates (except post-neonatal mortality) are somewhat higher in the Southern Region compared with the Central and the Northern Region whereas the Northern Region has generally lower mortality rates (except neonatal mortality) compared with the Central and Southern Region. Figure CM.2 provides a graphical presentation of these differences.

Mortality risk among children under five in rural areas is higher (86 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in urban areas (80 deaths per 1,000 live births). Child mortality is also higher in rural areas at 35 deaths per 1,000 compared with 20 deaths per 1,000 children in urban areas. Although we normally expect better mortality experience in urban areas than in rural areas, the results show that neonatal, post-neonatal and infant mortality rates among children in urban areas are higher than in rural areas.

The results in Table CM.2 further show a clearer pattern on the relationship between childhood mortality rates (child and under-five mortality rates only), mother's education and household wealth. Higher levels of mother's education are generally associated with lower mortality rates, however the results from MES 2014 appear to not correlate with education. While there appears to be no significant difference in under-five mortality rates between children born to mothers with no education (81 deaths per 1,000 live births) and children born to mothers with secondary and higher education (80 deaths per 1,000 live births), the rate is higher for children born to mothers with primary education (88 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Under-five mortality rates are lowest for children in the richest wealth quintile (70 deaths per 1,000 live births) and highest for children in the poorest wealth quintile (98 deaths per 1,000 live births). However the pattern is not clear for infant, post-neonatal and neonatal mortality rates. Further differentials in under-five mortality rates by region and area of residence are shown in Figure CM.2.

Figure CM.2: Under-5 mortality rates by area and regions, Malawi, 2014



Early childhood mortality rates were also estimated by demographic characteristics of the mother and the child that are known to play an important role in the mortality risks children are exposed to: mother's age at birth, birth order and birth intervals. Table CM.3 shows that children from mothers age less than 20 years have higher neonatal mortality rates while children from mothers age 35-49 years have higher post-neonatal, child and under-five mortality rates. Further, Table CM.3 shows that mortality rates of children whose birth order is seventh or higher are generally higher (except during the neonatal period). Regarding the previous birth interval, the results show that when the interval with the previous birth is less than 2 years, mortality rates are about twice as high as when the interval is 2 years or more, suggesting that shorter birth intervals are associated with higher risks of mortality at any age of the children under-five.

Table CM.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Malawi, 2014

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2, a]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	29	24	53	33	85
Sex of child					
Male	33	25	58	35	91
Female	25	24	49	32	79
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	42	25	67	33	98
20-34	25	23	48	30	76
35-49	32	34	66	55	117
Birth order					
1	41	24	66	34	98
2-3	25	23	48	29	75
4-6	23	23	47	33	78
7+	35	33	68	48	113
Previous birth interval [b]					
< 2 years	50	51	101	57	152
2 years	27	23	49	33	80
3 years	17	18	34	22	56
4+ years	21	20	41	29	68

[1] MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

[2] MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

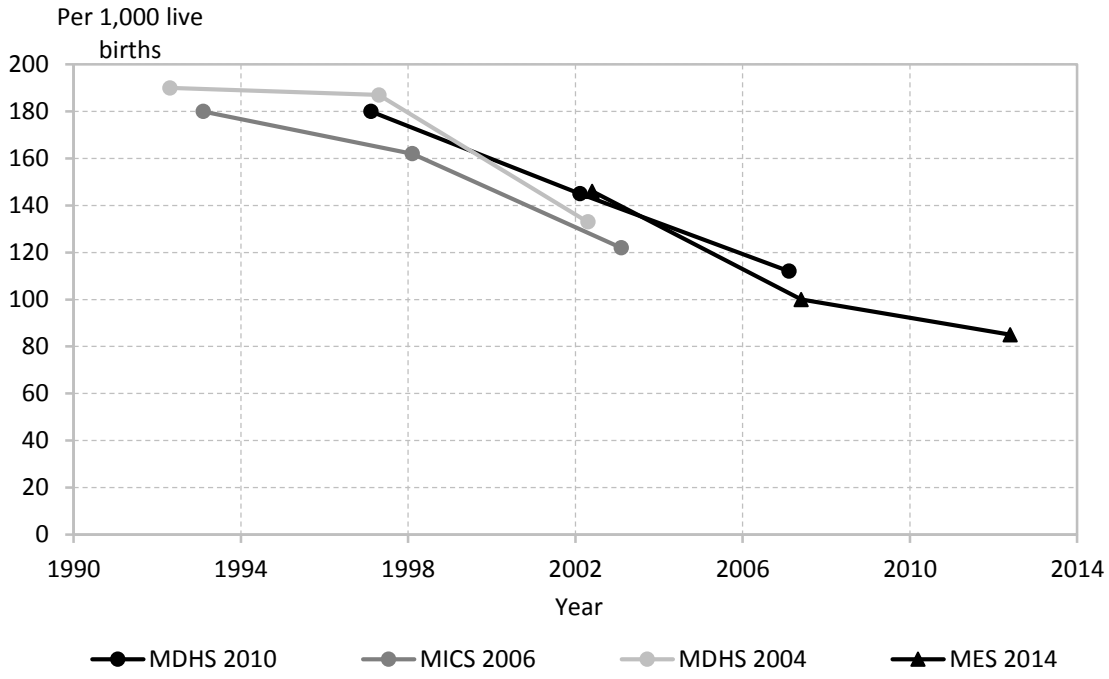
[5] MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

[a] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

[b] Excludes first order births

Figure CM.3 compares the 2014 MES findings on under-five mortality with those from other data sources. The graph fits the previous surveys nicely confirming the constant decline in mortality rates in Malawi over the past 15 years. Further qualification of these apparent declines and differences as well as its determinants should be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CM.3: Trend in under-5 mortality rates, MES 2014, 2010 MDHS, 2006 MICS and 2004 MDHS



V. Nutrition

Malnutrition remains the world's most prevalent health problem and the single biggest contributor to child mortality. Almost one-third of children in the developing world are either underweight or stunted and over 30 percent of the population in the developing world suffers from micronutrients deficiencies. Malnutrition contributes to more than half of all child deaths from all causes and is increasing in the sub-Saharan Africa. Nutrition status is the result of complex interaction between food consumption and the overall health status and care practices. Several socioeconomic and cultural factors influence decisions on patterns of feeding and nutritional status. Unless policies and priorities are changed, malnutrition will prevent many countries from achieving the MDGs.

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a proxy indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (defined as less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days, months and years. Those who survive may have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born with low birth weight also risk a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy, accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run a higher risk of bearing low birth weight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2,500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's **size** at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's

recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.[10]

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Malawi, 2014

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth						Percentage of live births:		
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK	Total	Below 2,500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
Total	3.8	8.7	51.0	33.8	2.8	100.0	12.9	87.5	7,490
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	4.2	12.0	50.6	30.5	2.7	100.0	14.4	89.0	1,453
20-34 years	3.6	7.9	51.0	34.9	2.6	100.0	12.4	88.4	5,095
35-49 years	4.3	7.9	51.7	32.3	3.7	100.0	13.1	80.9	943
Birth order									
1	5.0	11.0	51.7	29.4	2.9	100.0	14.5	90.9	1,691
2-3	3.6	7.6	49.3	36.6	2.9	100.0	12.2	90.2	2,683
4-5	3.1	8.7	51.2	34.5	2.4	100.0	12.5	84.5	1,832
6+	3.6	7.8	53.3	32.5	2.9	100.0	12.7	81.8	1,284
Region									
Northern	3.4	6.4	66.8	20.8	2.6	100.0	13.1	91.9	839
Central	2.9	9.7	50.5	34.6	2.3	100.0	12.8	85.7	2,957
Southern	4.6	8.4	47.8	36.0	3.2	100.0	12.9	88.0	3,695
Area									
Urban	4.5	7.6	50.2	35.0	2.7	100.0	12.8	93.0	889
Rural	3.7	8.8	51.1	33.6	2.8	100.0	12.9	86.8	6,602
Mother's education									
None	4.7	11.3	53.2	28.1	2.7	100.0	14.5	79.2	872
Primary	3.9	8.6	50.3	34.3	3.0	100.0	12.9	86.8	5,318
Secondary	2.6	7.5	52.6	35.5	1.8	100.0	11.7	95.8	1,203
Higher	6.4	5.4	50.1	32.2	5.8	100.0	13.1	99.3	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.0	11.1	50.6	31.8	2.4	100.0	14.0	82.2	1,853
Second	3.3	9.9	50.5	33.9	2.5	100.0	13.0	86.7	1,676
Middle	4.4	6.6	51.4	34.6	2.9	100.0	12.5	86.7	1,556
Fourth	3.5	7.2	51.6	34.0	3.7	100.0	12.2	90.4	1,242
Richest	3.6	7.6	51.0	35.2	2.7	100.0	12.2	95.3	1,163

[1] MICS indicator 2.20 – Low –birth weight infants
[2] MICS indicator 2.21 –Infants weighed at birth

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.1 presents data on the percentage of last live-born children in the last 2 years preceding the survey weighed at birth. Overall, 88 percent of births were weighed at birth. According to mother's assessment of the size at birth, about half (51 percent) of those children were of the average size, 34 percent were larger than average or very large, while 4 percent were very small and 9 percent were smaller than average. Out of those live born infants weighed at birth, approximately 13 percent are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams. The percentage of children with a low

[10] For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T. et al. 1996. *Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 74(2):209-16.*

birth weight is higher among children whose birth order is 1, younger mothers (those less than 20 years), mothers with no education as well as mothers in poorest wealth quintile. There was no large variation by region or area of residence (rural or urban).

Nutrition Status of Children

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health and development. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development Goal target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards[11]. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

[11] http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report

In 2014 MES, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended[12] by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.2 shows percentages of children under 5 years classified into each of these categories: weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population, and mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

[12] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: http://www.childinfo.org/mics5_planning.html

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Malawi, 2014

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight		
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Percent above	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Total	16.7	3.7	-1.0	18,530	42.4	16.3	-1.8	18,275	3.8	1.1	5.1	0.1	18,211
Sex													
Male	17.6	4.0	-1.0	9,313	45.7	18.7	-1.8	9,170	4.3	1.2	5.6	0.1	9,152
Female	15.8	3.4	-0.9	9,217	39.1	13.8	-1.7	9,105	3.3	0.9	4.5	0.0	9,059
Region													
Northern	11.7	2.3	-0.8	2,099	38.7	14.4	-1.6	2,057	3.1	1.0	7.1	0.2	2,059
Central	16.6	3.9	-1.0	7,300	44.2	17.0	-1.8	7,211	3.9	1.0	5.9	0.1	7,177
Southern	18.0	4.0	-1.0	9,131	41.8	16.1	-1.7	9,006	3.9	1.1	3.9	0.0	8,975
Area													
Urban	13.5	2.7	-0.8	2,204	36.2	12.9	-1.6	2,180	2.9	0.8	7.4	0.2	2,170
Rural	17.1	3.9	-1.0	16,326	43.2	16.7	-1.8	16,096	3.9	1.1	4.7	0.0	16,041
Age													
0-5 months	10.0	2.0	-0.4	1,722	21.1	8.5	-.9	1,640	5.8	2.6	14.1	0.4	1,592
6-11 months	14.1	4.6	-0.8	1,703	29.9	10.5	-1.4	1,670	5.8	2.5	7.7	0.1	1,676
12-23 months	18.3	4.4	-1.0	3,689	44.1	16.5	-1.8	3,650	5.4	1.1	3.9	-0.1	3,650
24-35 months	20.7	4.5	-1.1	3,855	52.8	21.6	-2.1	3,813	3.9	0.8	4.1	0.0	3,812
36-47 months	16.6	4.1	-1.1	3,944	47.4	19.8	-1.9	3,909	2.2	0.7	4.5	0.1	3,905
48-49 months	15.3	2.2	-1.0	3,617	39.8	12.8	-1.7	3,593	2.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	3,576
Mother's education													
None	21.2	5.0	-1.1	2,522	49.0	20.9	-1.9	2,479	4.6	1.5	4.6	0.0	2,477
Primary	17.0	3.9	-1.0	12,933	43.1	16.8	-1.8	12,755	3.8	1.0	4.9	0.1	12,710
Secondary	12.1	2.4	-0.8	2,843	34.7	10.7	-1.6	2,814	3.1	0.9	5.9	0.1	2,795
Higher	9.7	1.4	-0.4	219	23.7	6.3	-1.1	215	3.3	2.3	7.8	0.4	217
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	21.4	5.0	-1.1	4,266	48.7	20.6	-1.9	4,192	4.8	1.1	5.1	0.0	4,157
Second	17.1	4.3	-1.0	4,120	43.9	17.8	-1.8	4,060	4.4	1.3	4.7	0.0	4,046
Middle	16.6	3.4	-1.0	3,847	43.6	15.5	-1.8	3,791	3.4	1.0	4.4	0.0	3,781
Fourth	13.8	2.8	-0.9	3,256	39.1	13.6	-1.7	3,222	2.8	0.9	4.7	0.1	3,215
Richest	12.9	2.8	-0.7	3,041	33.6	11.8	-1.5	3,010	3.2	1.0	6.7	0.2	3,013

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[4] MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[6] MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

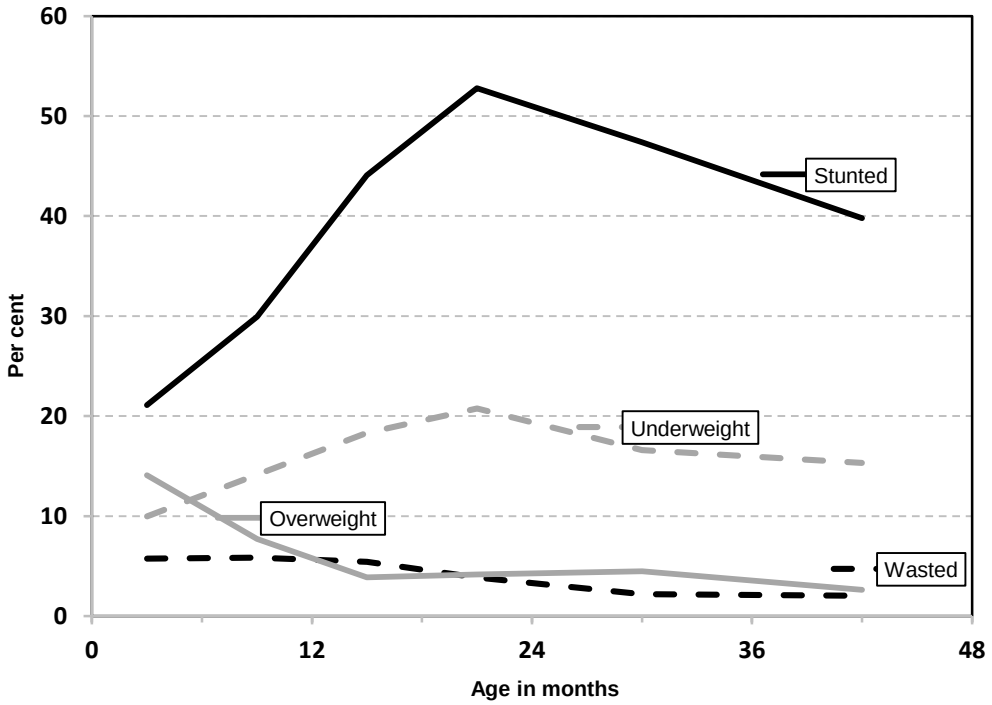
(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.2. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.12, DQ.13, and DQ.14 in Appendix E. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 3 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 4 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 4 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Almost one in six children (17 percent) under age five in Malawi are moderately or severely underweight and close to four percent are severely underweight (Table NU.2). More than two in five (42 percent) children under the age of five are moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age and 16 are severely stunted. Severely or moderately wasted -or too thin for their height- stands at four percent with one percent severely wasted. It is also important to note that five in a hundred children under five (5 percent) are overweight or too heavy for their height.

Results in Table NU.2 show variation in the nutrition indicators according to some background characteristics. Children in the Southern Region are more likely to be underweight while children in the Central Region are more likely to be stunted than children in the Northern Region. In contrast, the percentage of wasting is highest in both Central and Southern Regions. Those children whose mothers have attended secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with no education. Nevertheless, children of these mothers are more likely to be overweight. Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be underweight, stunted, and wasted (malnourished) than girls. The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children age 24-35 months are undernourished according to all three indices except wasting in comparison to children who are younger and older (Figure NU.1). This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment. Children in rural areas are more likely to be wasted, stunted and underweight than children in urban areas and the richest are more likely to be overweight.

Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Malawi, 2014



Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water are not readily available. Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft foods from the age of 6 months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[13]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond.[14] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.[15] A summary of key guiding principles[16, 17] for feeding 6-23

[13] Bhuta, Z. et al. 2013. *Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost? The Lancet June 6, 2013.*
[14] WHO. 2003. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February 2003.*
[15] WHO. 2003. *Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.*
[16] PAHO. 2003. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.*
[17] WHO. 2005. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*

month olds is provided in the table below along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

The guiding principles for which proximate measures and indicators exist are:

(i) continued breastfeeding;
(ii) appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and
(iii) appropriate nutrient content of food.

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Dietary diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For dietary diversity, seven food groups were created for which a child consuming at least four of these is considered to have a better quality diet. In most populations, consumption of at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).[18]

These three dimensions of child feeding are combined into an assessment of the children who received appropriate feeding, using the indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". To have a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, a child must have received:

(i) the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
(ii) food items form at least 4 food groups; and
(iii) breast milk or at least 2 milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

[18] WHO. 2008. *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices.* Part 1: Definitions.

Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Proximate measures	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Breastfed in the last 24 hours	NU.4
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	**Breastfed children** Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours **Non-breastfed children** Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups[19] eaten in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	NU.9
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

[19] Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	97.8	74.5	94.4	1.5	7,490
Region					
Northern	98.0	73.6	95.0	1.2	839
Central	98.7	78.4	96.5	2.0	2,957
Southern	97.1	71.5	92.6	1.1	3,695
Area					
Urban	97.8	73.5	91.8	1.1	889
Rural	97.8	74.6	94.8	1.5	6,602
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	98.3	75.0	94.8	1.9	3,559
12-23 months	97.9	74.5	94.5	1.1	3,669
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	99.0	76.3	95.6	1.3	6,545
Traditional birth attendant	98.7	73.1	95.3	4.2	223
Other	98.5	67.1	93.6	3.0	540
No one/Missing	53.7	30.8	52.9	0.0	183
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	99.0	76.1	95.6	1.3	5,728
Private sector health facility	97.4	74.1	94.8	0.7	216
CHAM/MISSION	98.9	77.3	95.3	1.7	717
Home	98.2	71.5	94.9	3.3	613
Other/DK/Missing	62.8	30.6	56.9	1.6	216
Mother's education					
None	96.7	74.9	92.8	1.3	872
Primary	97.9	74.0	94.7	1.5	5,318
Secondary	98.5	76.4	95.1	1.1	1,203
Higher	98.1	71.8	86.2	3.7	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	98.2	75.0	95.6	2.2	1,853
Second	97.9	74.5	94.6	1.4	1,676
Middle	97.9	75.6	94.7	0.9	1,556
Fourth	97.7	73.1	93.7	1.5	1,242
Richest	97.3	73.4	92.6	1.0	1,163

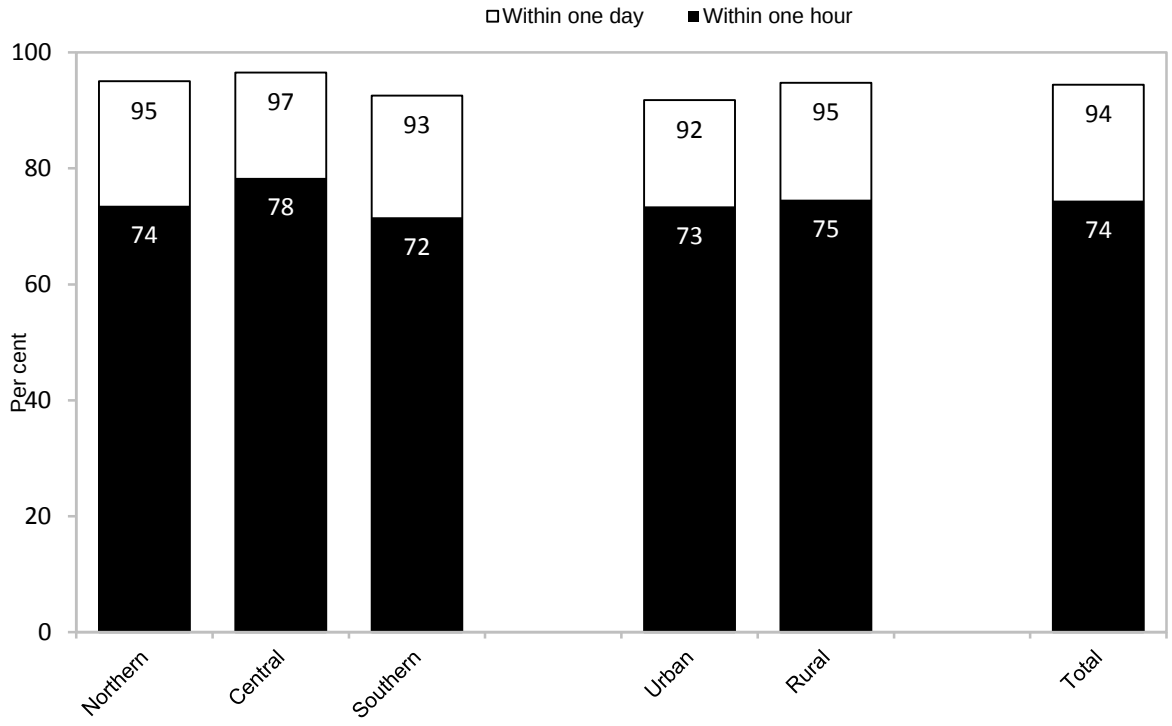
[1] MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.3 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.[20] Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 75 percent of babies are breastfed within one hour of birth, while 94 percent of new-borns in Malawi start breastfeeding within one day of birth. Among children born in the last two years preceding the survey, 98 percent had ever breastfed and about only two percent of them received a prelacteal feed. Women differed in the timing of initial breastfeeding according to their education level. Women with more than secondary education are less likely to breastfeed within an hour or a day after delivery as opposed to women with secondary or less education. Also a baby is less likely to be breastfed within one hour or one day of birth if delivery takes place at home or if assistance at delivery is provided by other person rather than a skilled or traditional birth attendant. The proportions of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth is generally at low levels compared with those who initiated breastfeeding within one day of birth. The findings are presented in Figure NU.2 by region and area.

Figure NU.2: Initiation of breastfeeding, Malawi, 2014



The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in Tables NU.4 through NU.8 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

[20] Prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is presented for both *exclusively breastfed* and *predominantly breastfed;* referring to infants' age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by *the former* only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Malawi, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	70.2	80.1	1,780	97.2	1,372	75.4	1,076
Sex							
Male	68.0	77.0	958	96.9	658	75.5	516
Female	72.8	83.8	822	97.4	714	75.3	560
Region							
Northern	65.8	78.5	181	96.9	160	69.7	114
Central	68.9	80.7	735	98.0	495	77.5	422
Southern	72.2	79.9	863	96.6	718	75.0	540
Area							
Urban	71.2	75.6	243	92.6	123	60.0	134
Rural	70.1	80.8	1,537	97.6	1,249	77.6	942
Mother's education							
None	71.3	78.1	211	97.1	171	79.3	111
Primary	69.0	79.7	1,251	97.9	959	79.5	754
Secondary	75.6	85.4	290	95.1	231	61.3	187
Higher	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	11	(*)	24
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	67.8	77.9	455	97.9	329	78.7	262
Second	68.1	83.0	374	97.7	328	78.1	238
Middle	70.1	77.2	355	98.2	319	77.5	195
Fourth	72.9	83.0	279	96.9	235	73.7	185
Richest	73.8	80.6	317	93.0	162	67.3	197

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

[4] MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Seventy percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed. With 80 percent predominantly breastfed, it is evident that water-based liquids are displacing feeding of breast milk to a great extent. By age 12-15 months, 97 percent of children are breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 75 percent are breastfed. There is a direct relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and wealth index. About two in three (68 percent) women in the poorest household population breastfeed exclusively compared with 74 percent of women in the richest household population. However, there is no direct relationship between predominant breastfeeding and wealth index.

Notable, also, is that predominant breastfeeding is higher in rural (81 percent) than urban (76 percent) areas and there is no difference in exclusive breastfeeding between the two areas.

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, a large number of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, with other milk (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk) and infant formula being of highest prevalence, even at the early age of 0-1 months. At age 4-5 months old, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below 50 percent. Only about 10 percent of children are receiving breast milk at age 2 years.

Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, Malawi 2014

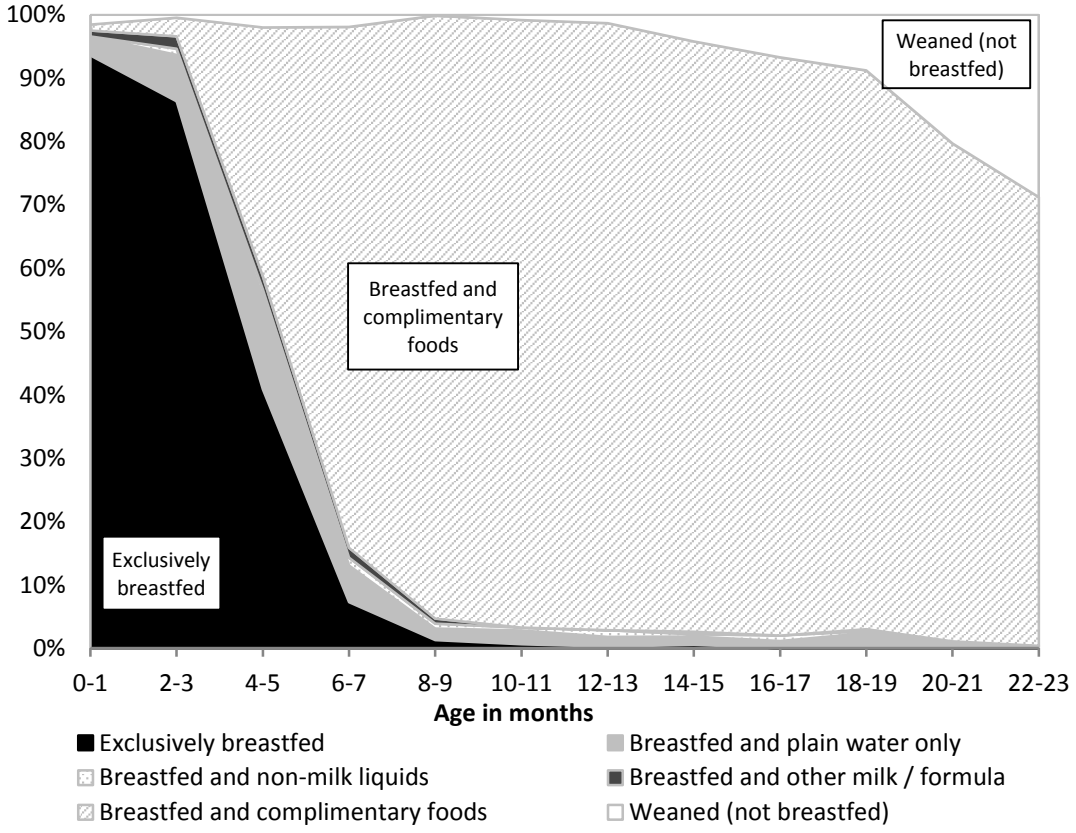


Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 24 months for any breastfeeding, 4 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 5 months for predominant breastfeeding. There is no difference in median duration of breastfeeding between male and female children while the median duration differs slightly between rural and urban areas. Median duration for breastfeeding differs with mother's education. For example, the median duration for any breastfeeding is 24 months for women with no education and 21 months for women with more than secondary education.

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Malawi, 2014

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	24.1	4.1	4.9	11,217
Sex				
Male	24.2	4.0	4.8	5,642
Female	24.1	4.3	5.0	5,575
Region				
Northern	23.7	3.6	4.7	1,206
Central	25.0	4.0	4.9	4,461
Southern	23.6	4.4	5.0	5,550
Area				
Urban	22.2	4.4	4.8	1,369
Rural	24.4	4.1	4.9	9,848
Mother's education				
None	24.3	4.4	5.0	1,343
Primary	24.4	4.0	4.9	7,888
Secondary	22.7	4.7	5.3	1,833
Higher	20.7	3.0	3.0	144
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	24.7	3.9	5.0	2,699
Second	24.6	3.9	4.9	2,458
Middle	24.1	4.1	4.6	2,309
Fourth	24.0	4.5	5.0	1,922
Richest	23.1	4.5	5.1	1,829
Mean	24.2	4.2	5.2	11,217

[1] MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months is provided in Table NU.6. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of feeding patterns, 87 percent of children age 6-23 months is being appropriately breastfed while age-appropriate breastfeeding among all children age 0-23 months is 84 percent. Slightly more female children age 0-23 were appropriately breastfed the day before the survey than their male counterparts (85 and 83 percent, respectively). Percentage of children age 0-23 appropriately breastfed the day before the survey also differed by area of residence with 81 percent in urban areas compared to 85 percent in rural areas.

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Malawi,2014

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	70.2	1,780	88.6	5,502	84.1	7,281
Sex						
Male	68.0	958	88.8	2,719	83.4	3,676
Female	72.8	822	88.4	2,783	84.9	3,605
Region						
Northern	65.8	181	89.3	631	84.1	812
Central	68.9	735	89.4	2,157	84.2	2,892
Southern	72.2	863	87.8	2,714	84.0	3,576
Area						
Urban	71.2	243	84.4	625	80.7	868
Rural	70.1	1,537	89.1	4,877	84.6	6,413
Mother's education						
None	71.3	211	85.7	646	82.2	857
Primary	69.0	1,251	90.1	3,882	84.9	5,133
Secondary	75.6	290	85.6	886	83.2	1,176
Higher	(*)	26	73.6	86	69.9	112
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	67.8	455	88.2	1,367	83.1	1,822
Second	68.1	374	91.4	1,240	86.0	1,614
Middle	70.1	355	90.6	1,163	85.8	1,519
Fourth	72.9	279	86.7	927	83.5	1,206
Richest	73.8	317	84.3	804	81.4	1,120

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Appropriate complementary feeding of children from six months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development and prevention of malnutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond six months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breastmilk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods are needed if they are 6-8 months old, and three or more meals if they are 9-23 months of age. For children 6-23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk are needed.

Table NU.7 presents information on the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods to infants age 6-8 months. Overall, 89 percent of infants age 6-8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day. It is the same proportion among currently breastfeeding infants (89 percent). Rural-urban differentials are more pronounced for all and currently breastfed who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day. Proportion for urban areas is higher than rural areas.

Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Malawi, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	88.5	853	(*)	12	88.6	865
Sex						
Male	86.9	429	(*)	6	87.1	435
Female	90.1	424	(*)	6	90.1	431
Area						
Urban	94.5	107	(*)	2	94.6	110
Rural	87.7	746	(*)	10	87.7	756

[1] **MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods**

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.8 presents the proportion of children age 6-23 months who received semi-solid or soft food at least the minimum number of times during the previous day according to their breastfeeding status.

Overall, about half of the children age 6-23 months (47 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. The same proportion of males and females (47 percent each) were achieving the minimum meal frequency. However, for currently breastfed children, a slightly higher proportion of females (49 percent) were achieving the minimum meal frequency compared to males (48 percent). The proportion of children receiving the minimum dietary diversity, or foods from at least 4 food groups, was much lower (27 percent) than that for minimum meal frequency, indicating the need to focus on improving diet quality and nutrient intake among this vulnerable group. A slightly higher proportion of older (18-23 month old) children (34 percent) were achieving the minimum dietary diversity compared to younger (6-8 month old) children (11 percent). The overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet revealed that only 14 percent were benefitting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency, ranging from 5 percent for currently not breastfeeding women to 15 percent for currently breastfeeding women. As expected, good infant and child feeding practices are better in urban than rural areas.

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Malawi, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	25.1	48.3	15.0	5,081	44.1	28.0	5.2	12.5	384	26.6	46.8	14.3	5,502
Sex													
Male	26.2	47.9	15.3	2,523	42.6	28.0	3.6	9.8	177	27.3	46.6	14.5	2,719
Female	24.0	48.7	14.7	2,558	45.4	28.0	6.6	14.8	207	25.9	47.1	14.1	2,783
Age													
6-8 months	11.1	65.2	9.5	853	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	11.1	65.1	9.4	865
9-11 months	22.4	38.2	11.3	875	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	22.7	38.5	11.4	881
12-17 months	28.1	46.7	17.4	2,012	52.2	30.6	6.8	18.4	73	29.2	46.2	17.0	2,100
18-23 months	31.2	46.4	17.3	1,340	42.3	25.6	4.3	9.1	298	33.5	42.6	15.0	1,655
Region													
Northern	30.0	61.6	23.3	582	58.4	22.4	1.8	5.2	46	32.0	58.7	21.8	631
Central	19.4	48.5	12.2	2,007	36.5	22.4	2.9	13.6	136	20.5	46.9	11.6	2,157
Southern	28.6	45.0	15.3	2,492	46.0	33.1	7.6	13.3	202	30.1	44.1	14.7	2,714
Area													
Urban	36.2	55.7	21.7	541	55.7	47.9	10.8	31.6	76	39.3	54.7	20.3	625
Rural	23.8	47.4	14.2	4,540	41.3	23.1	3.9	7.8	308	25.0	45.8	13.5	4,877
Mother's education													
None	16.9	38.1	7.2	598	(30.0)	(17.4)	(3.7)	(6.6)	45	17.8	36.6	7.0	646
Primary	23.2	48.2	13.9	3,641	34.2	23.5	2.1	6.4	221	23.9	46.8	13.2	3,882
Secondary	37.1	54.6	24.3	778	64.0	34.4	9.5	21.2	99	40.5	52.3	22.6	886
Higher	63.9	69.0	37.6	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	70.3	69.2	33.9	86
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	15.6	41.4	9.3	1,287	27.8	25.8	0.0	1.7	74	16.4	40.5	8.8	1,367
Second	21.5	46.0	11.9	1,170	21.0	19.6	4.0	7.1	64	21.6	44.7	11.5	1,240
Middle	22.6	48.0	11.9	1,083	30.8	21.5	4.0	10.8	69	23.2	46.4	11.5	1,163
Fourth	31.9	54.6	19.1	842	59.0	22.8	2.6	7.0	83	34.3	51.8	17.6	927
Richest	44.3	57.5	30.5	698	69.3	44.7	13.4	30.6	94	47.7	56.0	28.5	804

[1] MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)

[2] MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)

[3] MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity

[5] MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

[a] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

[b] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[c] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.9 shows that bottle-feeding is not prevalent in Malawi. Only four percent of children under age six months are fed using a bottle with a nipple, with a much higher percentage in urban areas (15 percent) than in rural areas (3 percent). It is also observed that the percentage of bottle use is higher among mothers with higher education (38 percent) compared with mothers with no education (2 percent) or primary education (3 percent). Furthermore, bottle-feeding is also more common in richest households (16 percent) than in poorest ones (1 percent).

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	4.2	7,281
Sex		
Male	4.4	3,676
Female	4.0	3,605
Age		
0-5 months	2.2	1,780
6-11 months	4.8	1,746
12-23 months	4.9	3,755
Region		
Northern	4.7	812
Central	3.6	2,892
Southern	4.6	3,576
Area		
Urban	14.5	868
Rural	2.8	6,413
Mother's education		
None	2.4	857
Primary	2.5	5,133
Secondary	9.8	1,176
Higher	37.7	112
Missing/DK	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	1.4	1,822
Second	1.5	1,614
Middle	2.7	1,519
Fourth	3.3	1,206
Richest	15.7	1,120

[1] **MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding**

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt ($\geq$15 parts per million).

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption

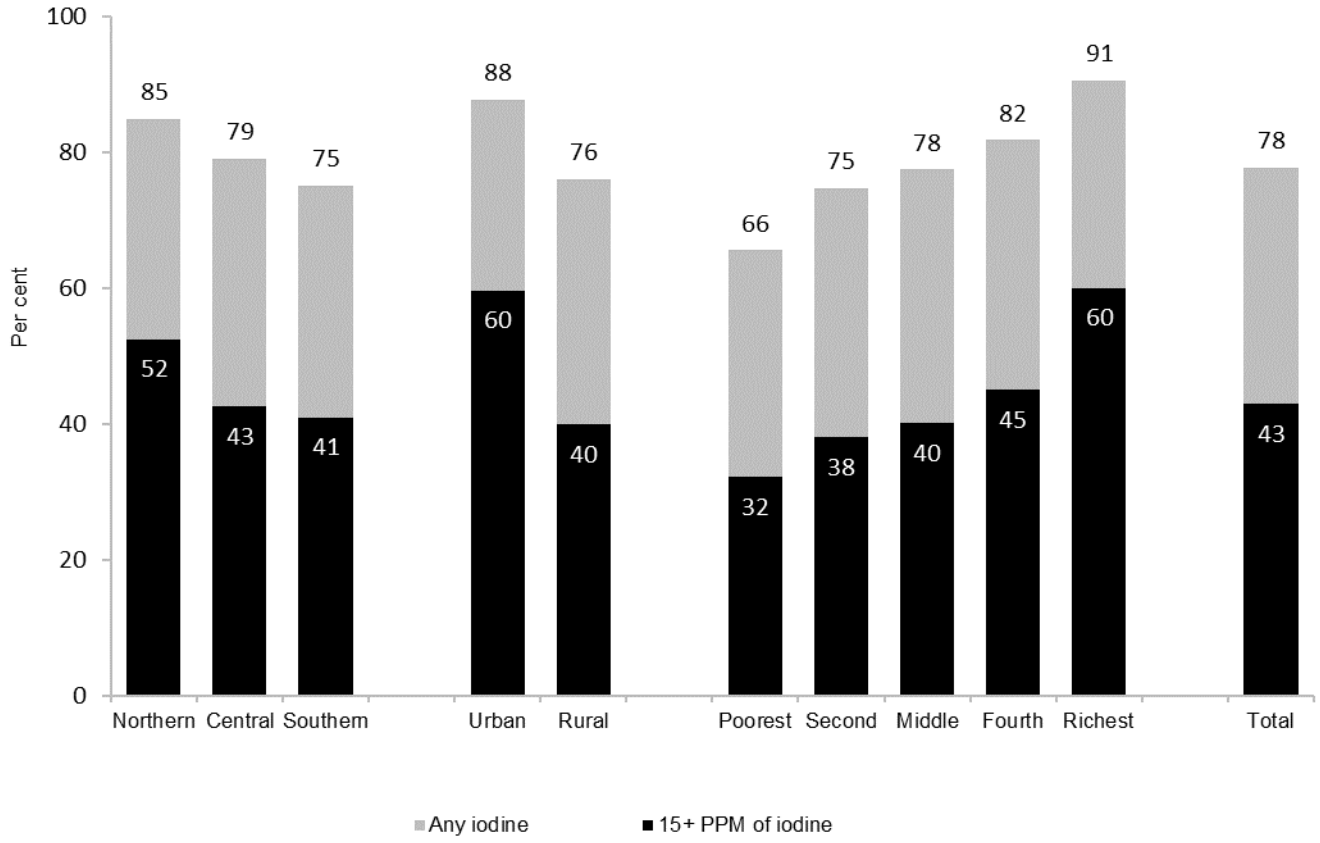
Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:					Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
				Salt test result				
			No salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM[1]	Total	
Total	83.0	26,713	16.2	5.9	34.9	43.0	100.0	26,464
Region								
Northern	89.9	3,050	9.6	5.4	32.5	52.5	100.0	3,033
Central	83.2	10,598	16.1	4.8	36.5	42.7	100.0	10,511
Southern	81.2	13,065	17.9	7.0	34.1	41.0	100.0	12,920
Area								
Urban	89.8	4,016	9.4	2.8	28.1	59.7	100.0	3,984
Rural	81.8	22,697	17.4	6.5	36.1	40.0	100.0	22,480
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	71.3	5,851	27.9	6.5	33.4	32.2	100.0	5,781
Second	80.1	5,326	19.2	6.1	36.6	38.1	100.0	5,280
Middle	83.7	5,096	15.4	7.1	37.4	40.1	100.0	5,040
Fourth	88.0	5,048	11.3	6.9	36.8	45.0	100.0	5,010
Richest	93.2	5,391	6.1	3.2	30.6	60.0	100.0	5,352

[1] MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

In 83 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodate content. Table NU.10 shows that in 16 percent of households, there was no salt available. These households are included in the denominator of the indicator. The consumption of adequately iodized salt is graphically presented in Figure NU.4 together with the percentage of salt containing less than the 15 parts per million (ppm). In 43 percent of households, salt was found to contain 15 ppm or more of iodine while proportion of households with salt testing with any iodate (i.e. greater than 0 pm) was 78 percent. Use of iodized salt (any iodate) was lowest in the Southern Region (75 percent) and highest in the Northern Region (85 percent). Sixty percent of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt as compared with 40 percent of households in rural areas.

Figure NU.4: Consumption of iodized salt, Malawi, 2014



VI. Child Health

Vaccinations

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. In addition, the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) was endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 to achieve the Decade of Vaccines vision by delivering universal access to immunization. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children in the four decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still millions of children not reached by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[21] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B, *haemophilus influenzae* type b, pneumonia/meningitis, rotavirus, and rubella.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Malawi National Immunization Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG and Polio (within 2 weeks of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DPT, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, three doses of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), two doses of rotavirus vaccine (ROTA) and one dose of measles. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life. Table CH.1A shows Malawi's Childhood Immunization schedule. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunization coverage from the 2014 MES are based on children age 12-23 months.

Table CH.1A. Malawi Childhood Immunization schedule

Age	Vaccine
At birth or first contact	BCG
At birth up to 2 weeks	OPV 0
At 6 weeks	OPV1, DPT-HepB-Hib1, PCV1 and Rota1
At 10 weeks	OPV2, DPT-HepB-Hib2, PCV2 and Rota2
At 14 weeks	OPV 3, DPT-HepB-Hib3, and PCV3
At 9 months	Measles
Note: Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) was introduced in Malawi in November 2011 while Rotavirus Vaccine was introduced in October 2012.	

[21] http://www.who.int/immunization/diseases/en. Table 2 includes recommendations for all children and additional antigens recommended only for children residing in certain regions of the world or living in certain high-risk population groups.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MES questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, DPT-HEPB-HIB, PCV and ROTA, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Malawi, 2014

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age[a]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG[1]	82.8	15.3	98.2	96.4	60.1	36.3	96.4	93.4
Polio								
At birth	59.2	19.0	78.1	74.2	41.1	39.9	81.1	76.6
1	82.8	15.3	98.1	96.3	60.4	36.0	96.4	93.1
2	82.1	14.5	96.6	94.9	60.3	34.3	94.6	91.3
3[2]	78.4	12.1	90.5	87.5	59.0	28.5	87.5	83.6
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	83.1	15.1	98.2	96.9	60.9	35.6	96.6	94.3
2	82.7	14.4	97.1	95.9	60.7	33.9	94.6	91.9
3[3]	80.8	11.9	92.6	90.4	59.6	28.2	87.8	85.2
PCV								
1	81.9	15.1	97.0	95.2	53.6	36.8	90.4	84.6
2	81.2	13.7	94.9	93.2	50.5	34.3	84.8	78.4
3[4]	78.3	11.2	89.4	87.3	46.1	29.5	75.6	67.3
ROTA								
1	48.6	18.9	67.5	63.8	3.3	27.2	30.5	16.5
2[5]	47.3	16.1	63.4	60.3	2.9	23.1	26.0	11.7
Measles (MCV1)[6]	75.2	16.9	92.0	85.1	55.7	36.7	92.4	82.0
Fully vaccinated including ROTA and PCV[7][b]	48.0	6.0	54.0	38.5	10.1	9.7	19.8	1.2
Fully vaccinated excluding ROTA and PCV[8][c]	73.9	9.8	83.6	71.4	54.9	23.9	78.7	63.4
No vaccinations	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	2.4	2.4	2.9
Number of children	3,755	3,755	3,755	3,755	3,936	3,936	3,936	3,936

[1] MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator 3.3, 3.5, 3.6 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[4] MES indicator 3.S1 – PCV immunization coverage

[5] MES indicator 3.S2– ROTA immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 - Measles immunization coverage

[7] MES indicator 3.S3 - Full immunization coverage including PCV and ROTA

[8] MICS indicator 3.8 - Full immunization coverage excluding PCV and ROTA

[a] All MICS indicators refer to results in this column

[b] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT-HepB-Hib3 , Measles (MCV1), PCV, and ROTA as per the vaccination schedule in Malawi

[c] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT-HepB-Hib3, and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Malawi

The percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1 and Figure CH.1. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the last column in each panel, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Approximately 96 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months. By age of 12 months, 97 percent of children of 12-23 months had received the first dose of DPT-HepB-Hib, 96 percent had received the second dose of DPT-HepB-Hib, and 90 percent the third dose. Similarly, by age 12 months, 96 percent of children 12-23 months of age had received the first dose of the Polio vaccine, 95 percent had received the second dose, and 88 percent had received the third dose. Ninety-five percent of children age 12-23 months had received the first dose of the PCV by age 12 months, 93 percent had received the second, and 87 percent had received the third dose. Sixty four percent of the children 12-23 months of age had received the first dose of ROTA vaccine by age 12 months and 60 percent had received the second dose. ROTA vaccine is a new vaccine which was introduced in October 2012 and immunises children against diarrhoea caused by rotavirus. This gives a reason for the lower coverage compared to the other antigens. The coverage for measles vaccine by 12 months is at 85 percent. The percentage of children age 12-23 months who had all the recommended vaccinations by first birthday with recently included ROTA and PCV is 39 percent. The percentage of children age 12-23 months who had all the recommended vaccinations excluding ROTA and PCV by first birthday is 71 percent. The individual coverage figures for children age 24-35 months are generally lower to those for children age 12-23 months, suggesting that immunization coverage has been on average improving in Malawi between 2011 and 2014.

Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months, Malawi, 2014

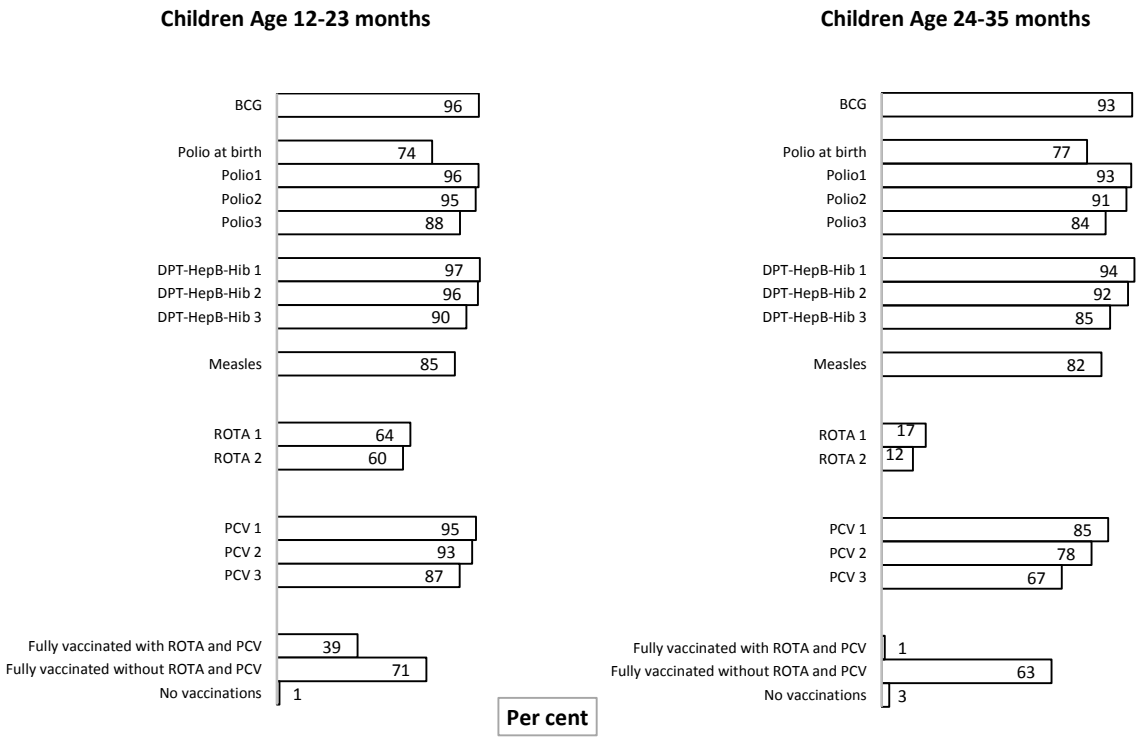


Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports. Vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for 84 percent of children age 12-23 months. A higher percentage of vaccination cards was observed for children in rural areas (85 percent) than in urban areas (79 percent). At regional level, full vaccination coverage does not vary much, ranging from 53 percent in the Southern Region to 56 percent in the Northern Region. About 61 percent of children whose mothers have secondary education are fully immunized compared with 52 percent of children whose mothers have no education.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who received:																	
		Polio				DPT-HepB-Hib			PCV			ROTA					Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months
	BCG	At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	Measles (MCV1)	Full[a]	None		
Total	98.2	78.1	98.1	96.6	90.5	98.2	97.1	92.6	97.0	94.9	89.4	67.5	63.4	92.0	54.0	1.1	83.8	3,755
Sex																		
Male	97.8	77.3	97.8	96.2	89.8	97.8	96.6	92.3	96.7	95.3	89.4	67.3	63.0	91.6	54.4	1.5	82.8	1,841
Female	98.5	78.9	98.4	96.9	91.3	98.6	97.6	92.9	97.2	94.6	89.5	67.6	63.8	92.4	53.7	0.8	84.9	1,914
Region																		
Northern	98.2	72.6	98.7	97.0	90.3	98.7	96.9	93.5	97.9	97.4	92.1	71.9	67.4	89.7	56.1	0.4	83.5	439
Central	98.0	77.9	97.7	95.8	89.6	98.0	97.2	92.0	96.8	94.8	89.6	67.9	64.6	90.9	54.7	1.3	82.5	1,466
Southern	98.3	79.6	98.3	97.1	91.3	98.3	97.1	93.0	96.8	94.4	88.7	66.0	61.5	93.5	53.0	1.2	85.0	1,850
Area																		
Urban	98.0	90.1	97.9	96.8	90.0	98.3	97.1	95.2	97.7	96.5	92.4	68.4	62.0	93.2	54.6	1.7	78.7	401
Rural	98.2	76.7	98.1	96.5	90.6	98.2	97.2	92.3	96.9	94.7	89.1	67.4	63.5	91.9	54.0	1.1	84.5	3,355
Mother's education																		
None	98.2	72.2	98.9	97.4	90.3	98.1	97.7	93.1	97.4	95.4	90.3	66.7	63.4	89.5	52.4	0.7	84.4	445
Primary	98.1	77.4	98.0	96.3	90.0	98.2	96.9	91.9	96.8	94.5	88.5	66.8	62.6	91.7	52.8	1.2	83.6	2,653
Secondary	98.3	85.0	98.0	97.0	92.7	98.4	97.9	95.0	97.4	96.6	92.5	71.5	67.7	94.8	60.8	1.2	83.8	605
Higher	(99.3)	(86.0)	(99.3)	(99.3)	(95.9)	(99.3)	(99.3)	(99.3)	(94.9)	(94.9)	(94.9)	(60.1)	(52.5)	(99.3)	(49.1)	(0.7)	(90.8)	52
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	97.6	72.4	97.1	95.4	89.9	97.2	96.6	91.7	96.0	93.8	88.2	67.7	65.3	91.3	55.3	1.6	83.0	930
Second	97.9	76.3	97.9	96.1	89.7	98.3	97.1	92.1	97.3	93.9	87.3	65.2	61.1	89.4	50.5	1.0	87.0	840
Middle	98.0	79.2	98.8	97.2	90.5	98.6	96.8	92.0	97.4	95.2	89.0	68.8	64.5	93.4	54.5	1.0	83.4	810
Fourth	99.0	79.4	98.7	96.9	90.4	98.6	97.7	93.4	96.9	95.6	91.1	69.7	65.1	92.2	56.0	1.0	82.3	652
Richest	98.7	88.0	98.5	97.9	93.1	98.8	98.1	95.4	97.5	97.3	93.7	65.7	59.9	94.9	54.3	1.0	82.9	524

[a] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT-HepB-Hib3 , Measles (MCV1) PCV and ROTA as per the vaccination schedule in Malawi

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Neonatal Tetanus Protection

One of the MDGs is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. Following on the 42nd and 44th World Health Assembly calls for elimination of neonatal tetanus, the global community continues to work to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than 1 case of neonatal tetanus per 1,000 live births in every district by 2015.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table CH.3 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years. The results of the survey indicate that protection against tetanus is relatively high in Malawi, at 90 percent. Tetanus toxoid protection by background characteristics shows the same patterns observed at national level although it is worth noting that neonatal tetanus toxoid protection is lowest among women from the Southern Region (88 percent).

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	61.6	19.5	3.5	4.1	1.0	89.7	7,490
Region							
Northern	57.4	21.9	3.9	6.4	0.9	90.5	839
Central	66.2	18.6	3.2	3.4	0.7	92.1	2,957
Southern	58.9	19.7	3.5	4.2	1.1	87.5	3,695
Area							
Urban	70.0	12.7	2.1	3.8	0.5	89.1	889
Rural	60.5	20.4	3.6	4.2	1.0	89.7	6,602
Education							
None	57.4	20.8	4.3	6.1	1.1	89.7	872
Primary	60.6	19.9	3.7	4.1	1.1	89.3	5,318
Secondary	68.0	17.4	1.9	3.4	0.4	91.1	1,203
Higher	74.7	10.8	3.5	1.4	0.2	90.6	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	63.7	18.2	3.2	2.8	1.1	89.0	1,853
Second	61.7	19.9	3.9	3.7	0.5	89.7	1,676
Middle	56.9	21.3	4.5	5.6	1.1	89.3	1,556
Fourth	59.5	21.7	2.8	5.4	1.7	91.1	1,242
Richest	66.6	16.3	2.6	3.6	0.5	89.5	1,163

[1] MICS indicator 3.9 - Neonatal tetanus protection

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Care of Illness

A key strategy for accelerating progress toward MDG 4 is to tackle the diseases that are the leading killers of children under 5. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are two such diseases. The Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) aims to end preventable pneumonia and diarrhoea death by reducing mortality from pneumonia to 3 deaths per 1000 live births and mortality from diarrhoea to 1 death per 1,000 live births by 2025. Malaria is also a major killer of children under 5, killing about 1,200 children every day, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The goal of the Global Malaria Action Plan (GMAP) is to reduce malaria deaths to near zero by 2015.

Table CH.4 presents the percentage of children under-five years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought besides the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had an episode of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a MICS survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Overall, 24 percent of under-five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, 8 percent symptoms of ARI, and 37 percent an episode of fever (Table CH.4). Period-prevalence ranges from 27 percent to 11 percent in the case of diarrhoea, 6 percent to 7 percent in the case of ARI, and 32 percent to 35 percent in the case of fever. There are minor differences between urban and rural areas, particularly in the case of diarrhoea and ARI. However, there is a significant difference between urban and rural areas in terms of episodes of fever, with 38 percent of children in the rural areas having an episode of fever compared to 25 percent of children in urban areas. Episodes of diarrhoea were also high in the 12-23 age children with approximately 43 percent compared with 11 percent in 48-59 months children. In all reported disease episodes there was a relationship between mother's education and episodes of disease. Reported disease episodes were lower among children whose mothers' had attended education higher than primary school. For instance 25 percent of children whose mothers' had no education had an episode of diarrhoea in the last two weeks compared to 14 percent of children whose mothers had attended education levels higher than secondary school.

Table CH.4: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children age 0-59 months
Total	24.1	7.8	37.2	18,981
Sex				
Male	24.2	8.1	36.4	9,567
Female	23.9	7.4	38.0	9,414
Region				
Northern	18.1	8.3	34.1	2,163
Central	25.1	7.6	37.1	7,452
Southern	24.6	7.8	38.0	9,366
Area				
Urban	22.7	5.6	25.8	2,247
Rural	24.2	8.1	38.7	16,734
Age				
0-11 months	26.6	6.4	32.4	3,526
12-23 months	43.4	8.5	40.9	3,755
24-35 months	24.6	8.3	39.2	3,936
36-47 months	15.3	8.2	37.9	4,045
48-59 months	11.0	7.3	35.1	3,719
Mother's education				
None	25.2	8.0	37.4	2,589
Primary	24.8	8.0	38.6	13,254
Secondary	20.4	6.8	31.7	2,904
Higher	14.0	3.1	24.1	223
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	28.6	9.0	40.7	4,360
Second	25.1	8.2	41.8	4,213
Middle	24.1	7.3	38.0	3,965
Fourth	21.1	7.8	34.8	3,335
Richest	19.3	6.1	27.6	3,108

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is a leading cause of death among children under-five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

In the 2014 MES, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

The overall period-prevalence of diarrhoea in children under 5 years of age is 24 percent (Table CH.4) and ranges from 18 percent in the Northern Region to 25 percent in the Southern Region. The highest period-prevalence is seen among children age 12-23 months (43 percent) which grossly corresponds to the weaning period.

Table CH.5 shows the percentage of children with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for which advice or treatment was sought, and where was treatment sought. Overall, a health facility or provider was seen in 67 percent of cases, predominantly in the public sector (60 percent). At regional level, seeking treatment for diarrhoea from a health facility or a provider is highest in the Northern Region (74 percent) and lowest in the Central region (66 percent). Further, Table CH.5 shows that advice and treatment are sought more often for children in rural areas (68 percent) than children in urban areas (61 percent). The distribution of care-seeking during diarrhoea by age group of the children shows that the highest proportion of children (70 percent) for whom advice or treatment was sought was in the age range of 12-23 months. The proportion was also higher for children whose mothers or primary caretakers had secondary education or more.

Table CH.5: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers							
	Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	60.4	3.6	3.1	12.1	8.8	67.0	24.7	4,566
Sex								
Male	61.4	3.6	3.4	11.1	8.9	68.2	23.4	2,318
Female	59.5	3.7	2.7	13.1	8.7	65.8	26.0	2,248
Region								
Northern	63.3	5.1	5.2	7.5	9.6	73.7	17.9	390
Central	59.5	3.1	3.4	12.6	8.8	65.9	25.7	1,873
Southern	60.7	3.8	2.5	12.4	8.7	66.8	25.0	2,303
Area								
Urban	51.3	6.5	2.9	1.5	7.7	60.5	31.5	510
Rural	61.6	3.3	3.1	13.4	9.0	67.9	23.8	4,055
Age								
0-11 months	57.7	3.2	3.1	9.7	6.3	64.0	30.1	937
12-23 months	63.7	3.6	2.9	13.4	7.8	70.2	22.2	1,630
24-35 months	59.9	3.9	4.7	12.8	8.9	68.2	23.4	969
36-47 months	58.9	4.7	2.3	12.6	13.8	65.9	21.7	621
48-59 months	57.2	2.4	0.9	10.0	10.9	60.3	29.9	409
Mother's education								
None	57.1	3.0	2.7	12.1	8.1	62.9	29.0	651
Primary	61.4	2.6	3.0	12.3	9.3	66.9	24.6	3,288
Secondary	60.0	8.3	3.6	11.4	7.2	71.8	20.5	594
Higher	(35.4)	(31.5)	(11.6)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(78.5)	(20.4)	31
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	62.3	1.4	3.2	10.3	8.7	66.7	25.5	1,249
Second	62.1	1.8	2.4	14.9	10.0	66.4	24.3	1,057
Middle	60.9	5.0	1.9	15.7	9.1	67.8	23.1	955
Fourth	60.4	4.7	5.0	9.3	7.6	70.0	22.9	705
Richest	53.0	8.0	3.4	8.3	8.1	64.2	28.2	600

[1] MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

[a] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission, but excludes private pharmacy

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Malawi, 2014

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	20.3	26.0	27.2	20.7	5.8	0.0	100.0	19.0	29.5	29.1	11.1	11.4	0.0	100.0	4,566
Sex															
Male	20.2	25.5	27.9	19.9	6.5	0.0	100.0	18.3	28.2	30.6	10.8	12.1	0.0	100.0	2,318
Female	20.3	26.5	26.5	21.5	5.1	0.0	100.0	19.7	30.7	27.6	11.3	10.6	0.0	100.0	2,248
Region															
Northern	21.8	26.7	26.9	21.1	3.1	0.2	100.0	19.1	27.3	24.1	14.0	15.6	0.0	100.0	390
Central	17.2	25.5	29.2	21.2	7.0	0.0	100.0	15.1	28.8	33.0	10.4	12.7	0.0	100.0	1,873
Southern	22.5	26.3	25.7	20.2	5.4	0.0	100.0	22.2	30.3	26.8	11.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	2,303
Area															
Urban	18.4	25.3	33.4	19.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	15.5	23.7	38.5	12.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	510
Rural	20.5	26.1	26.5	20.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	19.4	30.2	27.9	10.9	11.5	0.0	100.0	4,055
Age															
0-11 months	20.4	23.7	28.9	20.8	6.2	0.1	100.0	19.2	25.0	25.4	10.1	20.4	0.0	100.0	937
12-23 months	18.8	26.4	27.8	22.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	17.6	29.9	28.3	11.3	12.9	0.0	100.0	1,630
24-35 months	23.0	25.5	25.3	17.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	22.3	28.0	31.3	12.2	6.2	0.0	100.0	969
36-47 months	19.0	27.2	25.9	23.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	17.4	35.1	29.5	12.3	5.6	0.0	100.0	621
48-59 months	21.0	28.9	27.9	16.8	5.2	0.3	100.0	18.8	33.0	35.0	7.7	5.3	0.2	100.0	409
Mother's education															
None	22.2	25.4	25.3	22.8	4.3	0.1	100.0	18.9	28.8	27.9	12.1	12.2	0.0	100.0	651
Primary	20.5	26.8	27.0	20.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	18.8	31.2	28.6	10.2	11.2	0.0	100.0	3,288
Secondary	16.4	22.9	30.7	21.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	19.7	21.0	33.1	14.7	11.6	0.0	100.0	594
Higher	(26.7)	(12.8)	(27.3)	(26.9)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.8)	(18.8)	(37.9)	(5.2)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	20.8	27.6	24.6	19.3	7.6	0.0	100.0	17.5	31.7	28.5	10.7	11.6	0.0	100.0	1,249
Second	23.5	25.5	26.4	17.6	7.0	0.0	100.0	21.2	28.4	28.9	10.0	11.4	0.0	100.0	1,057
Middle	18.9	25.1	28.8	23.4	3.8	0.1	100.0	18.0	32.6	27.1	12.2	10.1	0.1	100.0	955
Fourth	17.8	25.8	28.6	25.1	2.6	0.1	100.0	17.5	25.7	30.4	12.9	13.5	0.0	100.0	705
Richest	18.5	24.9	30.1	19.4	7.1	0.0	100.0	21.4	26.2	32.6	9.6	10.3	0.0	100.0	600

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.6 provides statistics on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea. About one-fifth (21 percent) of under five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual while about 27 percent drank the same; somewhat less (to drink) was given to 26 percent, much less to 20 percent of the children and about six percent were given nothing to drink. Regarding the feeding practices in cases of diarrhoea, about 49 percent ate somewhat less or much less while about 11 percent ate much more and about 11 percent were given nothing to eat.

Table CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:					
	ORS	Zinc				
	Fluid from packet	Tablet	Syrup	Any zinc	ORS and zinc[1]	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	63.5	24.3	6.6	28.4	23.0	4,566
Sex						
Male	63.7	24.5	6.2	28.2	22.8	2,318
Female	63.3	24.2	7.0	28.5	23.2	2,248
Region						
Northern	61.0	32.6	5.9	37.1	25.4	390
Central	61.7	22.0	5.5	25.4	20.7	1,873
Southern	65.5	24.8	7.6	29.2	24.5	2,303
Area						
Urban	64.7	26.8	5.1	29.9	24.4	510
Rural	63.4	24.0	6.8	28.2	22.8	4,055
Age						
0-11 months	56.2	22.8	7.9	28.2	21.0	937
12-23 months	69.1	26.4	6.5	30.3	25.5	1,630
24-35 months	64.8	27.5	6.4	31.7	27.7	969
36-47 months	62.0	20.0	7.0	23.1	17.8	621
48-59 months	57.4	18.7	3.8	21.0	14.3	409
Mother's education						
None	58.5	19.4	6.3	22.6	16.6	651
Primary	63.8	23.5	6.4	27.6	22.3	3,288
Secondary	67.2	34.3	7.6	37.9	32.9	594
Higher	(67.3)	(33.6)	(9.5)	(43.2)	(40.7)	31
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	59.5	22.3	7.3	27.0	21.0	1,249
Second	65.0	23.9	4.2	26.2	22.6	1,057
Middle	65.6	22.0	6.9	26.3	21.0	955
Fourth	62.8	26.2	8.2	31.5	24.5	705
Richest	66.9	30.8	7.2	34.5	29.4	600

[1] **MICS indicator 3.11 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.7 shows the percentage of children receiving ORS and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About two-thirds (64 percent) received fluids from ORS packets. Additionally, 28 percent received zinc in one form or another and 23 percent received ORS and zinc. The results in Table CH.7 by regions show that children living in the Northern and Southern Regions (25 percent each) more often receive treatment with ORS and zinc than children living in the Central Region (21 percent). Children age 24-35 months (28 percent) are most likely to receive treatment with ORS and zinc. Children of mothers with no education are less likely to receive ORS than other children.

Figure CH.2 further shows that children living in the Southern Region (66 percent), children living in urban areas (65 percent) and children in richest wealth quintile (67 percent) are most likely to receive treatment with oral rehydration salts.

Figure CH.2: Children under-5 with diarrhea who received ORS, Malawi, 2014

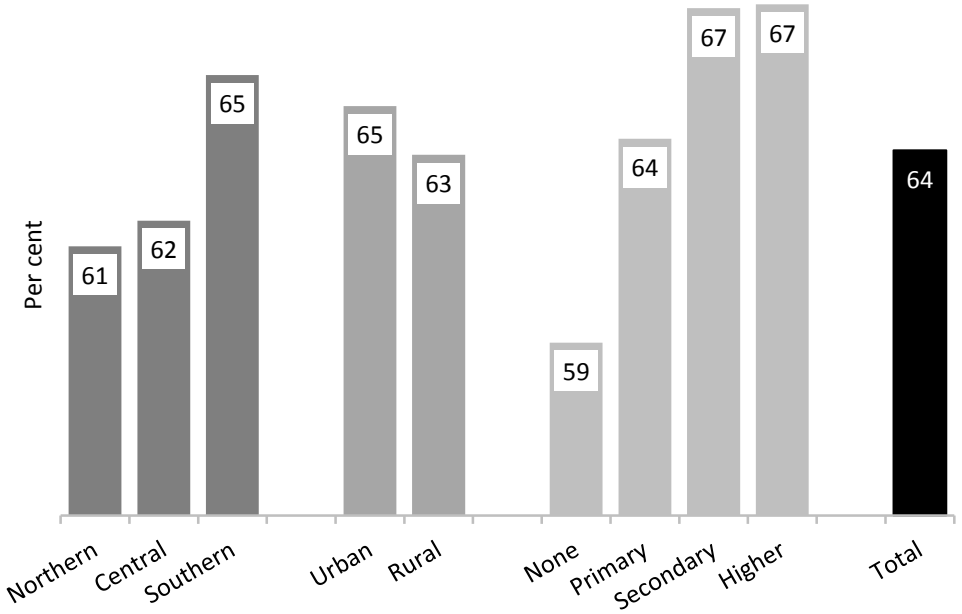


Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Malawi, 2014

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														
				Other treatments											
				Pill or syrup				Injection							
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1,2]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	28.4	70.0	48.5	7.0	0.9	3.3	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.4	3.0	17.5	4,566
Sex															
Male	28.2	70.0	48.3	6.6	0.7	3.6	2.5	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	5.1	3.1	17.7	2,318
Female	28.5	70.0	48.7	7.5	1.0	2.9	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.7	2.8	17.3	2,248
Region															
Northern	37.1	70.7	46.5	5.8	1.5	4.1	0.9	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	3.8	14.0	390
Central	25.4	69.0	49.7	8.2	1.1	2.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.9	2.5	18.9	1,873
Southern	29.2	70.7	47.9	6.2	0.6	3.5	2.6	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.8	3.2	17.0	2,303
Area															
Urban	29.9	70.7	50.0	11.3	0.1	3.2	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	4.9	16.6	510
Rural	28.2	69.9	48.3	6.5	1.0	3.3	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.6	2.7	17.6	4,055
Age															
0-11 months	28.2	64.4	40.5	5.9	1.2	4.1	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.0	2.0	22.1	937
12-23 months	30.3	75.7	52.6	7.4	0.6	2.7	1.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	2.6	14.5	1,630
24-35 months	31.7	70.0	48.8	7.2	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.8	4.7	17.7	969
36-47 months	23.1	68.5	51.4	7.6	2.4	5.0	2.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.6	16.1	621
48-59 months	21.0	62.3	45.2	6.4	0.3	3.6	1.4	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	2.8	20.7	409
Mother's education															
None	22.6	68.2	45.7	5.7	0.3	4.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.1	20.1	651
Primary	27.6	69.6	48.6	6.5	1.1	3.4	2.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.7	3.3	17.6	3,288
Secondary	37.9	73.1	50.6	10.6	0.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.4	3.0	14.2	594
Higher	(43.2)	(82.0)	(56.5)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(14.5)	31
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	27.0	67.8	47.9	6.4	0.9	3.0	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.3	1.9	18.4	1,249
Second	26.2	69.1	45.4	4.3	0.8	3.1	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.3	3.0	21.0	1,057
Middle	26.3	73.3	53.3	8.6	1.1	4.9	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.6	14.3	955
Fourth	31.5	70.0	49.0	8.1	1.0	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.3	15.0	705
Richest	34.5	70.9	46.8	9.3	0.3	2.6	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	3.2	5.3	17.5	600

[1] MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

[2] In Malawi, ORT is the same as 'ORS or increased fluids' since there are no recommended homemade fluids

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.8 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 70 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids. Combining the information in Table CH.6 with that of Table CH.7 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that about half (49 percent) of children received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. There are notable differences in the home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics. The figures for ORT and continued feeding range from 47 percent in the Northern Region to 50 percent in the Central Region. There are also variations depending on the children's age, children age 12-23 months had the highest percentage of children (53 percent) who received ORT with continued feeding and the lowest percentage of children who received ORT with continued feeding were those age 0-11 months (41 percent). There are also variations depending on the mother's educational level, with 57 percent of children whose mothers have higher than secondary education receiving ORT with continued feeding, compared with 46 percent of children from mothers with no education receiving ORT with continued feeding. Compared to other wealth quintiles, children in the second wealth quintile were the least likely to receive ORT with continued feeding. Table CH.8 also shows the percentage of children having had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey who were given various forms of treatment: seven percent were given anti-biotic pill or syrup, about two percent anti-biotic injection, about four percent home remedy herbal medicine, and about 18 percent of them were not given any treatment or drug.

Figure CH.3: Children under-5 with diarrhea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding, Malawi, 2014

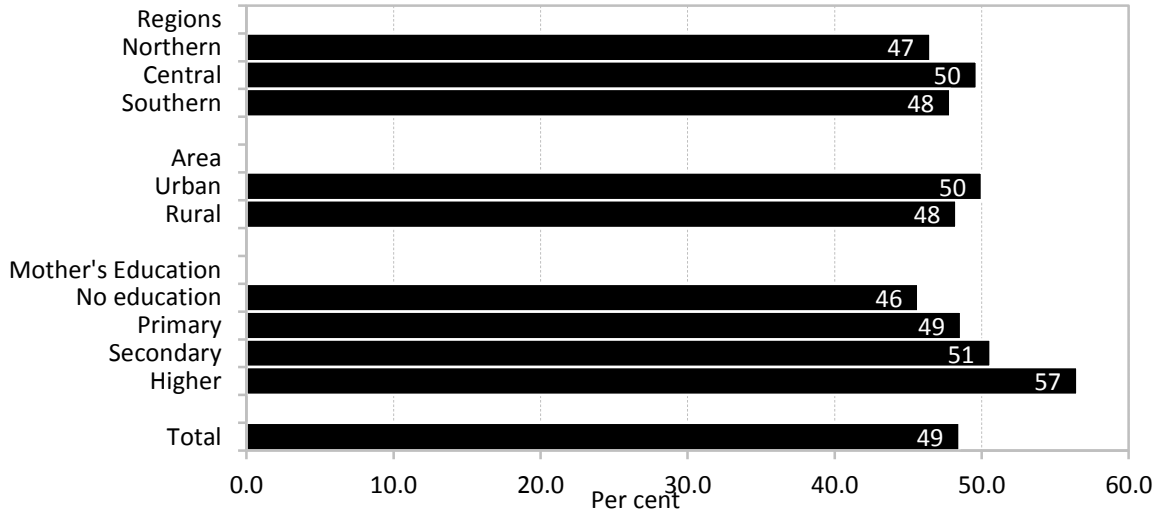


Table CH.9A provides information on the source of ORS and Table CH.9B provides information on the source of zinc for children who benefitted from these treatments. The main source of ORS is the public sector 80 percent; the same applies for zinc (83 percent).

Table CH.9A: Source of ORS

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by the source of ORS, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:							Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers							
			Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	DK/Missing	A health facility or provider[b]	
Total	63.5	4,566	79.8	4.0	3.0	17.0	12.9	0.2	86.8	2,901
Sex										
Male	63.7	2,318	80.8	3.6	2.9	15.1	12.5	0.2	87.3	1,477
Female	63.3	2,248	78.8	4.4	3.1	19.0	13.4	0.2	86.3	1,423
Region										
Northern	61.0	390	83.4	3.8	3.7	12.1	9.0	0.1	90.9	238
Central	61.7	1,873	76.7	3.8	3.1	17.9	16.3	0.1	83.6	1,155
Southern	65.5	2,303	81.6	4.2	2.8	17.1	11.0	0.3	88.7	1,507
Area										
Urban	64.7	510	70.6	6.9	3.3	1.9	18.4	0.7	80.9	330
Rural	63.4	4,055	81.0	3.6	3.0	19.0	12.2	0.2	87.6	2,571
Age										
0-11 months	56.2	937	78.8	3.5	2.9	12.2	14.5	0.3	85.2	527
12-23 months	69.1	1,630	80.8	3.9	3.0	18.5	11.9	0.3	87.8	1,126
24-35 months	64.8	969	81.7	3.3	3.2	17.8	11.5	0.3	88.2	628
36-47 months	62.0	621	74.9	5.0	4.0	18.6	16.1	0.0	83.9	385
48-59 months	57.4	409	79.9	5.9	1.2	16.1	13.0	0.0	87.0	235
Mother's education										
None	58.5	651	80.0	4.1	2.2	17.1	13.2	0.5	86.3	381
Primary	63.8	3,288	80.8	2.8	2.8	17.2	13.5	0.1	86.4	2,098
Secondary	67.2	594	76.2	9.0	4.2	16.6	9.9	0.6	89.4	399
Higher	(67.3)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	59.5	1,249	81.5	2.2	2.3	15.6	13.9	0.1	86.0	743
Second	65.0	1,057	81.7	1.5	2.8	20.8	13.7	0.3	86.0	687
Middle	65.6	955	81.4	5.9	1.7	21.1	10.9	0.2	88.9	626
Fourth	62.8	705	77.7	3.4	5.9	12.4	12.4	0.7	86.9	443
Richest	66.9	600	73.2	9.4	3.6	11.8	13.7	0.0	86.3	401

[a] Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.9B: Source of Zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given zinc, by the source of zinc, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:							Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers							
			Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	DK/Missing	A health facility or provider[b]	
Total	28.4	4,566	83.4	5.8	5.0	14.9	5.2	0.6	94.2	1,295
Sex										
Male	28.2	2,318	84.7	5.0	6.1	13.8	3.6	0.7	95.7	655
Female	28.5	2,248	82.0	6.6	3.9	15.9	6.8	0.6	92.6	640
Region										
Northern	37.1	390	78.4	9.2	9.6	9.8	2.9	0.0	97.1	145
Central	25.4	1,873	85.2	4.7	5.9	19.7	3.7	0.5	95.8	476
Southern	29.2	2,303	83.1	5.9	3.4	12.5	6.8	0.9	92.4	673
Area										
Urban	29.9	510	76.7	10.8	0.9	1.7	9.9	1.6	88.4	153
Rural	28.2	4,055	84.3	5.1	5.6	16.6	4.5	0.5	94.9	1,142
Age										
0-11 months	28.2	937	83.4	4.7	5.0	8.0	6.0	0.9	93.2	264
12-23 months	30.3	1,630	83.6	7.6	4.8	15.7	3.1	0.9	96.0	494
24-35 months	31.7	969	86.1	2.3	7.6	18.3	4.0	0.0	96.0	307
36-47 months	23.1	621	80.0	10.6	2.2	20.1	6.0	1.1	92.9	143
48-59 months	21.0	409	77.5	3.3	1.8	10.4	17.4	0.0	82.6	86
Mother's education										
None	22.6	651	81.6	5.4	5.3	9.8	6.3	1.4	92.3	147
Primary	27.6	3,288	85.0	3.5	5.4	14.5	5.7	0.4	93.9	909
Secondary	37.9	594	79.7	13.2	3.5	20.4	2.5	1.1	96.4	225
Higher	(43.2)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	27.0	1,249	88.9	1.6	5.9	11.9	2.6	1.0	96.4	338
Second	26.2	1,057	87.0	4.1	3.7	17.7	5.1	0.2	94.7	277
Middle	26.3	955	82.6	7.1	4.5	16.1	5.9	0.0	94.1	251
Fourth	31.5	705	77.1	6.8	8.3	13.0	5.8	2.0	92.2	222
Richest	34.5	600	77.3	12.1	2.5	16.4	8.1	0.0	91.9	207

[a] Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Acute Respiratory Infections

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the 2014 MES to capture pneumonia disease, the leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the suspected cases identified through surveys are in fact, not true pneumonia.[22] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for suspected pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution, keeping in mind that the accurate level is likely higher.

[22] Campbell H, et al. 2013. *Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment. PLoS Med 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421*

Table CH.10: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:						Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Health facilities or providers									Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[c]	
Total	59.5	7.4	2.2	9.2	12.2	68.2	20.0	45.7	1,475	69.5	11.5	3.1	8.4	14.7	84.1	674
Sex																
Male	60.1	8.3	1.9	9.8	11.1	69.2	19.8	44.3	778	69.6	12.7	3.3	9.2	14.1	85.5	345
Female	58.8	6.4	2.5	8.6	13.3	67.1	20.4	47.2	697	69.4	10.4	2.9	7.5	15.2	82.7	329
Region																
Northern	69.2	4.4	0.8	7.6	9.9	74.0	15.9	63.2	180	85.4	6.7	1.5	13.0	6.3	93.7	114
Central	57.1	6.8	2.1	11.1	15.1	65.2	21.4	48.0	564	67.8	9.6	2.5	9.9	18.1	79.9	271
Southern	58.9	8.6	2.7	8.2	10.5	69.0	20.0	39.6	731	64.8	15.2	4.3	5.2	14.7	84.3	289
Area																
Urban	46.9	17.0	0.0	0.3	3.8	60.2	32.6	61.1	127	63.1	25.7	0.0	3.0	10.3	88.7	77
Rural	60.6	6.5	2.4	10.1	12.9	68.9	18.9	44.2	1,348	70.3	9.7	3.5	9.1	15.2	83.5	596
Age																
0-11 months	65.4	4.4	3.1	11.3	6.2	72.1	23.2	43.0	225	79.6	8.0	3.7	8.3	8.7	91.3	97
12-23 months	63.4	5.6	3.4	5.8	13.1	71.8	15.9	49.8	318	70.8	9.8	4.3	7.4	15.1	84.9	159
24-35 months	61.5	9.3	0.7	10.2	8.9	69.6	20.7	44.7	326	71.6	9.8	0.9	7.4	13.6	82.4	146
36-47 months	59.1	7.2	2.2	11.8	12.7	68.0	19.6	45.3	333	71.9	11.7	3.9	10.8	12.0	87.6	151
48-59 months	47.9	10.0	2.0	7.4	19.2	59.2	22.0	44.6	273	54.2	18.5	2.7	7.9	23.3	75.4	122
Mother's education																
None	53.9	9.8	2.3	7.6	11.9	65.7	24.2	32.7	208	61.3	20.9	2.0	11.7	15.7	84.3	68
Primary	60.5	6.1	2.1	9.9	12.8	68.0	19.6	45.7	1,061	73.2	8.2	2.9	8.6	15.0	84.3	485
Secondary	60.3	10.7	2.9	7.8	9.6	70.9	18.0	58.0	199	60.0	18.9	4.9	6.0	12.3	83.8	115
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	57.0	2.5	1.5	6.2	14.1	60.9	26.2	38.7	394	71.2	5.3	2.1	7.1	21.0	78.5	152
Second	63.8	3.2	2.6	14.6	12.7	69.2	18.6	39.4	345	67.7	9.0	3.6	9.4	19.7	80.3	136
Middle	62.6	9.2	3.5	10.1	10.9	73.1	15.3	51.0	288	72.9	11.5	3.5	12.2	9.0	87.9	147
Fourth	60.3	8.3	1.8	6.3	13.4	69.9	18.9	48.9	259	71.8	11.2	3.7	8.3	11.7	86.6	127
Richest	50.8	21.6	1.7	8.7	7.5	71.4	18.8	59.3	189	62.4	23.5	2.8	4.0	10.6	88.7	112

[1] MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

[2] MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

[a] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission but excludes private pharmacy

[c] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.10 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care, and the percentage who received antibiotics. About eight percent of children 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 68 percent were taken to a health facility or provider (69 percent of the boys and 67 percent of the girls). Public health facility or provider was the most popular source of treatment or advice (60 percent) followed by private health facility or provider (7 percent), and CHAM/mission with 2 percent. Younger children were taken to a health facility or provider more frequently than older ones. Children living in the richest households were also more frequently taken to a health facility or provider than from poorest households.

Table CH.10 also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of children under 5 years with symptoms of ARI by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors. In Malawi, about 46 percent of under-5 children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics during the two weeks prior to the survey. The percentage was considerably higher in urban than in rural areas, and ranged from 40 percent in the Southern Region to 63 percent in the Northern Region. The table also shows that antibiotic treatment of ARI symptoms is very low among the poorest households and among children whose mothers/caretakers have primary or no education.

Table CH.10 also shows the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics. The treatment was received mostly from public health facilities (70 percent). It was received in eight percent of cases from community health workers and 15 percent of cases from other sources.

Table CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:									Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/caretakers of children under age 5
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Is vomiting	Has other symptoms		
Total	15.9	46.2	88.4	14.6	19.6	8.6	6.2	56.4	40.0	29.2	13,921
Region											
Northern	14.3	58.1	89.3	21.0	20.7	7.1	9.9	59.2	42.7	33.5	1,574
Central	17.5	39.8	88.6	14.3	19.4	6.7	4.8	53.8	47.1	29.0	5,559
Southern	14.9	48.6	88.0	13.4	19.5	10.4	6.4	57.8	33.6	28.4	6,788
Area											
Urban	19.5	38.5	90.8	10.1	17.9	8.9	6.0	59.1	46.1	25.0	1,800
Rural	15.3	47.3	88.0	15.3	19.9	8.5	6.2	56.0	39.1	29.9	12,121
Education											
None	15.5	49.3	87.0	14.3	20.5	7.7	5.4	53.7	31.7	29.1	1,684
Primary	15.3	46.8	88.1	14.8	19.7	8.5	6.0	56.7	39.7	29.4	9,701
Secondary	17.7	42.4	89.7	14.6	18.8	9.5	7.3	57.4	46.9	29.0	2,360
Higher	26.6	31.8	96.0	8.0	17.9	7.5	5.2	51.1	45.2	22.2	173
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	16.2	45.9	88.8	12.6	19.6	8.3	5.7	53.3	37.4	27.4	3,073
Second	14.5	46.3	87.4	15.5	19.2	8.2	5.5	56.9	40.3	29.6	3,007
Middle	15.0	46.8	88.0	15.2	19.2	8.4	7.0	57.0	40.2	29.3	2,848
Fourth	15.8	48.4	88.8	15.8	19.8	9.8	6.6	56.8	38.6	30.4	2,521
Richest	18.2	43.4	89.0	14.2	20.4	8.4	6.0	58.5	44.1	29.9	2,472

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Mothers' knowledge of danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. In the 2014 MES, mothers or caretakers were asked to report symptoms that would cause them to take a child under-five for care immediately at a health facility. Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.11. Overall, 29 percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and/or difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is developing a fever (88 percent). About 15 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and about 20 percent difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. Knowledge is more common among mothers in the Northern Region (34 percent), followed by mothers from the Central Region (29 percent) and the Southern Region (28 percent). Surprisingly, the percentage of women who know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia is higher in rural areas (30 percent) than in urban areas (25 percent).

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO_2), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.12.

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:														
				Solid fuels											
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Kerosene	Coal/ Lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	No food cooked in the household	Other fuel	Missing	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	Number of household members
Total	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	84.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	120,695
Region															
Northern	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	91.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	14,729
Central	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	83.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	47,633
Southern	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	83.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	58,332
Area															
Urban	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.3	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.5	16,600
Rural	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	93.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	104,095
Education of household head															
None	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	94.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	18,751
Primary	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	90.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	73,617
Secondary	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	65.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	24,173
Higher	26.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	41.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.0	3,692
Missing/DK	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	65.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	461
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	24,140
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	96.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	24,138
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	94.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	24,138
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	24,139
Richest	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	47.9	43.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.8	24,140

[1] MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

Overall, 98 percent of the household population in Malawi uses solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (84 percent). Use of solid fuels is high in both urban (90 percent) and rural areas (99 percent). Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also important. As expected, the findings show that the use of solid fuels decreases with increase in educational level of the household head.

Table CH.13: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Malawi, 2014

	Place of cooking:						
	In the house						
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
Total	9.4	5.2	59.6	25.7	0.1	100.0	118,654
Region							
Northern	2.0	1.4	83.7	12.8	0.1	100.0	14,589
Central	5.6	4.8	68.7	20.9	0.0	100.0	46,762
Southern	14.5	6.5	46.0	32.9	0.1	100.0	57,303
Area							
Urban	10.0	10.4	27.2	52.1	0.2	100.0	14,853
Rural	9.4	4.5	64.2	21.9	0.1	100.0	103,801
Education of household head							
None	9.2	7.2	56.0	27.5	0.1	100.0	18,712
Primary	9.1	4.8	62.3	23.7	0.1	100.0	73,459
Secondary	9.8	4.8	55.3	30.0	0.1	100.0	23,333
Higher	17.4	5.8	46.5	30.2	0.0	100.0	2,694
Missing/DK	12.2	4.3	52.3	27.8	3.5	100.0	456
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	7.2	8.8	49.6	34.2	0.2	100.0	24,120
Second	8.7	5.1	62.0	24.1	0.0	100.0	24,118
Middle	9.7	3.3	67.1	19.8	0.1	100.0	24,129
Fourth	11.1	3.1	69.7	16.1	0.0	100.0	24,133
Richest	10.6	5.7	48.5	35.0	0.1	100.0	22,153

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.13. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. According to the 2014 MES, about 9 percent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook in a separate room that used as a kitchen. Five percent of the population living in the households that use solid fuels for cooking cooks elsewhere in the house while slightly over a one-quarter (26 percent) cooks outdoors. There are regional differentials in the use of a separate room as kitchen. About 15 percent of the population living in households that use solid fuels for cooking in the Southern Region use a separate room for cooking, compared to 6 percent in the Central Region and only 2 percent in the Northern Region. The percentage that cooks food in a separate room used as kitchen within the dwelling unit is almost similar in urban (10 percent) and in rural areas (9 percent).

Malaria/Fever

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide. In Malawi, malaria is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in children under age five and among pregnant women. It is estimated that Malawi experiences about 6 million episodes of malaria annually (HMIS, 2011). Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS), use of insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs.

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.[23] This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, as it remains the MDG indicator and for purposes of comparisons, as well as assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Children with severe malaria symptoms, such as fever and convulsions, should be taken to a health facility. Further, children recovering from malaria should be given extra liquids and food, and younger children should continue breastfeeding.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects. The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Malawi. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of bed nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women. In addition, all households in the 2014 MES were asked whether the interior dwelling walls were sprayed with an insecticide to kill mosquitoes that spread malaria during the 12 months preceding the survey.

The Ministry of Health (MoH), in collaboration with its development partners, has created the National Malaria Strategic Plan 2011-2015 (NMSP 2011-2015). The vision of the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) is for all people in Malawi to be free from the burden of malaria. The programme's mission is to reduce the burden of malaria to a level of no public health significance in Malawi. This can be achieved through improved diagnosis; better case, programme, vector, and supply chain management; behaviour change, communication, and advocacy; and a robust monitoring and surveillance system. The Malawi government started the first nationwide insecticide-treated net (ITN) social marketing programme in Africa in 2001. Much of the drive for the

[23] D'Acremont V, et al. 2010. *Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with Plasmodium falciparum parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review. Malaria Journal, 9(240).*

ITN programme is from the WHO three-pronged approach to malaria control and the RBM partnership.

Table CH.14: Household availability of insecticide treated nets and protection by a vector control method

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one insecticide treated net (ITN),and one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one insecticide treated net (ITN) per two people, and one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, and percentage of households with at least one ITN per two people and/or with indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:			Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons[a]:			Percentage of households with IRS in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS during the last 12 months[3]	Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every 2 persons and/or received IRS during the last 12 months[4]	Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)				
Total	80.2	77.7	76.5	36.5	33.9	32.7	9.0	79.5	39.9	26,713
Region										
Northern	86.7	83.2	82.1	45.8	42.6	41.2	13.0	85.0	49.8	3,050
Central	81.0	79.0	78.0	37.0	34.7	34.0	5.6	79.9	38.2	10,598
Southern	78.0	75.3	74.0	33.9	31.1	29.7	10.8	78.0	39.0	13,065
Area										
Urban	84.0	78.6	74.2	53.6	45.9	41.9	5.2	79.3	48.5	4,016
Rural	79.5	77.5	76.9	33.5	31.7	31.1	9.7	79.6	38.4	22,697
Education of household head										
None	67.8	66.1	65.8	28.9	27.4	26.9	11.9	69.9	36.3	4,330
Primary	80.5	78.4	77.7	32.2	30.7	30.1	8.9	80.2	36.8	15,762
Secondary	87.0	83.5	81.3	48.4	43.7	41.6	7.7	84.5	48.0	5,607
Higher	93.0	84.2	78.1	72.7	58.5	50.0	5.6	84.5	60.3	925
Missing/DK	75.1	73.2	73.2	44.1	43.6	43.3	8.8	73.6	45.6	89
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	69.0	67.1	66.8	25.1	24.0	24.0	8.8	69.7	31.0	5,851
Second	78.5	77.2	76.8	28.9	28.2	27.9	9.6	79.6	35.0	5,326
Middle	81.9	80.0	79.7	32.6	30.9	30.6	9.5	81.9	37.4	5,096
Fourth	84.1	82.2	81.5	39.6	37.5	36.6	9.5	83.7	43.6	5,048
Richest	88.7	83.3	79.1	57.2	49.5	45.3	7.6	84.2	53.4	5,391

[1] MICS indicator 3.16a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+

[2] MICS indicator 3.16b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+ per 2 people

[3] MICS indicator 3.17a - Households covered by vector control - One+ ITNs

[4] MICS indicator 3.17b - Households covered by vector control - One+ ITNs per 2 people

[a] The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

In Malawi the survey results indicate that 78 percent of households have at least one insecticide-treated net (Table CH.14), and 34 percent at least one ITN for every two household members. Further, 9 percent of households received indoor residual spraying during the last 12 months, and 40 percent have at least one ITN for every two household members and/or received IRS during the last 12 months. Northern Region households are more likely to own at least one net (87 percent) than Central Region households (81 percent) and Southern Region households (78 percent). The findings are similar whether the net was noted to be an LLIN or an ITN.

Table CH.15: Access to an insecticide treated net (ITN) - number of household members

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Malawi, 2014

	Number of ITNs owned by household:									Total	Percentage with access to an ITN[a]	Number of household members[b]
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more			
Total	22.3	32.1	27.8	14.2	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	15.1	120,695
Number of household members												
1	42.8	46.1	9.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.2	1,970
2	32.2	43.3	21.4	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.5	5,475
3	22.5	42.8	26.8	7.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.7	13,588
4	18.9	33.6	32.1	13.4	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.3	18,725
5	19.3	26.5	33.8	17.4	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.5	23,224
6	17.9	24.0	31.9	20.9	3.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	21,389
7	17.0	20.8	30.0	24.9	4.8	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	7.3	16,199
8 or more	17.8	17.6	23.4	26.9	7.2	4.3	2.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	5.4	20,124

[a] Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

[b] The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Table CH.16: Access to an insecticide treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Malawi, 2014

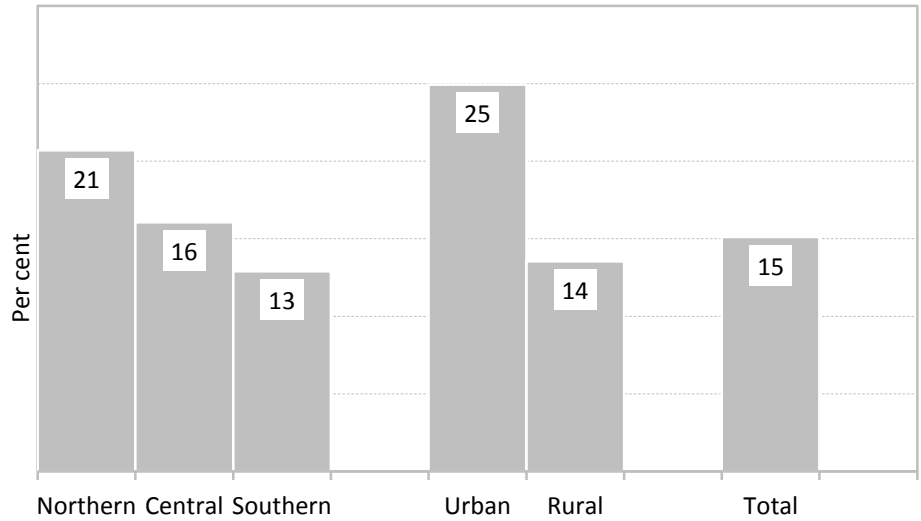
	Percentage with access to an ITN[a]	Number of household members[b]
Total	15.1	120,695
Regions		
Northern	20.7	14,729
Central	16.0	47,633
Southern	12.9	58,332
Area		
Urban	24.9	16,600
Rural	13.5	104,095
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	8.4	24,140
Second	10.9	24,138
Middle	11.9	24,138
Fourth	16.3	24,139
Richest	28.0	24,140

[a] Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

[b] The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Tables CH.15 and CH.16 provide further insight on access to ITNs. Overall, 15 percent of individuals are estimated to have access to ITNs, i.e. they could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household was used by two people. Access varies from 13 percent in the Southern Region to 21 percent in the Northern Region, and is higher in urban (25 percent) than in rural (14 percent) areas as shown by Figure CH.4.

Figure CH.4: Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Malawi, 2014



Note: "Access" is defined as household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table CH.17: Use of ITNs

Percentage of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	76.6	39,150
Region		
Northern	81.5	5,520
Central	79.4	15,913
Southern	72.5	17,717
Area		
Urban	79.7	6,612
Rural	75.9	32,538
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	73.7	5,944
Second	74.8	7,039
Middle	75.9	7,504
Fourth	76.7	8,398
Richest	79.9	10,265

Overall, 77 percent of ITNs were used during the night preceding the survey, ranging from 73 percent in the Southern Region to 82 percent in the Northern Region. ITN use is higher among those living in urban areas (80 percent) compared with those living in rural areas (76 percent).

As for children under the age of five years, who constitute an important vulnerable group, 66 percent slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey (Table CH.18). This figure rises to 78 percent considering only children living in a household with at least one ITN. There were no notable gender disparities in ITN use among children under five. The percentage of children who slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey tends to decrease with age. For example, 74 percent of children less than 12 months slept under an ITN compared with 60 percent of children age 48-59 months. ITN use among children under five increases with mother's education and wealth. Under-five children to mothers with secondary education or more are more likely to sleep under ITN than children to mothers with no education. Those living in the richest wealth quintile are also more likely than others to have slept under an ITN.

Table CH.18: Children sleeping under mosquito nets

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:				Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1]	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	98.9	18,981	67.7	65.5	64.0	68.5	18,770	78.2	15,678
Sex									
Male	98.8	9,567	68.5	66.4	64.7	68.9	9,448	79.6	7,875
Female	99.0	9,414	66.9	64.5	63.2	68.0	9,321	76.9	7,803
Region									
Northern	99.0	2,163	76.1	73.4	72.3	76.7	2,142	83.8	1,871
Central	99.4	7,452	74.0	71.5	70.1	72.6	7,408	84.6	6,244
Southern	98.4	9,366	60.7	58.8	57.1	63.3	9,221	71.6	7,563
Area									
Urban	98.5	2,247	76.1	71.3	66.0	72.8	2,213	84.0	1,871
Rural	98.9	16,734	66.6	64.7	63.7	67.9	16,557	77.5	13,807
Age									
0-11 months	99.0	3,526	76.5	74.1	72.5	76.3	3,489	84.7	3,052
12-23 months	99.0	3,755	70.8	68.5	67.5	71.4	3,719	82.1	3,098
24-35 months	99.1	3,936	66.4	64.3	62.3	67.1	3,901	77.9	3,211
36-47 months	98.6	4,045	64.0	61.7	60.4	65.4	3,987	74.4	3,302
48-59 months	98.8	3,719	61.6	59.5	57.9	62.9	3,673	72.4	3,014
Mother's education									
None	98.8	2,589	58.5	57.0	56.5	63.4	2,558	74.0	1,968
Primary	99.0	13,254	66.5	64.7	63.7	67.4	13,118	77.4	10,945
Secondary	98.6	2,904	79.9	75.7	72.0	77.2	2,862	84.6	2,557
Higher	99.2	223	88.8	77.0	64.0	77.6	221	86.6	196
Missing/DK	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	11
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	99.1	4,360	57.1	55.7	55.3	59.1	4,322	74.3	3,234
Second	99.2	4,213	67.0	65.9	65.4	69.4	4,180	78.7	3,494
Middle	98.5	3,965	68.3	66.4	65.7	69.3	3,907	76.6	3,386
Fourth	98.8	3,335	70.7	68.5	67.3	71.2	3,296	78.1	2,884
Richest	98.6	3,108	79.7	74.2	68.4	76.3	3,064	84.5	2,679

[1] MICS indicator 3.18; MDG indicator 6.7 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.19: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:						
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1]	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months	Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
Total	56.0	53.3	52.2	57.5	117,521	66.5	94,226
Sex							
Male	54.2	51.6	50.5	55.8	56,945	64.4	45,612
Female	57.7	54.9	53.9	59.1	60,576	68.4	48,614
Region							
Northern	64.2	60.5	59.6	65.3	14,408	71.4	12,222
Central	60.9	58.3	57.4	60.1	46,798	71.7	38,028
Southern	49.8	47.3	46.0	53.3	56,316	60.6	43,975
Area							
Urban	65.9	59.1	54.7	61.2	16,091	72.5	13,126
Rural	54.4	52.4	51.8	56.9	101,430	65.5	81,100
Age							
0-4 [a]	67.7	65.1	63.9	68.2	18,893	78.0	15,776
5-14	46.9	45.0	44.4	50.3	38,442	56.3	30,705
15-34	56.3	53.4	52.0	57.2	35,557	66.6	28,501
35-49	66.1	62.1	60.3	65.5	12,661	75.8	10,379
50+							
Education of household head							
None	40.7	39.4	39.2	47.1	18,296	56.9	12,689
Primary	54.6	52.7	52.1	56.7	71,736	65.0	58,121
Secondary	68.9	64.4	61.9	66.7	23,460	75.7	19,965
Higher	75.6	63.0	57.0	64.5	3,581	72.9	3,097
Missing/DK	61.0	60.1	59.7	61.1	448	75.9	354
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	44.3	43.1	43.0	47.8	23,609	62.2	16,385
Second	53.0	51.8	51.6	56.8	23,601	65.4	18,684
Middle	55.4	53.3	52.9	57.5	23,465	65.0	19,247
Fourth	58.1	55.9	55.2	60.1	23,408	65.9	19,876
Richest	69.2	62.4	58.4	65.2	23,438	73.0	20,034

[1] MICS indicator 3.19 - Population that slept under an ITN

[a] The results of the age group 0-4 years do not match those in Table CH.18, which is based on completed under-5 interviews only. The two tables are computed with different sample weights.

Table CH.19 gives further insight into the use of mosquito nets by household members of any age; 53 percent of whom slept under an ITN the night prior to the survey. This figure rises to 67 percent considering only household members living in a household with at least one ITN. Overall, 58 percent of household members slept under an ITN the previous night or in a dwelling which had IRS in the past 12 months. Females (55 percent) are more likely than males (52 percent) to have slept under an ITN the previous night. The data show some variation by region. ITN use is the highest among people living in the Northern Region (61 percent) and lowest among people living in the Southern Region (47 percent). People living in urban areas are more likely than people living in rural areas to use ITNs (59 percent and 52 percent respectively). The use of ITN increases as wealth increases.

Table CH.20: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers							
	Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	56.1	4.1	3.4	9.3	13.6	74.9	23.6	7,060
Sex								
Male	57.8	4.3	3.3	9.2	12.4	76.1	22.8	3,482
Female	54.4	3.9	3.4	9.4	14.8	73.7	24.4	3,578
Region								
Northern	66.6	2.6	5.7	7.5	12.5	85.1	13.4	738
Central	55.4	4.7	3.6	9.5	13.7	74.7	23.6	2,763
Southern	54.5	4.0	2.7	9.6	13.8	72.8	25.8	3,559
Area								
Urban	50.1	8.0	1.9	0.7	8.4	65.8	31.9	580
Rural	56.6	3.7	3.5	10.1	14.1	75.7	22.9	6,480
Age								
0-11 months	53.9	2.3	3.8	6.0	12.4	70.8	28.4	1,143
12-23 months	57.1	4.5	3.3	8.8	12.3	75.1	23.0	1,537
24-35 months	57.7	5.2	2.9	9.5	11.9	75.2	23.3	1,543
36-47 months	57.0	4.2	4.5	11.9	14.5	77.9	20.8	1,532
48-59 months	53.8	3.7	2.1	9.6	17.2	74.1	23.9	1,304
Mother's education								
None	50.3	3.2	2.1	9.3	14.7	68.3	30.3	969
Primary	57.1	3.3	3.3	9.9	14.1	75.4	23.0	5,116
Secondary	57.2	8.5	4.9	6.5	10.3	79.0	19.8	919
Higher	(47.1)	(15.9)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(68.5)	(30.8)	54
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	55.8	2.5	3.2	8.9	13.3	72.9	26.3	1,773
Second	58.6	2.2	2.1	12.3	15.3	75.7	22.4	1,760
Middle	56.1	4.4	3.3	10.7	13.9	75.6	23.0	1,509
Fourth	57.1	5.5	5.0	7.7	11.7	77.1	21.6	1,161
Richest	50.2	8.9	4.5	4.0	12.7	72.8	24.4	858

[1] MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever

[a] Community health providers include both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission and shops

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.20 provides information on care-seeking behaviour during an episode of fever in the past two weeks. As shown in Table CH.20, advice was sought from a health facility or a qualified health care provider for 75 percent of children with fever; these services were provided mainly by the public sector (56 percent), compared with community health provider (9 percent), private (4 percent) CHAM/Mission (3 percent) and other sources (14 percent). However, no advice or treatment was sought in 24 percent of the cases.

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization. In Malawi the first-line drug is artemether-lumefantrine (locally known as LA), the second-line drug is amodiaquine and artesunate (ASAQ), and Quinine is used to treat severe malaria[24]. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on fever cases through rapid diagnostic test (RDTs) and light microscopy.

Table CH.21 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, by type of medicine given for that illness. The findings show that 35 percent of children with fever in the last two weeks were treated with an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

[24] National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) [Malawi] and ICF International. 2012. *Malawi Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS) 2012*. Lilongwe, Malawi, Calverton, Maryland USA: NMCP and ICF International.

Table CH.21: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Malawi, 2014

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													
	Anti-malarials						Other medications							
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti-malarial	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.9	34.5	1.3	26.2	2.0	65.3	5.0	1.1	5.0	0.5	7,060
Sex														
Male	1.0	0.2	0.7	2.1	34.3	1.4	27.8	1.6	66.2	4.2	1.1	4.9	0.7	3,482
Female	1.1	0.1	0.5	1.8	34.8	1.2	24.5	2.3	64.5	5.7	1.1	5.1	0.4	3,578
Region														
Northern	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	44.9	0.2	42.4	2.9	75.7	3.1	1.2	3.1	0.4	738
Central	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.7	44.4	0.2	28.4	1.7	66.9	5.4	0.6	4.5	0.4	2,763
Southern	1.4	0.1	0.9	1.6	24.8	2.4	21.0	1.9	62.0	5.0	1.5	5.8	0.7	3,559
Area														
Urban	0.8	0.3	0.0	3.8	18.8	0.4	41.9	2.1	69.7	1.1	0.5	4.6	0.3	580
Rural	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.8	36.0	1.4	24.7	1.9	65.0	5.3	1.2	5.1	0.5	6,480
Age														
0-11 months	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.5	23.3	0.7	30.5	2.5	55.0	4.7	1.2	6.8	0.6	1,143
12-23 months	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.9	30.4	0.8	27.4	2.5	64.4	4.2	0.8	5.9	0.3	1,537
24-35 months	0.8	0.4	0.5	2.2	38.0	1.8	26.3	1.8	68.3	4.5	1.0	5.6	0.6	1,543
36-47 months	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	42.5	1.7	24.6	2.1	68.1	6.1	1.2	3.9	0.4	1,532
48-59 months	1.2	0.2	0.6	2.7	35.9	1.5	22.6	0.9	68.8	5.3	1.5	3.1	0.7	1,304
Mother's education														
None	1.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	35.1	0.8	15.8	2.0	58.9	7.1	1.1	5.6	1.5	969
Primary	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.5	35.4	1.4	26.9	1.8	65.9	5.0	1.2	4.5	0.4	5,116
Secondary	0.8	0.1	0.7	4.7	29.4	1.8	30.8	3.1	68.9	2.7	0.8	7.6	0.4	919
Higher	(2.4)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(32.7)	(0.0)	(62.4)	(0.0)	(71.7)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	54
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.3	34.3	1.2	21.1	1.3	61.8	7.0	0.7	4.2	0.7	1,773
Second	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.6	35.7	1.2	25.8	2.4	63.0	5.8	1.1	4.3	0.4	1,760
Middle	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.9	39.0	1.4	22.9	1.7	67.0	3.2	1.6	5.4	0.7	1,509
Fourth	0.5	0.0	1.1	2.1	33.7	1.6	28.4	2.4	70.6	3.3	1.6	6.0	0.4	1,161
Richest	1.0	0.3	0.2	3.7	26.1	1.3	39.9	2.3	67.5	4.3	0.4	6.1	0.2	858

( )Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.22: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who:					Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment[3]	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	Were given:						
		Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs[2]	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day			
Total	41.5	34.5	27.8	39.1	31.1	7,060	88.3	2,763
Sex								
Male	43.2	34.3	27.5	39.1	30.9	3,482	87.6	1,362
Female	39.9	34.8	28.0	39.1	31.3	3,578	89.0	1,400
Region								
Northern	49.4	44.9	36.2	46.6	37.4	738	96.5	344
Central	43.2	44.4	34.3	47.9	36.3	2,763	92.7	1,322
Southern	38.6	24.8	21.0	30.8	25.7	3,559	80.4	1,097
Area								
Urban	45.1	18.8	15.7	22.7	18.4	580	83.1	131
Rural	41.2	36.0	28.8	40.6	32.2	6,480	88.6	2,631
Age								
0-11 months	36.5	23.3	20.0	25.5	21.9	1,143	91.3	292
12-23 months	44.4	30.4	24.2	35.2	28.0	1,537	86.4	541
24-35 months	44.7	38.0	30.0	43.6	34.4	1,543	87.2	672
36-47 months	41.6	42.5	33.1	46.8	36.3	1,532	90.8	717
48-59 months	38.9	35.9	29.8	41.5	32.5	1,304	86.6	541
Mother's education								
None	38.3	35.1	26.7	38.8	29.8	969	90.4	376
Primary	41.4	35.4	28.4	39.8	31.6	5,116	89.0	2,035
Secondary	44.9	29.4	25.4	36.1	29.6	919	81.3	332
Higher	(54.2)	(32.7)	(28.8)	(35.1)	(28.8)	54	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	38.5	34.3	27.0	37.9	29.9	1,773	90.4	672
Second	39.8	35.7	27.2	40.1	30.2	1,760	88.9	706
Middle	42.2	39.0	32.4	44.3	36.9	1,509	88.0	668
Fourth	45.2	33.7	27.4	38.7	30.7	1,161	87.0	450
Richest	45.3	26.1	22.9	31.0	25.4	858	84.1	266

[1] MICS indicator 3.21 - Malaria diagnostics usage

[2] MICS indicator 3.22; MDG indicator 6.8 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

[3] MICS indicator 3.23 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.23: Source of anti-malarial

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given anti-malarial	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of anti-malarial was: Health facilities or providers: Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[b]	Number of children age 0-59 months who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks
Total	39.1	7,060	80.8	6.6	6.0	14.5	5.4	96.9	2,763
Sex									
Male	39.1	3,482	82.9	6.7	5.4	14.0	4.3	98.3	1,362
Female	39.1	3,578	78.8	6.4	6.6	15.1	6.5	95.5	1,400
Region									
Northern	46.6	738	85.1	2.8	9.1	10.1	2.3	97.5	344
Central	47.9	2,763	80.7	8.4	5.9	13.8	4.3	97.3	1,322
Southern	30.8	3,559	79.6	5.6	5.2	16.9	7.8	96.2	1,097
Area									
Urban	22.7	580	69.3	19.1	8.5	1.2	1.2	96.9	131
Rural	40.6	6,480	81.4	6.0	5.9	15.2	5.6	96.9	2,631
Age									
0-11 months	25.5	1,143	81.5	5.5	7.3	13.2	3.8	96.1	292
12-23 months	35.2	1,537	80.5	7.0	6.5	15.7	5.1	97.6	541
24-35 months	43.6	1,543	79.6	7.2	5.3	12.7	7.1	96.6	672
36-47 months	46.8	1,532	80.3	5.9	7.7	15.9	4.7	96.4	717
48-59 months	41.5	1,304	83.0	6.9	3.4	14.6	5.4	97.5	541
Mother's education									
None	38.8	969	83.9	4.3	3.3	15.5	6.3	96.7	376
Primary	39.8	5,116	81.8	5.4	6.3	15.0	5.6	97.1	2,035
Secondary	36.1	919	72.7	15.8	6.9	11.6	3.0	96.3	332
Higher	(35.1)	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	37.9	1,773	82.7	5.5	5.3	14.4	5.1	97.2	672
Second	40.1	1,760	84.7	4.0	3.9	17.9	5.5	96.4	706
Middle	44.3	1,509	84.0	5.5	4.4	16.5	5.9	97.3	668
Fourth	38.7	1,161	74.9	9.0	8.7	9.8	6.6	97.1	450
Richest	31.0	858	67.9	14.9	12.6	8.9	2.9	96.1	266

[a] Community health providers include both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission and shops

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.22 shows malaria diagnostic and anti-malarial treatment of children age 0-59 months. Overall, 42 percent of children with a fever in the previous two weeks had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, of which 43 percent were male children and 40 percent female children. Children living in the urban areas (45 percent) are more likely to have had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing compared with children living in the rural areas (41 percent). Those whose mothers have secondary or higher education and those in the richest wealth quintile are most likely to have a finger or heel stick compared with those on other groups.

The proportion of children treated with an ACT the same day the fever started or the next varies from 21 percent in the Southern Region to 36 percent in the Northern Region. Rural children are more likely than urban children to be treated with an ACT. Results between boys and girls are comparable. In total, 88 percent of children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment were treated with an ACT.

Table CH.23 presents the source of anti-malarial for children under age five who were treated with an anti-malarial. About 39 percent of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks preceding the survey were reported to have been given anti-malarial treatment. Of these children, 9 in every 10 children obtained the treatment from a health facility or provider, mostly from the public sector (81 percent). Older children (48-59 months) were taken to a health facility or provider slightly more frequently than the younger ones. Children living in rural areas (91 percent) were also taken slightly more frequently to a health facility or provider than those living in urban areas (88 percent).

Table CH.24: Pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:				Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1]	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	99.3	1895	62.8	60.8	59.9	64.1	1882	76.4	1,498
Region									
Northern	100.0	216	73.6	69.8	68.2	72.4	216	79.9	189
Central	99.2	738	69.5	67.5	66.3	69.6	732	85.8	575
Southern	99.2	941	55.1	53.5	53.0	57.9	933	68.0	734
Area									
Urban	100.0	254	73.0	67.1	65.2	68.1	254	81.9	208
Rural	99.2	1641	61.2	59.8	59.1	63.5	1628	75.5	1,290
Age									
15-19	99.7	402	52.5	51.2	51.1	56.3	400	69.6	295
20-24	99.2	535	60.2	58.5	57.4	62.2	531	75.2	413
25-29	99.6	452	73.6	71.3	69.6	72.6	450	83.2	386
30-34	99.5	298	63.1	59.8	59.3	62.6	297	74.8	237
35-39	97.9	157	64.1	61.5	60.5	66.3	154	73.4	129
40-44	99.0	46	73.1	73.1	73.1	75.7	45	(91.2)	36
45-49	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	3
Education									
None	99.8	193	53.5	53.3	52.1	61.7	192	74.7	137
Primary	99.4	1310	61.5	59.5	59.2	62.7	1301	75.4	1,027
Secondary	98.9	365	70.5	68.8	66.6	69.9	361	79.0	314
Higher	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	20
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	99.3	410	53.3	52.1	52.0	56.7	407	73.3	289
Second	99.7	385	61.6	59.8	59.8	65.1	384	79.1	290
Middle	99.5	378	61.5	60.0	59.1	61.8	376	71.7	314
Fourth	98.6	392	63.8	61.8	61.2	64.6	386	75.7	315
Richest	99.6	330	76.4	72.5	69.4	74.2	329	82.4	290

[1] MICS indicator 3.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide treated net (ITN)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are at an increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.[25] For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends that in areas of moderate-to-high malaria transmission, all pregnant women be provided an intermittent preventive treatment with Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine (SP) at every scheduled antenatal care visit. In the 2014 MES, women were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care.

Table CH.24 presents the proportion of pregnant women who slept under a mosquito net during the previous night. Sixty-three percent of pregnant women slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the survey and 61 percent slept under an insecticide treated net. This figure rises to 76 percent if we only consider those living in a household with at least one ITN.

The use of ITNs was higher among pregnant women living in urban areas (67 percent) than pregnant women living in rural areas (59 percent). At regional level, ITN utilization among pregnant women is highest in the Northern Region (70 percent) and lowest in the Southern Region (53 percent). ITN use steadily increases as wealth increases.

Table CH.25 presents the intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey. The table shows that 92 percent pregnant women took antimalarial medicine to prevent malaria at any ANC visit during pregnancy. The table also shows that 19 percent of pregnant women took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar (IPT) during antenatal care visits. At regional level, there is no much variation in the percentage of pregnant receiving of IPT. Pregnant women living in rural areas (20 percent) are more likely than those living in urban areas (15 percent) to have received IPT.

[25] Shulman, CE and Dorman, EK.2003. *Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg, 97(1): 30–55.*

Table CH.25: Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey and who received intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for malaria during pregnancy at any antenatal care visit, Malawi, 2014.

	Percentage of women who received antenatal care (ANC)	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Percentage of pregnant women: Who took any medicine to prevent malaria at any ANC visit during pregnancy	who took SP/Fansidar at least once during an ANC visit and in total took: At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times[1]	Four or more times	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years and who received antenatal care
Total	96.1	7,490	92.0	90.0	59.1	19.3	3.4	7,195
Region								
Northern	97.9	839	91.9	87.9	56.9	17.5	1.7	821
Central	96.3	2,957	92.8	92.1	63.1	19.1	2.9	2,849
Southern	95.4	3,695	91.4	88.8	56.4	19.9	4.1	3,525
Area								
Urban	97.2	889	91.5	89.5	52.6	14.9	2.3	864
Rural	95.9	6,602	92.1	90.1	60.0	19.9	3.5	6,331
Education								
None	94.8	872	92.0	89.8	59.3	20.4	3.0	826
Primary	95.8	5,318	91.9	89.9	58.4	19.6	3.5	5,094
Secondary	97.8	1,203	92.1	90.3	60.9	17.8	3.6	1,177
Higher	99.8	96	96.8	96.8	69.5	12.0	0.0	96
Mission/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	94.8	1,853	90.7	88.9	58.8	20.2	3.6	1,756
Second	96.8	1,676	92.2	90.5	57.6	18.2	3.3	1,622
Middle	96.3	1,556	92.1	90.1	59.8	20.9	4.1	1,499
Fourth	96.0	1,242	93.3	90.2	62.0	20.7	3.1	1,192
Richest	96.7	1,163	92.4	90.8	57.6	15.9	2.4	1,125

[1] MICS indicator 3.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

VII. Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant determinant of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis (bilharzia). Drinking water can also be contaminated with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to preventing disease, improved access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances[26].

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and is an important determinant for stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[27], and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

The MDG target (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit data.unicef.org[28] or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation[29].

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

Overall, 86 percent of the population uses an improved source of drinking water – 99 percent in urban areas and 84 percent in rural areas. However, only three percent of the population use water piped into their dwelling and about 4 percent water piped into yard or plot.

The source of drinking water for the population varies by region (Table WS.1) with 84 percent of the population in the Central Region using improved sources of drinking water compared with 90 percent in the Northern Region and 87 percent in the Southern Region. In the Northern Region, about 12 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into dwelling or into their yard or plot. In the Central Region and Southern Region, seven percent and six percent, respectively, use piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot.

[26] WHO/UNICEF.2012. *Progress on drinking water and Sanitation: 2012 update*

[27] Cairncross, S et al. 2010. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhea.* International journal of Epidemiology 39:i193-i205

[28] http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation

[29] http://www.wssinfo.org

The main sources are depicted in Figure WS. 1. Tube-well/boreholes are the most common source of drinking water (63 percent) followed by public stand-pipe (11 percent) and unprotected well (10 percent). Very few people rely on protected springs, rain water collection, bottled water, unprotected springs, tanker truck and cart with tank/drum (all less than 2 percent).

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Malawi, 2014

	Main source of drinking water																	
	Improved sources									Unimproved sources								
	Piped water																	
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water[a]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Surface water	Other	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	3.0	4.2	2.2	10.6	62.6	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	86.2	120,695
Region																		
Northern	4.7	6.8	2.8	11.1	62.1	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	90.2	14,729
Central	2.5	4.4	1.4	7.0	63.3	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	13.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	83.8	47,633
Southern	3.1	3.3	2.6	13.4	62.2	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	87.1	58,332
Area																		
Urban	16.4	21.3	11.4	39.5	8.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	16,600
Rural	0.9	1.5	0.7	6.0	71.3	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	84.2	104,095
Education of household head																		
None	0.5	1.2	0.6	6.8	70.9	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	82.9	18,751
Primary	0.9	2.2	1.6	9.0	67.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	84.6	73,617
Secondary	6.7	10.4	4.4	17.8	48.7	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	91.7	24,173
Higher	35.1	18.8	6.4	11.4	24.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.5	3,692
Missing/DK	4.1	4.2	2.4	24.8	49.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	85.7	461
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	72.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	80.6	24,140
Second	0.0	0.1	0.2	5.9	74.1	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	83.9	24,138
Middle	0.0	0.5	0.6	8.0	70.7	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	83.4	24,138
Fourth	0.7	1.9	1.7	11.3	66.1	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	86.4	24,139
Richest	14.4	18.4	8.3	22.9	29.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	96.5	24,140

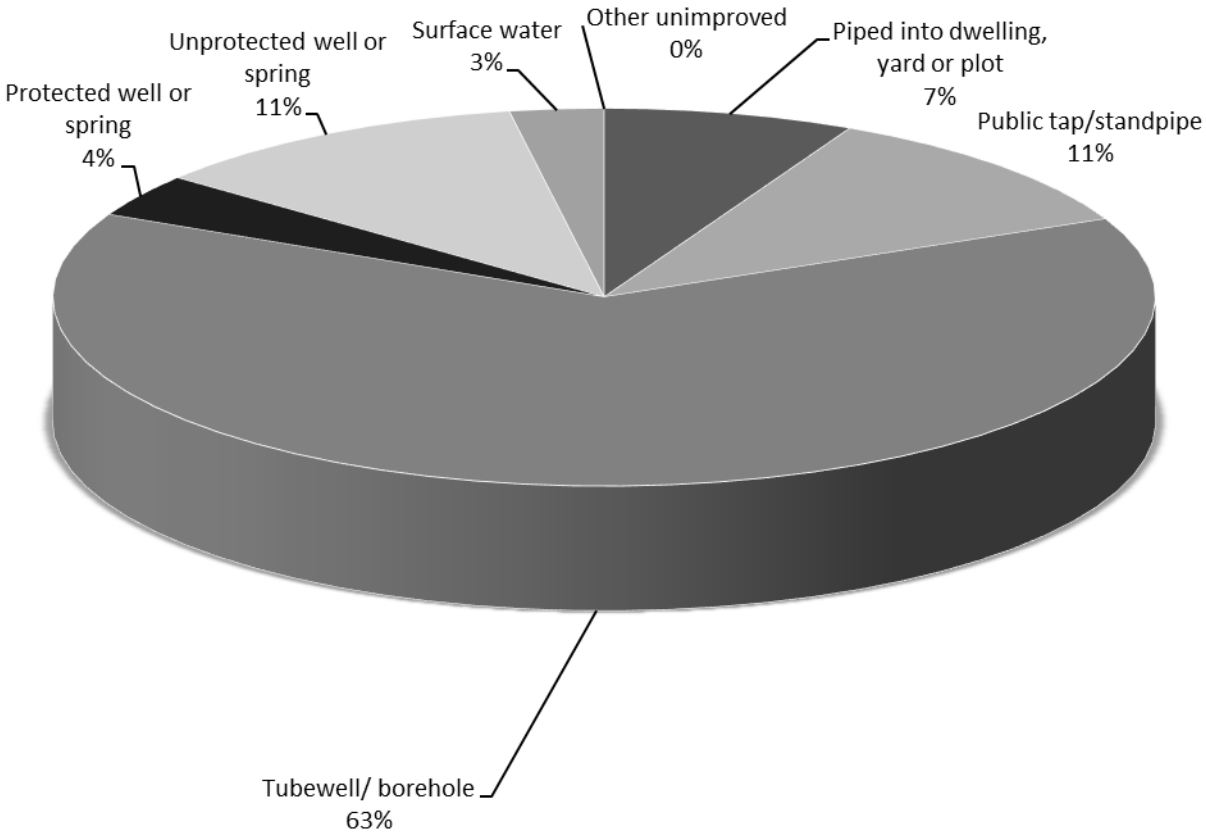
[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[a] Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

The results also suggest use of improved source of drinking water increases with increasing education level of household head and increasing household wealth. Use of improved source of drinking water is almost universal (99 percent) for household members whose head has more than secondary education.

The most common source of unimproved source of drinking water is unprotected well (11 percent) followed by surface water (3 percent). As expected, use of unprotected wells is more common in rural than in urban areas, for household members whose head has no education or only primary education than for household members whose head has more than secondary education, and for household members in the poorest wealth quintile than for household members in the richest wealth quintile.

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Malawi, 2014



Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked about ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered as effective treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all household members and the percentage of those living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

Table WS.2 shows that 28 percent of household members in households using an unimproved source of drinking water use appropriate water treatment methods. There is not much difference in

the proportions of household population using unimproved water source and an appropriate treatment method by urban rural variations and across regions. There is positive correlation between education of the household head, wealth quintiles and use of appropriate treatment methods. About 17 percent of the household members whose household head has no education are using appropriate treatment compared to 44 percent of household members whose household head had secondary education. Similarly 19 percent of the poorest population are using appropriate treatment compared to 52 percent of richest population.

Table WS.2 also shows that the main drinking water treatment methods used by household members are adding bleach or chlorine (15 percent) and boiling (6 percent). Straining through a cloth, use of water filter, use of solar disinfection and waiting for the water to stand and settle are the least practiced treatment methods forming less than 2 percent. Eighty percent of the household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources do not use any water treatment method.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Malawi, 2014

	Water treatment method used in the household											
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK	Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
Total	80.3	5.9	14.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	120,695	27.8	16,704
Region												
Northern	87.5	5.8	7.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	14,729	22.1	1,440
Central	82.3	5.8	13.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	47,633	30.1	7,731
Southern	76.8	6.0	17.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	58,332	26.6	7,533
Area												
Urban	81.6	3.8	14.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	16,600	30.5	239
Rural	80.1	6.2	14.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	104,095	27.8	16,465
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	81.7	5.1	13.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	103,991	na	Na
Unimproved	71.2	10.5	20.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	16,704	27.8	16,704
Education of household head												
None	85.8	4.8	9.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	18,751	16.5	3,209
Primary	80.4	6.3	14.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	73,617	28.2	11,366
Secondary	75.9	5.4	19.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	24,173	43.9	2,008
Higher	81.3	5.2	13.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3,692	29.7	55
Missing/DK	64.2	3.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	461	11.0	66
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	86.9	4.2	9.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	24,140	18.6	4,685
Second	81.7	6.1	13.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	24,138	26.6	3,898
Middle	79.9	6.4	14.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	24,138	25.3	3,998
Fourth	76.1	7.8	17.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	24,139	39.2	3,277
Richest	76.8	4.8	19.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	24,140	51.7	845

[1] **MICS indicator 4.2 – Water treatment**

na: not applicable

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water in Table WS.4. Note that for Table WS.3, household members using water on premises are also shown in this table and for others, the results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3 shows that 14 percent of the household population uses an improved drinking water source on premises. The availability of water on premises is associated with greater use, better family hygiene and better health outcomes. For a water collection round trip of 30 minutes or more it has been observed that households carry progressively less water and are likely to compromise on the minimal basic drinking water needs of the household[30]. For 41 percent of the household population, it takes the household more than 30 minutes to get to the improved water source and bring water. In rural areas a higher percentage of household members (44 percent) live in households that spend 30 minutes or more collecting water compared to those in urban areas (21 percent). One striking finding is the high percentage of household members in Southern Region (46 percent), who live in households spending 30 minutes or more to go to an improved source of drinking water.

Table WS.3 also shows that one percent of the household population uses an unimproved drinking water source on the premises. Education of household head and household wealth appear to be negatively correlated with time taken to get to the water source and bring the water regardless of whether the water source is an improved one or not. In contrast, availability of water on the premises appear to be positively correlated with both education of household head and household wealth, if the water source is an improved one, and negatively correlated with the two socioeconomic variables if the water source is an unimproved one.

[30] Cairncross, S and Cliff, JL.1987. *Water use and Health in Mueda, Mozambique. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical medicine and Hygiene 81: 51-4*

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Malawi, 2014

	Time to source of drinking water									
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Total	Number of household members
Total	14.3	29.8	41.2	0.9	1.2	5.3	7.2	0.1	100.0	120,695
Region										
Northern	17.0	32.1	39.7	1.4	0.2	4.9	4.6	0.1	100.0	14,729
Central	13.6	34.2	35.6	0.4	2.3	7.6	6.3	0.0	100.0	47,633
Southern	14.1	25.7	46.1	1.2	0.5	3.6	8.6	0.2	100.0	58,332
Area										
Urban	52.8	24.3	21.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	16,600
Rural	8.1	30.7	44.3	1.0	1.3	6.1	8.3	0.2	100.0	104,095
Education of household head										
None	8.4	29.7	43.6	1.2	1.5	7.0	8.5	0.2	100.0	18,751
Primary	9.3	30.8	43.5	1.0	1.2	5.9	8.1	0.2	100.0	73,617
Secondary	26.2	29.3	35.8	0.5	0.9	3.0	4.3	0.1	100.0	24,173
Higher	65.4	17.2	15.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,692
Missing/DK	13.6	18.3	48.8	5.0	0.6	4.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	461
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.3	29.7	45.7	0.9	1.7	7.1	10.4	0.2	100.0	24,140
Second	4.9	31.9	45.9	1.2	1.4	6.3	8.3	0.2	100.0	24,138
Middle	5.8	31.3	45.4	1.0	1.2	6.6	8.6	0.2	100.0	24,138
Fourth	10.0	31.5	43.8	1.1	1.1	5.5	6.8	0.1	100.0	24,139
Richest	46.4	24.9	24.9	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	24,140

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households (86 percent), an adult female usually collects drinking water when the source is not on the premises. Adult men collect water in only 6 percent of cases, while for the rest of the households, 7 percent of female and 1 percent of male children under age 15 collect water. The proportions of adult females collecting water do not appear to vary much across the regions. However, the results suggest that adult females in rural areas (87 percent) are more likely to collect water than their counterparts in urban areas (78 percent).

With regards to female and male children under the age of 15, girls are more engaged in collecting water outside their premises than boys in all the regions as well as in urban and rural areas. These differentials are also observed when looking at the education of household head and household wealth. Adult males are more likely to collect water from outside their premises if they are in urban areas than in rural areas. The results also show the likelihood of an adult male collecting water outside the premises increases with increasing education of household head and with improvement in household wealth. In households where the household head has never attended school, 5 percent of adult males collect water from outside the premise while in households where the head has more than secondary education, 15 percent of adult males collect water. Five percent of adult males in the poorest households collect water in contrast to nine percent of adult males in the richest households.

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water						Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing	Total	
Total	84.2	26,713	85.8	5.7	7.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	22,504
Region									
Northern	81.6	3,050	88.9	5.7	4.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	2,490
Central	84.4	10,598	87.4	4.9	6.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	8,947
Southern	84.7	13,065	83.7	6.4	8.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	11,067
Area									
Urban	48.1	4,016	77.8	13.0	6.1	2.8	0.3	100.0	1,930
Rural	90.6	22,697	86.5	5.0	7.4	0.8	0.2	100.0	20,574
Education of household head									
None	90.8	4,330	81.8	5.2	11.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	3,930
Primary	89.6	15,762	86.6	5.1	7.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	14,121
Secondary	72.8	5,607	87.3	7.5	3.8	1.1	0.3	100.0	4,081
Higher	32.3	925	80.0	15.0	4.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	299
Missing/DK	83.8	89	82.5	8.0	8.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	74
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	94.6	5,851	85.0	4.9	8.7	1.1	0.3	100.0	5,536
Second	93.8	5,326	87.9	4.1	7.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	4,995
Middle	92.7	5,096	87.7	4.3	7.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	4,726
Fourth	88.2	5,048	84.4	7.7	6.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	4,454
Richest	51.8	5,391	82.6	9.4	5.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	2,794

Use of Improved Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and are important determinants of stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[31], and can substantially lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders among millions of children in many countries.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Malawi are provided in Table WS.5.

Sixty two percent of the population are living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage is 85 percent in urban areas and 59 percent in rural areas. Residents of Southern Region (43 percent) are less likely than residents of Northern (86 percent) and Central (78 percent) Regions to use improved facilities. The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities is strongly correlated with wealth and is profoundly different between urban and rural areas.

In both rural and urban areas, the population primarily uses pit latrines with slabs made from mud, rock, wood, etc (53 percent in rural areas and 50 percent in urban areas). In urban areas an additional 32 percent of the population uses an improved sanitation facility (18 percent uses pit latrines with slab, and 14 percent flush toilets with connection to a sewage system or septic tank). By contrast, 35 percent of the rural population uses pit latrines without slab and 6 percent practices open defecation

[31] *Cairncross, S. 2010. Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea. Int. J. Epidemiology39: i193-i205.*

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Malawi, 2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household																
	Improved sanitation facility								Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:					Pit latrine with slab made of											
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Concrete	Mud, rock, wood, etc.	Compos-ting toilet	Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Missing/DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.8	52.5	0.0	0.0	32.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.9	100.0	120,695
Region																	
Northern	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.7	76.8	0.1	0.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.6	100.0	14,729
Central	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	6.1	68.5	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.3	100.0	47,633
Southern	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.4	33.2	0.1	0.0	50.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.7	100.0	58,332
Area																	
Urban	2.4	12.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	18.1	50.2	0.0	0.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	16,600
Rural	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.0	52.8	0.0	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.6	100.0	104,095
Education of household head																	
None	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.2	45.0	0.0	0.0	41.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.9	100.0	18,751
Primary	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.8	55.0	0.1	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.2	100.0	73,617
Secondary	1.0	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	13.4	53.5	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	100.0	24,173
Higher	5.9	30.4	0.3	0.2	2.6	15.9	32.0	0.0	0.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	3,692
Missing/DK	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.6	59.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	461
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	47.3	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	15.1	100.0	24,140
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	57.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.8	100.0	24,138
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	53.6	0.0	0.0	38.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	100.0	24,138
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	6.7	55.7	0.1	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	100.0	24,139
Richest	2.3	10.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	20.6	48.7	0.1	0.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	24,140

The MDGs and the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities which are public or shared between two or more households as unimproved. Therefore, “use of improved sanitation” is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not public or shared. Data on the use of shared sanitation facilities are presented in Table WS.6.

Table WS.6 shows that 41 percent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared. Only 21 percent of household population uses an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households. Urban households are more likely than rural households to use a shared toilet facility of an improved type (36 percent and 19 percent, respectively). Very few household members use a public facility whether improved or unimproved. Household members whose household head has no education and household members in the poorest quintile are more likely to use open defecation. Figure WS.2 presents the distribution of the survey population by use and sharing of sanitation facilities.

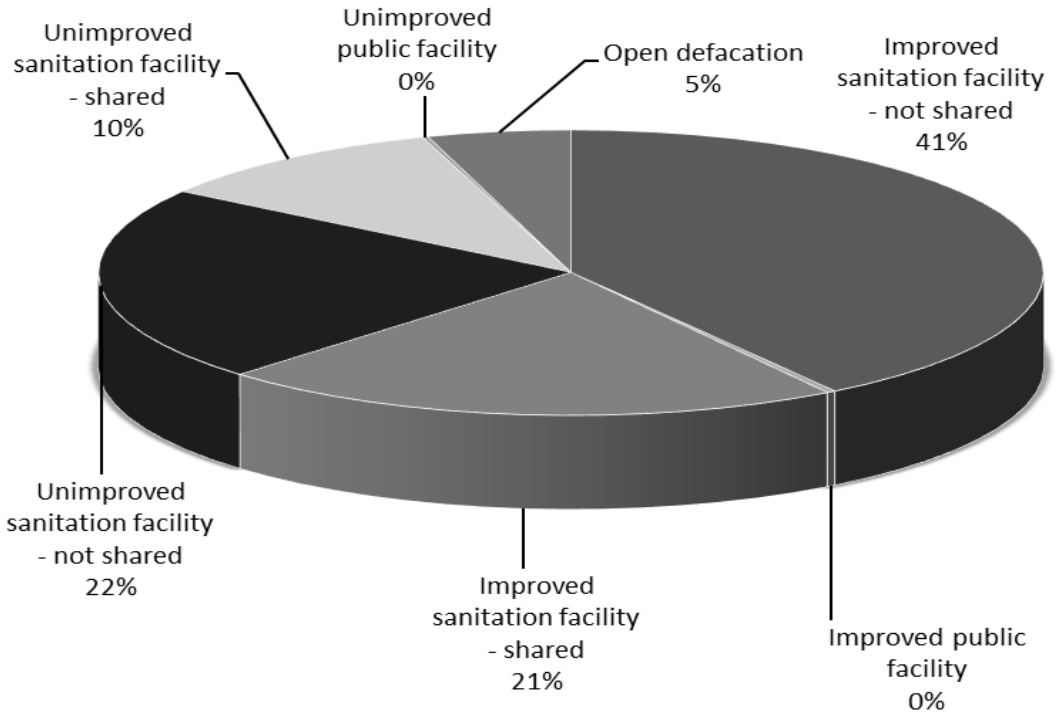
Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Malawi, 2014

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities							
			Shared by					Shared by					
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK	Not shared	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	40.6	0.3	20.0	1.4	0.0	22.3	0.2	9.8	0.5	0.0	4.9	100.0	120,695
Region													
Northern	59.0	0.1	26.1	0.8	0.1	7.4	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	3.6	100.0	14,729
Central	49.8	0.3	25.8	2.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	47,633
Southern	28.4	0.4	13.6	1.0	0.1	34.0	0.4	15.4	0.9	0.0	5.7	100.0	58,332
Area													
Urban	49.0	0.1	29.4	6.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	7.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	16,600
Rural	39.2	0.3	18.5	0.7	0.1	24.8	0.2	10.3	0.4	0.0	5.6	100.0	104,095
Education of household head													
None	33.1	0.3	15.7	0.6	0.0	29.6	0.4	10.8	0.5	0.1	8.9	100.0	18,751
Primary	39.2	0.3	20.0	1.1	0.1	23.4	0.2	10.1	0.3	0.0	5.2	100.0	73,617
Secondary	45.0	0.4	24.7	3.1	0.0	15.4	0.1	9.1	0.8	0.0	1.6	100.0	24,173
Higher	74.7	0.3	10.3	2.2	0.0	8.1	0.0	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,692
Missing/DK	49.9	0.0	22.1	0.2	0.0	14.1	1.0	10.4	0.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	461
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	26.4	0.1	21.1	0.3	0.1	23.1	0.2	13.2	0.3	0.1	15.1	100.0	24,140
Second	37.4	0.3	20.6	0.7	0.0	25.0	0.2	10.7	0.3	0.0	4.8	100.0	24,138
Middle	39.2	0.2	17.5	0.7	0.0	27.4	0.3	10.9	0.5	0.0	3.2	100.0	24,138
Fourth	42.5	0.4	18.3	1.5	0.1	25.7	0.4	9.4	0.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	24,139
Richest	57.2	0.4	22.4	4.1	0.0	10.1	0.1	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	24,140

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

Figure WS.2: Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Malawi, 2014



Having access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility brings the largest public health benefits to a household[32]. In its 2008 report[33], the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in "ladder" format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation facilities at all – who revert to open defecation, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved," of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation facilities.

Table WS.7 presents the percentages of household population by these drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water[34] and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal. These results are presented by wealth quintile in Figure WS.3.

[32] Wolf, J et al. 2014. *Systematic review: Assessing the impact of drinking water and sanitation on diarrhoeal disease in low- and middle-income settings: systematic review and meta-regression. Tropical Medicine and International health 2014. DfID 2013. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Evidence Paper. DfID: http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/sanitation/WASH-evidence-paper-april2013.pdf*

[33] WHO/UNICEF JMP. 2008. *MDG assessment report.* *http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf*

[34] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.7 shows that 86 percent of the household population has access to improved drinking water, with 7 percent having piped water in the yard or within the dwelling unit, and 79 percent having other improved water sources. About 41 percent of household population are using improved sanitation. The percentage of household members that are using both improved sources of drinking water and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal is 36 percent. The percent of population in the poorest wealth quintile using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation is 22 percent compared to 55 percent of the population in the richest wealth quintile. These results are also presented in Figure WS.3.

There are disparities across regions in the use of improved drinking water and sanitation with the Northern Region recording the highest percentage (54 percent) compared to the Central and Southern Regions (42 and 26 percent, respectively). As expected, urban household population has higher usage of both improved water and sanitation compared to rural household population (49 and 34 percent, respectively).

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Malawi, 2014

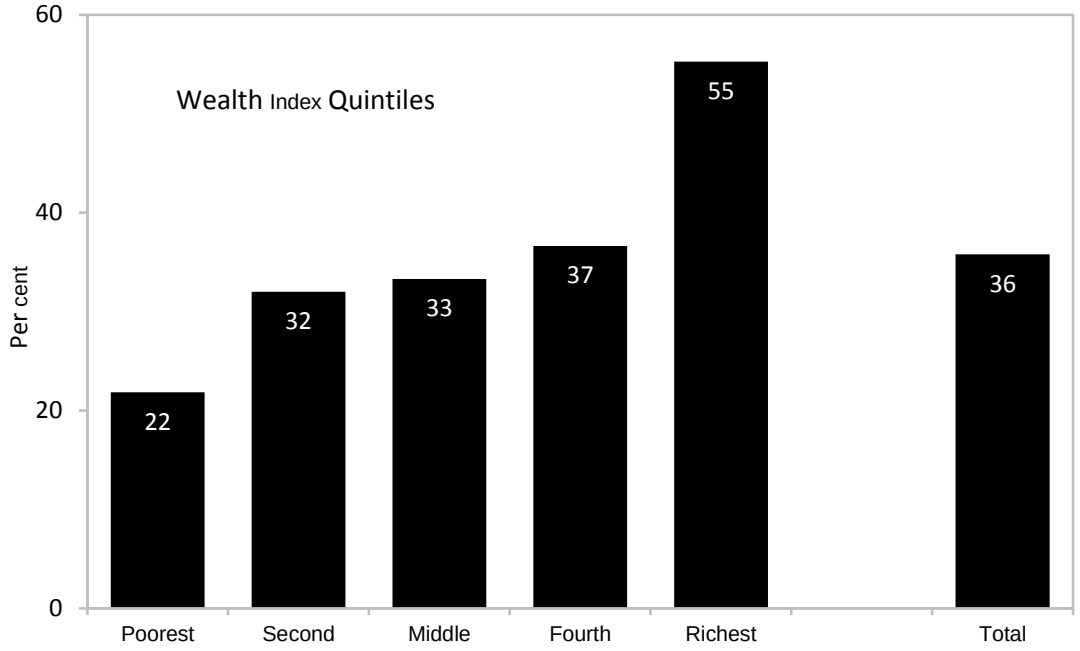
	Percentage of household population using:										
	Improved drinking water[1, a]					Unimproved sanitation					
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
Total	7.2	78.9	13.8	100.0	40.6	21.8	32.8	4.9	100.0	35.8	120,695
Region											
Northern	11.6	78.7	9.8	100.0	59.0	27.0	10.3	3.6	100.0	54.0	14,729
Central	6.9	76.9	16.2	100.0	49.8	28.3	17.7	4.3	100.0	42.4	47,633
Southern	6.5	80.6	12.9	100.0	28.4	15.1	50.8	5.7	100.0	25.8	58,332
Area											
Urban	37.9	60.7	1.4	100.0	49.0	35.9	14.7	.5	100.0	48.5	16,600
Rural	2.4	81.8	15.8	100.0	39.2	19.5	35.7	5.6	100.0	33.8	104,095
Education of household head											
None	1.7	81.2	17.1	100.0	33.1	16.6	41.4	8.9	100.0	28.3	18,751
Primary	3.1	81.5	15.4	100.0	39.2	21.5	34.1	5.2	100.0	33.9	73,617
Secondary	17.1	74.6	8.3	100.0	45.0	28.1	25.3	1.6	100.0	41.5	24,173
Higher	54.2	44.3	1.5	100.0	74.7	12.7	12.2	0.4	100.0	73.9	3,692
Missing/DK	8.3	77.4	14.3	100.0	49.9	22.3	26.4	1.4	100.0	49.0	461
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	80.6	19.4	100.0	26.4	21.6	36.8	15.1	100.0	21.8	24,140
Second	0.1	83.8	16.1	100.0	37.4	21.6	36.2	4.8	100.0	32.0	24,138
Middle	0.5	82.9	16.6	100.0	39.2	18.5	39.1	3.2	100.0	33.3	24,138
Fourth	2.6	83.8	13.6	100.0	42.5	20.3	36.0	1.3	100.0	36.6	24,139
Richest	33.0	63.5	3.5	100.0	57.2	26.9	15.8	0.1	100.0	55.3	24,140

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

[a] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Figure WS.3: Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by household members, Malawi, 2014



Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world has thus far been classified as an inadequate means of disposal of child faeces for concerns about poor disposal of solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table WS.8.

Table WS.8 shows that the percentage of households with safe faeces disposal is relatively high (88 percent). However, there are no marked differences across socioeconomic groups as well as residence and regions with maybe the exception of wealth quintiles (81 percent in the poorest quintile compared to 94 percent in the richest).

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Malawi, 2014

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[1]	Number of children age 0-2 years
Total	6.3	81.9	3.8	1.3	1.9	0.8	3.1	0.9	100.0	88.2	11,347
Type of sanitation facility used by household members											
Improved	6.3	84.2	3.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.3	1.1	100.0	90.5	6,822
Unimproved	6.9	83.9	3.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	3.0	0.7	100.0	90.9	3,854
Open defecation	2.9	46.6	8.5	5.7	20.4	3.9	11.4	0.5	100.0	49.5	671
Region											
Northern	3.9	79.9	8.3	0.7	2.5	0.1	3.6	1.0	100.0	83.7	1,214
Central	6.1	82.0	3.7	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.7	0.8	100.0	88.1	4,502
Southern	7.0	82.2	3.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	3.4	1.1	100.0	89.2	5,630
Area											
Urban	9.0	86.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.8	100.0	95.1	1,375
Rural	6.0	81.3	4.2	1.3	2.1	0.8	3.3	0.9	100.0	87.3	9,972
Mother's education											
None	7.8	78.0	4.7	1.0	2.9	1.3	3.8	0.6	100.0	85.8	1,361
Primary	5.8	81.7	4.0	1.4	2.0	0.8	3.3	0.8	100.0	87.6	7,989
Secondary	7.0	85.5	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.4	100.0	92.5	1,844
Higher	11.5	81.3	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	92.9	144
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	4.5	76.8	5.0	2.5	4.0	1.7	4.7	0.8	100.0	81.3	2,734
Second	6.2	82.0	3.9	1.1	2.3	0.8	2.7	1.1	100.0	88.2	2,493
Middle	7.5	81.8	3.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	2.8	1.3	100.0	89.3	2,341
Fourth	6.1	84.7	3.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	3.6	0.9	100.0	90.8	1,943
Richest	8.0	86.5	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	94.5	1,836

[1] MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[35]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Monitoring correct handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking if a household has a specific place where people wash their hands and, if yes, observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[36].

In Malawi, only 11 percent of the households had a specific place for handwashing that was observed while 88 percent households could not indicate a specific place where household members usually wash their hands (Table WS.9). This could be the issue of the moving kettle or basin. Among household where a place for handwashing was observed, only four percent had both water and soap (or another cleansing agent) present at the specific place. In four percent of the households, only water but no soap or other cleansing agent was available at the specific place for handwashing, while in less than one percent of the households the place had soap but no water. The remaining two percent of households had neither water nor soap available at the specific place for handwashing.

[35] Cairncross, S. and Valdmanis V. 2006. *Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41 in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition. Edt. Jameson et al. The World Bank.*

[36] Ram, P et al. editors. 2008. *Use of a novel method to detect reactivity to structured observation for measurement of handwashing behavior.* American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households:			Place for handwashing observed									
				Water is available and:			Water is not available and:						
					No soap:			No soap:					
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Number of households	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present[1]	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Total	11.0	87.7	26,713	4.0	0.2	4.3	0.4	0.1	2.1	88.8	100.0	4.2	26,377
Region													
Northern	11.9	87.9	3,050	4.0	0.0	6.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	88.1	100.0	4.0	3,044
Central	7.3	92.1	10,598	2.8	0.2	2.9	0.2	0.0	1.4	92.6	100.0	3.0	10,534
Southern	13.8	84.2	13,065	4.9	0.3	5.1	0.5	0.2	3.0	85.9	100.0	5.2	12,799
Area													
Urban	21.3	78.1	4,016	13.0	0.0	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.8	78.5	100.0	13.0	3,992
Rural	9.2	89.4	22,697	2.3	0.3	3.8	0.4	0.1	2.4	90.7	100.0	2.6	22,385
Education of household head													
None	10.6	87.9	4,330	2.7	0.3	4.5	0.4	0.3	2.6	89.3	100.0	3.0	4,264
Primary	8.5	90.2	15,762	2.0	0.3	3.6	0.3	0.1	2.2	91.4	100.0	2.3	15,550
Secondary	13.3	85.9	5,607	5.7	0.0	5.4	0.5	0.1	1.7	86.6	100.0	5.8	5,558
Higher	41.5	57.4	925	30.4	0.0	9.6	0.6	0.0	1.3	58.0	100.0	30.4	916
Missing/DK	20.8	79.2	89	16.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	79.2	100.0	16.8	89
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	4.7	93.7	5,851	0.7	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.2	2.0	95.2	100.0	0.9	5,757
Second	7.8	90.7	5,326	1.5	0.4	3.6	0.2	0.1	2.1	92.1	100.0	1.8	5,243
Middle	8.7	90.0	5,096	1.9	0.3	3.8	0.3	0.1	2.5	91.1	100.0	2.2	5,030
Fourth	10.2	88.8	5,048	2.6	0.3	4.2	0.5	0.2	2.5	89.7	100.0	2.9	4,998
Richest	23.9	75.3	5,391	13.1	0.1	8.7	0.6	0.0	1.6	75.9	100.0	13.1	5,349

[1] **MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing**

Table WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Malawi, 2014

	Place for handwashing observed					Place for handwashing not observed						
		Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing										
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling[1]	Number of households
Total	4.6	3.0	2.5	0.8	0.0	48.5	32.6	7.7	0.1	100.0	56.2	26,713
Region												
Northern	4.4	4.4	2.6	0.5	0.1	55.9	25.4	6.6	0.2	100.0	64.7	3,050
Central	3.1	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	50.6	35.9	6.2	0.1	100.0	55.9	10,598
Southern	5.8	3.4	3.2	1.2	0.1	45.2	31.7	9.2	0.1	100.0	54.5	13,065
Area												
Urban	13.4	5.6	1.6	0.6	0.0	54.8	17.5	6.3	0.0	100.0	73.8	4,016
Rural	3.0	2.6	2.6	0.9	0.0	47.4	35.3	7.9	0.1	100.0	53.1	22,697
Education of household head												
None	3.6	2.2	3.9	0.8	0.1	36.8	45.1	7.4	0.1	100.0	42.6	4,330
Primary	2.7	2.6	2.3	0.8	0.0	48.5	34.3	8.6	0.1	100.0	53.8	15,762
Secondary	6.3	4.1	1.9	0.9	0.1	58.0	22.1	6.5	0.1	100.0	68.4	5,607
Higher	30.7	7.8	2.3	0.6	0.0	46.7	9.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	85.3	925
Missing/DK	16.8	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	46.4	31.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	66.7	89
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.0	37.8	48.4	9.0	0.1	100.0	40.1	5,851
Second	2.1	1.9	3.0	0.8	0.1	46.4	37.7	8.2	0.0	100.0	50.4	5,326
Middle	2.5	2.9	2.5	0.9	0.0	49.6	33.4	8.1	0.1	100.0	55.0	5,096
Fourth	3.5	3.0	2.8	0.8	0.0	55.3	26.4	7.9	0.1	100.0	61.9	5,048
Richest	13.6	6.6	2.5	1.1	0.1	55.0	15.6	5.3	0.2	100.0	75.2	5,391

[1] **MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent**

VIII. Reproductive Health

Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey classified according to 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 total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes 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 general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Malawi, 2014

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age			
15-19[1]	91	154	143
20-24	176	263	248
25-29	165	230	218
30-34	132	188	179
35-39	95	135	129
40-44	26	62	57
45-49	14	29	28
TFR[a]	3.0	5.0	5.0
GFR[b]	125.2	178.9	170.0
CBR[c]	31.2	35.6	35.0

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

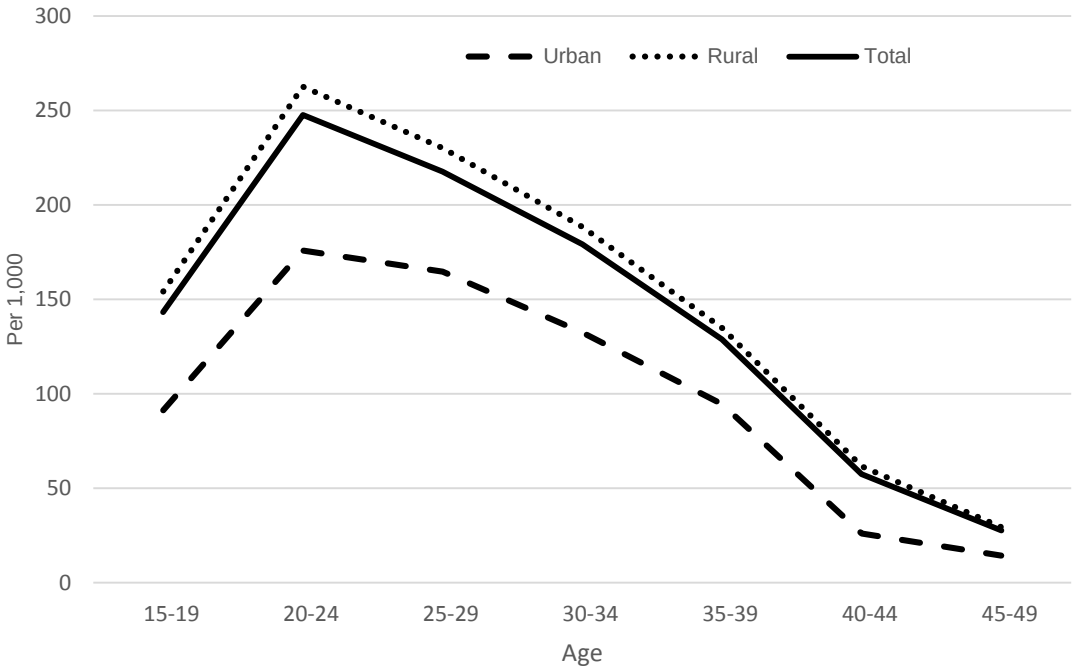
[a] TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49

[b] GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

[c] CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population

Table RH.1 shows current fertility in Malawi at the national level and by urban-rural area. The TFR for the three years preceding the 2014 MES is 5.0 births per woman. Fertility is considerably higher in rural areas (5 births per woman) than in urban areas (3 births per woman). ASFRs show the age pattern of fertility. As the ASFRs show, the pattern of higher rural fertility is prevalent in all age groups. These results are shown in Figure RH.1 as well.

Figure RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by area, Malawi, 2014



Rates refer to the three years period preceding the survey

The urban-rural difference in fertility is most pronounced for women in the 20-24 age group: 176 births per 1,000 women in urban areas versus 263 births per 1,000 women in rural areas. The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that childbearing in Malawi begins early and that the peak is at ages 20-24 years.

Table RH.2 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates by background characteristics. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Malawi, 2014

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)	Total fertility rate
Total	143	5.0
Region		
Northern	124	4.5
Central	126	5.0
Southern	162	5.2
Education		
None	238	6.1
Primary	173	5.4
Secondary	71	3.5
Higher	(41)	(*)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	197	6.4
Second	168	5.6
Middle	157	5.4
Fourth	125	4.6
Richest	83	3.3

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

( ) Rates that are based on 125-149 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: rates that are based on less than 125 unweighted cases

Adolescent fertility is higher in the Southern Region (162 births per 1,000 women) than in the Northern and Central Regions (124 and 126 births per 1,000 women, respectively). Education and wealth index continue to be important variables in determining fertility-related behaviour. Generally, adolescent fertility declines with increasing level of education as well as increasing wealth.

Table RH.3 presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.4 presents the trends for early childbearing.

Table RH.3: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
Total	24.3	6.1	30.4	1.0	5,152	31.3	4,582
Region							
Northern	20.5	5.7	26.2	1.0	586	34.3	509
Central	21.7	4.8	26.5	0.3	2,118	23.6	1,829
Southern	27.5	7.3	34.8	1.6	2,447	36.9	2,244
Area							
Urban	19.3	4.6	23.9	0.5	830	20.3	827
Rural	25.3	6.4	31.7	1.1	4,322	33.7	3,755
Education							
None	60.3	7.2	67.5	2.1	148	47.9	238
Primary	26.7	7.0	33.7	1.2	3,598	39.9	2,922
Secondary	14.5	3.8	18.2	0.4	1,355	11.9	1,281
Higher	(10.7)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	47	1.2	140
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	35.6	6.3	41.9	1.3	989	37.6	937
Second	27.6	7.4	35.0	1.6	955	33.7	921
Middle	24.2	6.1	30.3	1.0	972	37.7	883
Fourth	21.4	7.4	28.8	0.7	1,028	31.6	727
Richest	15.0	3.8	18.8	0.6	1,207	18.6	1,113

[1] MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

As shown in Table RH.3, 24 percent of women age 15-19 years have already had a live birth, 6 percent are pregnant with their first child, 30 percent have begun childbearing (those who had already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child), and 1 percent have had a live birth before age 15. Early childbearing is prevalent among rural than urban women, in the Southern Region than in the Northern and Central Regions, and, as expected, among young women with no education compared to those with at least primary education.

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Malawi, 2014

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	2.5	3,995	24.7	3,166	5.2	20,235	36.8	15,913	4.7	24,230	34.8	19,078
Age												
15-19	0.5	830	na	na	1.1	4,322	na	na	1.0	5,152	na	na
20-24	2.6	827	20.3	827	5.3	3,755	33.7	3,755	4.8	4,582	31.3	4,582
25-29	3.6	786	26.9	786	5.7	3,492	37.9	3,492	5.3	4,278	35.9	4,278
30-34	2.6	693	28.4	693	5.4	3,291	37.3	3,291	4.9	3,985	35.8	3,985
35-39	3.4	460	24.2	460	6.9	2,393	38.9	2,393	6.3	2,853	36.5	2,853
40-44	3.8	232	27.5	232	8.6	1,701	37.8	1,701	8.0	1,933	36.6	1,933
45-49	2.4	168	18.2	168	9.0	1,281	36.4	1,281	8.2	1,448	34.3	1,448

na: not applicable

Table RH.4 presents the trends for early childbearing. In Malawi, about 5 percent of women age 15-49 and 35 percent of women age 20-49 had a live birth before age 15 and 18, respectively. Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 and 18 are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Table RH.4 suggests that early childbearing before age 15 has gradually declined over the last 10 years, particularly in urban areas.

Contraception

Use of contraceptives for family planning contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); especially Goals 3, 4, 5 and 6 signed at the Millennium Summit in 2000 and the targets of the Health-for All Policy for the 21st century in the African Region: Agenda 2020 (WHO, 2008). Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Table RH.5: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Malawi, 2014

	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaph-ragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Periodic abstine-nce	With-drawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
Total	41.4	10.2	0.1	1.0	32.2	9.4	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	57.4	1.2	58.6	16,176
Region																		
Northern	47.6	7.8	0.3	2.5	25.3	9.7	2.1	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	51.3	1.0	52.4	1,928
Central	36.2	14.4	0.1	0.4	33.3	10.5	2.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	62.9	0.9	63.8	6,588
Southern	44.3	7.2	0.0	1.0	33.1	8.5	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	54.1	1.6	55.7	7,660
Area																		
Urban	40.7	9.6	0.0	1.1	29.3	10.5	4.2	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	58.0	1.2	59.3	2,432
Rural	41.5	10.3	0.1	0.9	32.7	9.3	1.9	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	57.2	1.2	58.5	13,744
Age																		
15-19	60.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	29.2	4.9	1.3	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	39.2	0.4	39.7	1,234
20-24	42.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	41.7	9.9	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	57.1	0.8	57.9	3,268
25-29	36.6	1.8	0.0	1.2	39.6	14.3	3.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	62.1	1.3	63.4	3,526
30-34	37.4	8.0	0.0	1.3	34.5	11.9	2.8	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	61.3	1.2	62.6	3,286
35-39	38.9	20.4	0.2	0.9	26.8	6.9	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	59.6	1.5	61.1	2,336
40-44	41.2	30.6	0.3	0.6	18.3	5.0	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	57.4	1.2	58.8	1,452
45-49	50.9	36.2	0.0	0.1	6.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	2.0	0.0	46.2	2.9	49.1	1,075
Number of living children																		
0	93.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.3	0.2	6.4	941
1	47.8	0.5	0.1	0.9	37.7	6.3	2.0	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	51.2	1.0	52.2	2,672
2	37.3	3.5	0.0	0.9	40.2	12.2	2.8	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	61.7	1.0	62.7	2,942
3	35.3	7.1	0.1	1.4	36.9	12.3	3.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	63.3	1.4	64.7	3,052
4+	35.9	20.0	0.1	1.0	28.5	9.4	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	62.5	1.6	64.1	6,569
Education																		
None	46.9	17.0	0.2	0.2	26.5	5.6	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	51.6	1.5	53.1	2,203
Primary	41.2	9.9	0.0	1.0	33.8	8.9	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	57.6	1.2	58.8	11,030
Secondary	38.1	5.7	0.2	1.1	31.6	14.7	4.4	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	60.9	1.0	61.9	2,684
Higher	37.2	11.5	0.0	3.5	20.1	10.1	8.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	59.5	3.4	62.8	257
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	46.0	7.5	0.0	0.5	35.2	6.9	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	53.3	0.7	54.0	2,900
Second	41.5	8.8	0.1	0.9	35.0	8.8	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	57.4	1.1	58.5	3,312
Middle	40.8	9.7	0.2	0.9	34.6	8.0	1.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	57.2	1.9	59.2	3,289
Fourth	42.0	11.8	0.1	1.1	28.9	10.6	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	56.7	1.3	58.0	3,145
Richest	37.5	12.7	0.1	1.2	28.0	12.5	3.9	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	61.3	1.2	62.5	3,530

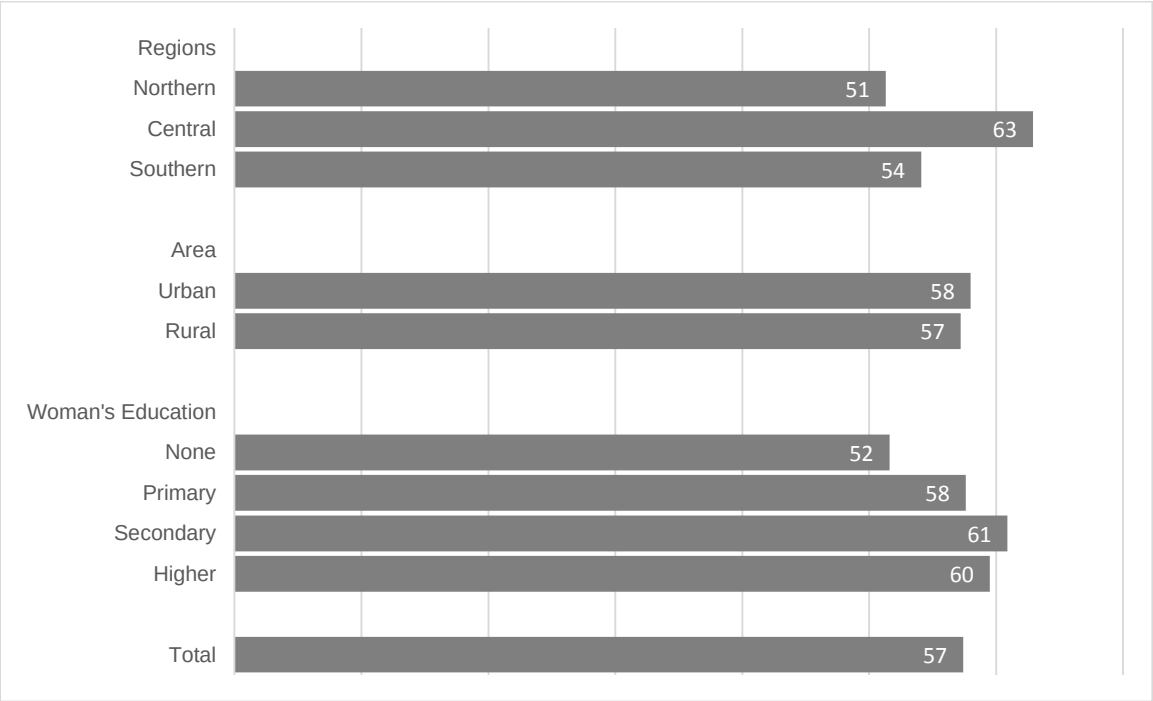
[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Current use of any contraception was reported by 59 percent of women currently married or in union[37] (Table RH.5). Use of modern contraception methods were reported by about 57 percent of the women. Modern methods are preferred compared to traditional methods. The most popular method is the injectable which is used by one in every three married women in Malawi (32 percent). The next most utilized method of contraception is female sterilization, which accounts for 10 percent of married women, followed by implants which are used by 9 percent of married women. Between 1 and 2 percent of married women reported the use of the IUD, pill and the male condom. Less than 1 percent use periodic abstinence, withdrawal or male sterilization methods.

Modern contraceptive prevalence ranges from 51 percent in Northern Region to 63 percent in Central Region. Use of modern contraception among married women is similar between rural and urban areas (57 percent and 58 percent respectively. The findings by region and area are depicted in Figure RH.2.

Figure RH.2: Differentials in modern contraceptive use, Malawi 2014



Adolescents are far less likely to use modern contraception than older women. Only about 39 percent of women age 15-19 married or in union currently use a modern method of contraception compared to 57 percent of 20-24 year olds, while the use of modern contraception among older women ranges from 62 for women age 25-29 years to 46 percent for women 45-49 years old.

The number of living children a woman has is strongly associated with contraceptive use. Only 6 percent of married women with no living children use modern methods of contraception compared to 51 percent with at least one child. Women's education level is also associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of married women using any modern method of contraception rises from 52 percent among those with no education to 58 percent among those with primary education, and to

[37] All references to "married women" in this chapter include women in marital union as well.

61 percent among those with secondary or higher education. The pattern of use by specific methods does not vary with the level of education. Injectables are the most common contraceptive method for married women despite education level differences.

Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are married or in union and are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in 2014 MES by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.6 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied. Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic[38], and are fecund[39], and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant, and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. The total unmet need for Malawi is 19 percent, i.e. 19 percent of currently married women in Malawi are not using contraceptives but want to stop having children (limit) or postpone the next pregnancy for at least two years (space). Unmet need for spacing and limiting among currently married women is 12 percent and 7 percent respectively. Unmet need is slightly higher among adolescent married women (23 percent) than married women in older age groups. It is noticeable that up to age 34, a sizeable proportion of unmet need is for spacing rather than limiting and vice versa for

[38] A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

[39] A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated, or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

age 35 and above. This indicator is also known as unmet need for family planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

Table RH.6: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Malawi, 2014

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total[1]			
Total	31.1	27.5	58.6	12.1	7.3	19.4	16,176	75.1	12,628
Region									
Northern	28.1	24.2	52.4	13.2	9.2	22.5	1,928	70.0	1,443
Central	32.8	31.0	63.8	10.6	6.8	17.4	6,588	78.5	5,353
Southern	30.4	25.3	55.7	13.1	7.3	20.4	7,660	73.2	5,832
Area									
Urban	29.4	29.9	59.3	9.8	8.7	18.5	2,432	76.2	1,891
Rural	31.4	27.1	58.5	12.5	7.1	19.6	13,744	74.9	10,736
Age									
15-19	38.0	1.6	39.7	22.1	0.4	22.6	1,234	63.7	768
20-24	51.1	6.8	57.9	17.9	1.4	19.4	3,268	74.9	2,527
25-29	44.7	18.7	63.4	14.6	3.8	18.5	3,526	77.4	2,887
30-34	28.6	34.0	62.6	11.2	9.9	21.1	3,286	74.8	2,748
35-39	12.7	48.4	61.1	6.8	13.9	20.7	2,336	74.7	1,913
40-44	4.2	54.6	58.8	3.5	16.1	19.5	1,452	75.1	1,137
45-49	1.9	47.2	49.1	0.5	10.9	11.4	1,075	81.2	650
Education									
None	18.5	34.6	53.1	10.1	10.9	21.0	2,203	71.7	1,633
Primary	31.7	27.1	58.8	12.4	7.2	19.6	11,030	75.0	8,648
Secondary	38.7	23.1	61.9	12.9	5.4	18.3	2,684	77.1	2,153
Higher	31.7	31.2	62.8	6.6	5.0	11.6	257	84.4	191
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	32.1	21.9	54.0	15.4	8.1	23.5	2,900	69.7	2,247
Second	33.0	25.5	58.5	13.2	6.3	19.5	3,312	75.0	2,583
Middle	32.7	26.5	59.2	12.8	6.5	19.3	3,289	75.4	2,584
Fourth	27.9	30.1	58.0	10.6	8.4	19.0	3,145	75.3	2,424
Richest	29.9	32.6	62.5	9.1	7.5	16.6	3,530	79.1	2,791

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[40], and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting add up to the total met need for contraception. In total, 59 percent of married women or in union have met need for contraception in Malawi. Of these women, 31 percent have met need for spacing and 28 percent have met need for limiting. There is no difference in total met need for contraception between rural and urban areas. However, met need for spacing is slightly higher

[40] In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

in rural areas (31 percent) than in urban areas (29 percent) while met need for limiting is slightly higher in urban (30 percent) than in rural (27 percent) areas.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the 2014 MES data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. The percentage of demand for contraception satisfied in Malawi is estimated at 75 percent. The satisfied demand is higher in Central region (79 percent) than in Northern (70 percent) and Southern (73 percent) regions. The percentage demand for contraception satisfied does not vary much by age except for women age 15-19 who have the lowest satisfied demand (64 percent) and women age 45-49 who have the highest satisfied demand (81 percent).

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and new-borns' health. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and their families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, and make a plan to deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal care as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMTC) of HIV transmission has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible in order to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.

Antenatal care coverage indicators (at least one visit with a skilled provider and 4 or more visits with any providers) are used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Malawi, 2014

	Provider of antenatal care [a]										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Community midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Patient/Ward attendant	Other	No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider[1] [b]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	14.3	78.6	3.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	2.3	100.0	96.1	7,490
Region											
Northern	12.5	83.5	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	97.9	839
Central	14.4	78.0	4.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	2.0	100.0	96.3	2,957
Southern	14.7	78.0	2.7	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	95.4	3,695
Area											
Urban	7.6	86.4	3.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.2	889
Rural	15.2	77.6	3.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.3	100.0	95.9	6,602
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	14.5	79.0	3.2	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.1	1.5	100.0	96.7	1,453
20-34	14.7	78.3	3.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	2.1	100.0	96.2	5,095
35-49	11.9	79.9	2.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	4.2	100.0	94.1	939
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Education											
None	13.8	79.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	3.4	100.0	94.8	872
Primary	14.4	77.7	3.6	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	2.4	100.0	95.8	5,318
Secondary	13.6	82.4	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	97.8	1,203
Higher	20.5	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	96
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	15.1	75.2	4.5	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.0	2.2	100.0	94.8	1,853
Second	14.8	79.5	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.9	100.0	96.8	1,676
Middle	16.0	77.7	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.3	100.0	96.3	1,556
Fourth	14.5	77.4	4.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	2.8	100.0	96.0	1,242
Richest	9.8	85.4	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.2	100.0	96.7	1,163

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

[a] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported

.[b] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife/Community midwife

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.7. The results show that in Malawi, antenatal care coverage is very high (96 percent). The differences in antenatal care by skilled provider are associated with education of women. Antenatal care increases with increasing education of the mother. For example, only 95 percent of women with no education receive antenatal care compared with almost all women with secondary or more education. The majority of antenatal care is provided by nurses or midwives (79 percent) followed by medical doctors (14 percent) while the proportion of women attended by a traditional birth attendant is almost negligible.

About two percent of women age 15-49 do not receive antenatal care. The highest percentages of women who do not receive antenatal care can be found in the Southern Region (three percent), and among women living in rural areas (two percent), women in the age group 35-49 (four percent), women with no education (three percent) and those in the second wealth quintile (2 percent).

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Malawi, 2014

	Percent distribution of women who had:							Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit									
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]	Missing/DK	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	2.3	2.3	11.7	38.1	44.7	0.9	100.0	2.3	20.8	49.7	25.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	7,490	5.0	7,490
Region																	
Northern	0.9	2.3	9.8	40.2	46.0	0.8	100.0	0.9	21.3	49.8	26.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	839	5.0	839
Central	2.0	2.2	12.4	38.3	44.4	0.7	100.0	2.0	16.8	50.5	29.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	2,957	5.0	2,957
Southern	2.8	2.5	11.5	37.4	44.7	1.0	100.0	2.8	23.9	49.1	22.6	1.3	0.3	100.0	3,695	4.0	3,695
Area																	
Urban	1.7	2.0	8.4	35.6	51.4	0.9	100.0	1.7	23.6	50.9	22.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	889	5.0	889
Rural	2.4	2.4	12.1	38.4	43.8	0.9	100.0	2.3	20.4	49.5	26.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	6,602	5.0	6,602
Mother's age at birth																	
Less than 20	1.5	2.6	10.9	40.5	43.1	1.5	100.0	1.5	22.7	51.8	22.1	1.1	0.7	100.0	1,453	4.0	1,453
20-34	2.1	2.1	12.0	37.8	45.3	0.7	100.0	2.1	20.9	49.8	25.7	1.2	0.2	100.0	5,095	5.0	5,095
35-49	4.3	3.3	11.5	36.0	44.1	0.9	100.0	4.2	17.2	46.0	30.0	2.2	0.5	100.0	939	5.0	939
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	4
Education																	
None	3.5	5.5	14.6	35.2	40.0	1.3	100.0	3.4	20.3	42.5	29.9	2.4	1.5	100.0	872	5.0	872
Primary	2.4	2.0	12.3	38.5	43.8	0.9	100.0	2.4	20.1	49.8	26.3	1.2	0.3	100.0	5,318	5.0	5,318
Secondary	0.9	1.6	7.0	39.6	50.4	0.5	100.0	0.9	23.0	54.4	20.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,203	4.0	1,203
Higher	0.2	0.0	9.1	18.5	72.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	36.3	52.3	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96	4.0	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	2.3	3.5	15.2	37.7	40.1	1.1	100.0	2.2	19.5	47.7	28.3	1.6	0.7	100.0	1,853	5.0	1,853
Second	1.9	2.3	12.9	38.7	43.0	1.3	100.0	1.9	19.3	48.4	28.9	1.3	0.3	100.0	1,676	5.0	1,676
Middle	2.3	1.8	11.7	39.7	44.0	0.5	100.0	2.3	19.9	51.9	24.5	1.1	0.3	100.0	1,556	4.0	1,556
Fourth	2.9	1.5	9.6	38.5	47.2	0.4	100.0	2.9	21.7	49.8	24.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,242	4.0	1,242
Richest	2.2	2.2	6.7	35.1	52.9	0.9	100.0	2.2	25.3	51.7	19.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	1,163	4.0	1,163

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that lead to a live birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Almost nine in ten mothers (95 percent) received antenatal care more than once and about 45 percent of mothers received antenatal care at least four times. Mothers in the poorest household population and those with primary or no education are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive antenatal care on four or more visits. For example, 40 percent of the women in poorest household population reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 53 percent among those in the richest population.

Table RH.8 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 21 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of 5 months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care. Almost half of women (50 percent) have their first antenatal care visit when 4-5 months pregnant.

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	83.2	31.2	90.8	29.0	7,490
Region					
Northern	94.1	29.9	93.2	28.8	839
Central	78.5	27.3	90.3	24.4	2,957
Southern	84.5	34.7	90.6	32.7	3,695
Area					
Urban	84.8	44.5	94.4	41.7	889
Rural	83.0	29.4	90.3	27.3	6,602
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	81.3	32.7	92.3	30.1	1,453
20-34	84.0	30.7	90.8	28.3	5,095
35-49	81.8	32.0	88.4	30.7	939
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Education					
None	77.7	32.7	87.0	30.9	872
Primary	83.2	29.4	90.3	27.0	5,318
Secondary	86.5	36.0	95.1	33.5	1,203
Higher	92.0	62.0	95.9	62.0	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	80.1	30.1	88.7	27.9	1,853
Second	82.7	26.8	90.9	24.7	1,676
Middle	84.3	31.2	90.8	28.0	1,556
Fourth	85.2	33.2	90.6	31.0	1,242
Richest	85.3	37.2	94.0	36.0	1,163

[1] **MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care**

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.9. Among those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 91 percent had a blood sample taken, 83 percent their blood pressure monitored while 31 percent had urine specimen taken at least once. Women living in the Central Region (24 percent) and in rural areas (27 percent) are less likely to have all three tests conducted. Whereas women with secondary or more education (62 percent) and women in the richest quintile (36 percent) are more likely to receive all tests than women with no education (31 percent) and women in poorest quintile (28 percent).

Assistance at Delivery

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes[41]. Delivery is also a critical time for new-borns with more than one-third of neonatal deaths occurring on the day of birth. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with Basic Emergency and Obstetric Care and midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

In addition to place of delivery, assistance during childbirth is an important variable influencing the birth outcome and the health of the mother and newborn. The skills and performance of the person providing assistance during delivery determine whether complications are managed effectively and hygienic practices are observed including following standard protocols.

The 2014 MES included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. *A skilled attendant* includes a Doctor, Medical Officer, Clinical Officer Nurse or Midwife, and Community midwife.

Table RH.10 shows the percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, according to background characteristics.

About 87 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MES 2014 survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.10). This percentage ranges from 86 percent in Central Region, 87 percent in Southern Region to 92 percent in the Northern Region. The more educated a woman is, the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant.

More than two in three of the births (71 percent) in the two years preceding the MES 2014 survey were delivered with assistance by a midwife. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 14 percent of births and relative/friend assisted with 6 percent. Women living in urban areas (94 percent) are more likely to seek assistance at delivery by skilled personnel than women living in rural areas (87 percent). Deliveries by traditional birth attendants were more common among women with no education (4 percent) and among women in the poorest wealth quintile (4 percent).

[41] Say, L et al. 2014. *Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis*. *The Lancet Global Health* 2(6): e323-33. DOI: 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Malawi, 2014

	Person assisting at delivery										Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,a]	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Community midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Patient/Ward attendant	Other	No attendant	Total		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
Total	14.2	71.0	2.1	3.0	0.7	5.8	0.5	1.3	1.4	100.0	87.4	1.3	3.9	5.1	7,490
Region															
Northern	15.6	75.4	0.6	1.4	0.2	4.9	0.2	0.9	0.8	100.0	91.6	2.2	3.3	5.4	839
Central	13.5	69.6	3.1	4.9	0.7	5.4	0.3	0.9	1.7	100.0	86.1	1.0	4.5	5.5	2,957
Southern	14.5	71.2	1.7	1.8	0.8	6.3	0.7	1.8	1.2	100.0	87.4	1.2	3.5	4.8	3,695
Area															
Urban	13.2	78.8	2.2	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.9	1.0	100.0	94.2	2.0	6.8	8.8	889
Rural	14.4	70.0	2.1	3.2	0.7	6.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	100.0	86.5	1.2	3.5	4.7	6,602
Mother's age at birth															
Less than 20	15.0	73.3	1.9	2.2	0.8	4.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	100.0	90.2	1.5	4.6	6.2	1,453
20-34	14.4	71.0	2.4	3.0	0.7	5.6	0.5	1.2	1.3	100.0	87.7	1.2	3.9	5.2	5,095
35-49	12.2	68.0	0.9	4.1	0.8	8.9	0.1	2.6	2.4	100.0	81.0	1.1	2.5	3.5	939
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	4
Place of delivery															
Public sector health facility	15.4	80.3	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.1	1.5	4.0	5.5	5,728
Private sector health facility	19.1	78.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.5	0.7	11.7	12.4	216
CHAM/Mission	19.3	75.9	2.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.7	1.2	4.9	6.1	717
Home	0.0	0.5	0.5	33.9	0.4	54.9	0.2	1.6	7.9	100.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	613
Other	1.3	4.3	0.0	10.2	1.0	63.7	0.2	4.6	14.6	100.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	135
Missing/DK	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.9	100.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	81
Education															
None	11.6	68.5	0.8	4.3	0.7	10.6	0.1	2.1	1.4	100.0	80.8	1.1	2.5	3.5	872
Primary	14.3	69.7	2.5	3.3	0.7	6.0	0.5	1.4	1.6	100.0	86.5	1.1	3.2	4.3	5,318
Secondary	15.0	78.6	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	100.0	95.0	1.7	7.1	8.8	1,203
Higher	24.8	74.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.3	6.5	14.9	21.4	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	13.2	66.6	3.3	4.2	1.4	9.0	0.2	0.8	1.3	100.0	83.1	0.8	2.7	3.5	1,853
Second	14.0	70.1	1.4	3.9	0.5	5.9	0.5	1.4	2.2	100.0	85.6	1.3	2.8	4.1	1,676
Middle	16.0	70.3	1.3	2.6	0.3	6.6	0.3	1.4	1.1	100.0	87.6	1.1	3.9	5.0	1,556
Fourth	14.0	72.2	2.8	2.4	0.7	3.8	0.6	2.1	1.4	100.0	89.0	1.3	4.4	5.7	1,242
Richest	14.0	79.1	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	100.0	94.7	2.2	6.6	8.8	1,163

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

[2] MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

[a] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife/Community midwife.

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, Malawi, 2014

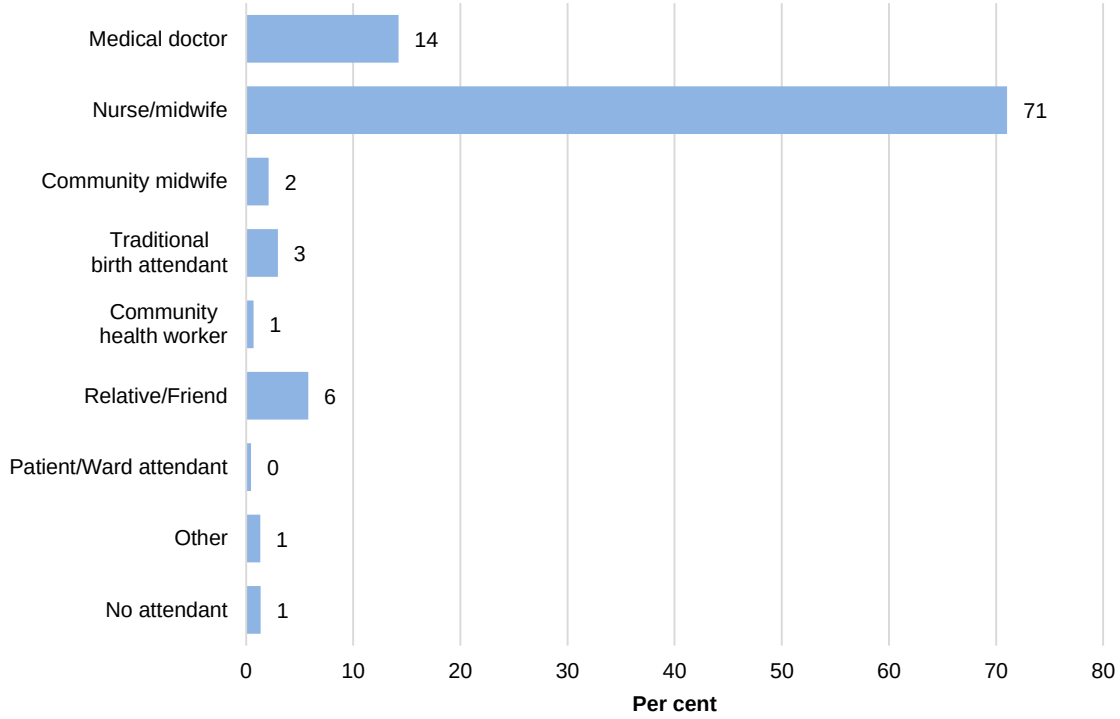


Table RH.10 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarian section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before onset of labour pains or after onset of labour pains) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or –obstetric reasons.

Overall, five percent of women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section; for one percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and in about four percent of cases, the decision was taken after. Women in urban areas are more likely to have had a birth delivered by C-section than women in rural areas (9 and 5 percent, respectively). C-sections are more common among women with higher education (21 percent) and among richest women (9 percent) than other education and wealth index categories, respectively.

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby provided that quality of care is high. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.11 presents the percentage distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Malawi, 2014

	Place of delivery								
	Health facility								
	Public sector	Private sector	Cham/ Mission	Home	Other	Missing/DK	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	76.5	2.9	9.6	8.2	1.8	1.1	100.0	88.9	7,490
Region									
Northern	80.4	0.8	10.6	5.4	2.1	0.6	100.0	91.8	839
Central	75.8	3.3	8.7	9.5	1.9	0.8	100.0	87.8	2,957
Southern	76.1	3.0	10.0	7.8	1.7	1.4	100.0	89.2	3,695
Area									
Urban	85.1	6.5	3.4	3.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	94.9	889
Rural	75.3	2.4	10.4	8.9	1.9	1.1	100.0	88.1	6,602
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	82.0	2.0	8.2	6.1	1.0	0.8	100.0	92.2	1,453
20-34	76.0	3.3	9.9	7.8	1.9	1.0	100.0	89.3	5,095
35-49	70.6	1.8	9.8	13.4	2.5	2.1	100.0	82.1	939
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Number of antenatal care visits									
None	16.8	0.3	2.0	33.7	0.4	46.8	100.0	19.0	171
1-3 visits	76.0	3.0	9.2	9.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	88.2	3,902
4+ visits	80.2	2.9	10.4	5.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	93.5	3,351
Missing/DK	68.7	1.3	11.4	15.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	81.4	66
Education									
None	71.8	1.9	8.2	14.8	1.6	1.7	100.0	81.9	872
Primary	76.7	2.4	9.1	8.5	2.2	1.1	100.0	88.2	5,318
Secondary	79.9	3.7	12.7	2.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	96.4	1,203
Higher	60.7	28.6	9.5	.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	98.7	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	73.4	1.8	9.7	12.8	1.7	0.6	100.0	84.9	1,853
Second	75.3	1.9	9.9	9.2	2.4	1.2	100.0	87.2	1,676
Middle	78.4	2.4	8.1	8.4	1.7	1.1	100.0	88.8	1,556
Fourth	78.4	2.8	9.3	5.4	2.3	1.9	100.0	90.4	1,242
Richest	78.4	6.8	11.2	2.1	0.5	0.9	100.0	96.4	1,163
New wealth index									
Urban richest	85.3	7.9	4.3	1.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	97.4	638
Urban poorest	(81.9)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(1.2)	(0.6)	100.0	(85.2)	30
Rural richest	70.1	5.5	19.7	3.0	0.8	1.0	100.0	95.2	525
Rural poorest	73.3	1.8	9.8	12.8	1.7	0.6	100.0	84.9	1,823
Other	77.2	2.3	9.1	7.9	2.2	1.3	100.0	88.6	4,475

[1] MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

About 89 percent of births in Malawi are delivered in a health facility; 77 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and 3 percent in private sector facilities. Eight percent of live births in the last two years took place at home. Women less than 20 years are most likely to deliver in a health facility (92 percent). Women in urban areas are more likely to deliver in a health facility than their rural counterparts (95 percent compared with 88 percent). The proportion of institutional deliveries varies from 88 percent in the Central Region to 92 percent in Northern Region of Malawi. Women

with higher levels of education are more likely to deliver in a health facility than women with less or no education. The proportion of births occurring in a health facility increases with wealth, from 85 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 96 percent among those in the highest quintile. Slightly over a third of women (34 percent) who received no antenatal care services delivered at home.

Post-natal Health Checks

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[42] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[43], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[44].

Despite the importance of the first few days following birth, large-scale, nationally representative household survey programmes have not systematically included questions on the post-natal period and care for the mother and newborn. In 2008, the Countdown to 2015 initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn and child health interventions, highlighted this data gap, and called not only for post-natal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for better data availability and quality[45].

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on PNC and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS was developed and validated. Named the Post-natal Health Checks (PNHC) module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, not content of care. The rationale for this is that as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

Table RH.12 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

[42] UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2013. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013*

[43] Lawn, JE et al, 2005. *4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why? Lancet 2005; 365:891–900.*

[44] WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. 2012. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010.* World Health Organization.

[45] HMN, UNICEF, WHO. 2008. *Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report.* UNICEF.

Table RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Malawi, 2014

	Duration of stay in health facility								
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing	Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
Total	1.9	3.5	4.6	70.4	19.4	0.3	100.0	94.3	6,661
Region									
Northern	0.9	1.1	1.3	71.9	24.1	0.7	100.0	97.4	770
Central	1.1	2.6	4.3	71.5	20.5	0.1	100.0	96.2	2,596
Southern	2.8	4.8	5.6	69.2	17.4	0.3	100.0	92.2	3,296
Area									
Urban	1.4	3.3	6.5	68.9	19.7	0.2	100.0	95.1	843
Rural	2.0	3.5	4.3	70.6	19.3	0.3	100.0	94.2	5,818
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	2.2	4.2	4.9	67.2	21.3	0.2	100.0	93.4	1,339
20-34	1.9	3.3	4.6	70.6	19.3	0.3	100.0	94.5	4,548
35-49	1.1	3.6	4.3	74.3	16.4	0.2	100.0	95.0	771
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Type of health facility									
Public	1.7	3.8	4.6	71.6	18.0	0.3	100.0	94.2	5,728
Private	6.9	5.2	4.3	54.4	29.2	0.0	100.0	87.9	216
Cham/Mission	1.6	0.7	4.3	65.8	27.6	0.1	100.0	97.7	717
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	2.0	3.7	4.9	74.0	15.1	0.3	100.0	94.0	6,265
C-section	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.6	86.5	0.4	100.0	99.1	396
Education									
None	1.3	3.3	3.1	75.8	16.3	0.3	100.0	95.1	714
Primary	1.9	3.4	5.0	71.0	18.5	0.3	100.0	94.4	4,692
Secondary	2.4	3.9	3.7	65.6	24.3	0.1	100.0	93.6	1,160
Higher	0.0	3.3	8.4	60.4	26.1	1.8	100.0	94.9	95
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	2.3	3.5	6.0	69.2	18.8	0.2	100.0	94.0	1,573
Second	1.8	3.1	3.2	73.3	18.2	0.4	100.0	94.6	1,461
Middle	1.9	4.5	4.3	72.0	17.0	0.2	100.0	93.4	1,382
Fourth	1.6	3.1	4.1	69.7	21.3	0.2	100.0	95.2	1,124
Richest	1.7	3.1	5.2	67.0	22.7	0.3	100.0	94.9	1,122

[1] **MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility**

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 94 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. Across the country, the percentage of women who stay 12 hours or more varies from 92 percent in the Southern Region to 97 percent in the Northern Region. A much higher proportion (94 percent) of women delivering in public facilities stay 12 hours or more than those delivering in private facilities (88 percent). The situation is similar between rural (94 percent) and urban (95 percent). As expected, nearly all women (99 percent) giving birth through C-section stay 12 hours or more in the facility after giving birth. There are no clear associations between duration of stay at health facility and background characteristics except for type of facility (clearly, women who deliver

in private facilities are likely to stay shorter) and type of delivery with C-Section being higher. There are no clear patterns with regards to background characteristics of woman's education, and the wealth of the household.

Helping Mothers and Newborn Survive-Safe motherhood initiatives have recently increased emphasis on the importance of post-natal care, recommending that all women and newborn receive a health check immediately and within two days of delivery and postnatal visits within two and at six weeks. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table RH.13 shows the percentage of newborns' born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

Table RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Malawi, 2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for newborns[b]								Post-natal health check for the newborn[1, c]	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total		
Total	79.9	7.7	1.8	1.1	6.1	42.7	40.0	0.6	100.0	81.6	7,490
Region											
Northern	88.7	7.8	3.8	1.6	4.1	54.5	27.7	0.4	100.0	90.4	839
Central	78.6	4.3	1.3	0.9	7.1	47.4	38.5	0.5	100.0	80.0	2,957
Southern	78.9	10.5	1.8	1.1	5.7	36.2	44.1	0.7	100.0	80.9	3,695
Area											
Urban	84.6	2.7	1.4	0.8	6.8	55.8	31.8	0.7	100.0	85.9	889
Rural	79.2	8.4	1.9	1.1	6.0	40.9	41.2	0.6	100.0	81.1	6,602
Less than 20	81.2	8.8	1.9	1.0	6.5	40.1	40.5	1.0	100.0	82.9	1,453
20-34	80.2	7.2	1.7	0.9	6.2	43.6	39.8	0.5	100.0	81.9	5,095
35-49	76.0	8.9	2.5	1.7	4.4	41.6	40.8	0.1	100.0	78.3	939
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Place of delivery											
Home	16.9	7.7	3.0	3.0	2.2	11.8	72.3	0.0	100.0	28.1	613
Health facility	88.1	7.5	1.7	0.9	6.6	46.6	36.1	0.6	100.0	88.4	6,661
Public	88.0	7.5	1.7	0.9	6.6	46.9	35.8	0.7	100.0	88.3	5,728
Private	88.2	6.3	1.0	0.4	7.5	44.5	40.3	0.0	100.0	88.2	216
CHAM/Mission	89.0	8.0	1.6	0.7	6.1	45.1	37.8	0.7	100.0	89.2	717
Other/DK/Missing	3.9	15.7	3.5	1.1	1.0	10.1	68.6	0.0	100.0	24.2	216
Education											
None	72.7	6.6	1.6	1.4	6.5	35.4	47.2	1.2	100.0	74.8	872
Primary	79.6	8.0	1.8	1.1	6.3	41.7	40.6	0.5	100.0	81.5	5,318
Secondary	85.8	7.9	2.3	0.9	4.6	51.0	32.8	0.4	100.0	86.8	1,203
Higher	86.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.7	56.9	32.8	0.0	100.0	86.9	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	74.9	7.9	1.5	1.7	6.7	37.1	44.4	0.8	100.0	77.3	1,853
Second	79.8	7.6	1.9	0.6	5.7	41.0	43.1	0.1	100.0	81.6	1,676
Middle	79.7	9.0	2.1	1.5	4.9	40.0	41.6	0.8	100.0	81.9	1,556
Fourth	82.0	6.5	2.6	0.8	7.4	47.9	34.5	0.3	100.0	83.3	1,242
Richest	85.7	7.3	1.0	0.4	5.8	52.1	32.5	0.8	100.0	86.4	1,163

[1] MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [a] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [b] above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 80 percent of newborn babies receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, these predominantly occur after the first week following birth (43 percent). As a result, a total of 81 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check. This percentage varies from 80 percent in Central Region to 90 percent in the Northern Region. Urban newborns are much more likely to receive a health check, both following birth (85 percent) and in total including PNC visits (86 percent), than their rural counterparts (79 percent and 81 percent, respectively). There is a very clear correlation to both education and household population wealth, with the percentage of post-natal health checks of newborns increasing with education and wealth.

Health checks following birth occur mainly in health facility deliveries (88 percent each in public and private and 89 percent in CHAM/Mission), whereas for newborns delivered at home the figure is very low 17 percent). Looking only at those newborns that did not receive a PNC visit, an expected pattern is seen. However, it is worth noting that newborns to women living in rural areas, women with no education and those in the poorest and second wealth quintiles have the highest rates of no PNC visits. Overall, 40 percent of the newborns did not receive a PNC visit.

Table RH.14: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Malawi, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns							Provider of first PNC visit for newborns					Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	CHAM/Mission	Other location	Missing	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	4.6	81.9	2.7	10.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.9	4.0	3.2	1.9	100.0	1,251
Region													
Northern	1.7	87.4	0.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	1.2	1.1	1.7	100.0	146
Central	7.6	81.1	3.8	7.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	82.2	8.5	5.9	3.5	100.0	402
Southern	3.5	81.3	2.5	12.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.9	2.0	2.1	1.0	100.0	703
Area													
Urban	1.8	85.9	9.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.1	5.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	104
Rural	4.8	81.6	2.1	11.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.7	3.9	3.5	2.0	100.0	1,147
Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	4.7	83.8	1.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.5	6.4	4.0	2.1	100.0	267
20-34	4.6	81.1	2.7	11.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.7	3.6	2.6	2.1	100.0	818
35-49	4.1	82.8	4.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	2.2	4.6	0.4	100.0	164
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Place of delivery													
Home	26.8	65.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	66.0	4.0	9.1	20.9	100.0	98
Health facility	2.6	83.3	3.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	3.9	2.6	0.3	100.0	1,107
Public	2.5	96.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	4.5	2.1	0.3	100.0	957
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	33
CHAM/Mission	3.6	1.3	0.0	95.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	0.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	117
Other/DK/Missing	(5.7)	(83.3)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.9)	(6.3)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Education													
None	3.6	87.3	2.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	0.0	2.9	0.9	100.0	141
Primary	5.2	82.2	2.0	10.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.9	5.1	3.6	2.4	100.0	911
Secondary	2.7	79.5	4.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	1.7	1.7	0.3	100.0	189
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	6.6	85.7	2.0	5.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.7	7.3	4.6	3.4	100.0	329
Second	3.7	81.5	1.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.8	2.8	2.9	1.5	100.0	264
Middle	4.5	83.9	1.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	2.5	3.4	1.4	100.0	273
Fourth	4.8	82.0	2.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	4.0	2.7	2.1	100.0	216
Richest	1.8	72.2	8.0	17.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.1	1.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	170

( ) figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In Table RH.14, the percentage of newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth is shown by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Eighty-two percent of the first PNC visits for newborns occur in a public facility. Across the different background characteristics, the results show that new-borns to the wealthiest women have a lower rate of PNC visits in a public sector facility (as expected, since they deliver more in private facilities and are more likely to do PNC in private clinics). That is also true for newborns to women with higher education, for newborns delivered at home or CHAM/missions, and for those in the Central and Southern Regions.

Around 91 percent of the first PNC visits for newborns are provided by either a doctor or nurse or midwife in Malawi. This however masks large differences across population groups. As expected, attendance for first PNC visit for newborn by a traditional birth attendant is prevalent for newborns born at home (21 percent).

Tables RH.15 and RH.16 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables RH.13 and RH.14 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Malawi, 2014

		PNC visit for mothers[b]									
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1, c]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	74.0	3.4	0.7	0.5	2.7	20.2	72.5	0.1	100.0	75.1	7,490
Region											
Northern	85.2	3.6	0.7	0.6	2.8	32.4	59.8	0.2	100.0	86.2	839
Central	74.3	2.2	0.5	0.5	2.8	22.1	71.9	0.1	100.0	75.2	2,957
Southern	71.2	4.3	0.8	0.6	2.5	15.9	75.8	0.1	100.0	72.6	3,695
Area											
Urban	77.4	1.4	0.5	0.4	4.4	32.1	61.1	0.0	100.0	78.3	889
Rural	73.5	3.7	0.7	0.5	2.4	18.6	74.0	0.1	100.0	74.7	6,602
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	73.3	3.6	0.3	0.6	2.2	18.6	74.5	0.2	100.0	74.2	1,453
20-34	74.8	3.1	0.6	0.4	3.1	20.5	72.2	0.1	100.0	75.8	5,095
35-49	71.1	4.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	20.5	71.2	0.1	100.0	72.8	939
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Place of delivery											
Home	18.9	5.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	6.1	83.6	0.0	100.0	25.4	613
Health facility	81.4	2.9	0.5	0.4	2.8	21.9	71.3	0.1	100.0	81.5	6,661
Public	80.9	3.1	0.4	0.4	2.7	21.2	72.0	0.1	100.0	81.1	5,728
Private	88.3	3.9	0.6	0.0	4.3	34.5	56.6	0.0	100.0	88.3	216
CHAM/Mission	82.8	1.4	0.8	0.3	3.4	23.4	70.6	0.1	100.0	82.9	717
Other/DK/Missing	3.9	12.2	3.5	0.5	1.0	6.4	76.5	0.0	100.0	20.0	216
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	72.9	3.3	0.7	0.5	2.5	19.3	73.7	0.1	100.0	74.1	7,095
C-section	93.9	5.8	1.0	1.7	5.3	35.1	50.6	0.5	100.0	94.0	396
Education											
None	69.5	4.8	1.3	0.5	1.9	15.0	76.3	0.2	100.0	71.5	872
Primary	73.2	3.2	0.6	0.5	2.7	18.8	74.1	0.1	100.0	74.2	5,318
Secondary	79.6	3.5	0.5	0.6	2.8	27.9	64.5	0.2	100.0	80.6	1,203
Higher	90.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.7	45.6	46.2	0.0	100.0	90.3	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	69.6	4.3	0.6	0.8	2.1	15.4	76.6	0.1	100.0	70.9	1,853
Second	73.4	3.1	0.6	0.4	2.7	17.8	75.3	0.1	100.0	74.6	1,676
Middle	74.8	3.2	0.6	0.7	2.0	18.9	74.6	0.0	100.0	76.1	1,556
Fourth	74.6	3.0	1.2	0.5	3.7	21.8	69.7	0.2	100.0	75.7	1,242
Richest	80.3	2.9	0.5	0.2	3.3	31.1	61.9	0.1	100.0	80.8	1,163

[1] MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [a] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [b] above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.15 presents a pattern somewhat similar to Table RH.13, but with some important differences. Overall, 74 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, the majority take place after the first week following birth (20 percent). As a result, a total of 75 percent of all mothers receive a post-natal health check. This percentage varies from 86 percent in Northern Region, 75 percent in Central Region to 72 percent in Southern Region. Urban mothers are much more likely to receive a health check, both following birth (77 percent) and in total including PNC visit after the first week following birth (32 percent), than their rural counterparts (74 percent and 19 percent, respectively). There is again a very clear correlation to both education and household wealth, with the percentage of post-natal health checks of mothers increasing with education and wealth. Health checks following birth occur mainly in health facility deliveries (81 percent public, 88 percent private), whereas for mothers delivering at home the figure is very low (19 percent). Studying only those mothers that did not receive a PNC visit, the percentage is nearly twice as high for mothers (73 percent) as for newborns (40 percent). There are no major differences in the proportions of women receiving health checks and post-natal health checks by age of the mother at birth.

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Malawi, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers							Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	CHAM/Mission	Other location	Missing/DK	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	3.9	83.0	4.1	8.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	92.5	2.9	2.8	1.7	100.0	544
Region													
Northern	2.5	82.9	1.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	0.0	1.0	2.5	100.0	64
Central	7.4	82.8	5.5	3.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	87.4	4.5	5.7	2.4	100.0	176
Southern	2.3	83.1	3.9	10.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	100.0	303
Area													
Urban	0.4	81.5	14.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Rural	4.4	83.2	2.8	9.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	92.3	2.6	3.2	1.9	100.0	484
Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	5.6	84.5	1.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.7	8.9	3.2	4.2	100.0	97
20-34	3.3	82.7	4.7	8.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.0	1.2	2.5	1.3	100.0	368
35-49	4.8	82.5	4.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.4	3.7	4.1	0.9	100.0	77
Place of delivery													
Home	18.5	76.2	1.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.8	6.1	4.2	14.8	100.0	63
Health facility	1.8	84.1	4.7	9.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.5	2.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	443
Public	2.0	96.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.8	2.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	382
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
CHAM/Mission	0.6	10.7	0.0	88.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.0	3.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	42
Other/DK/Missing	(4.4)	(81.9)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.1)	(8.5)	(4.4)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Type of delivery													
Vaginal birth	4.4	82.4	3.7	9.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	91.7	3.3	3.1	1.9	100.0	489
C-section	0.0	88.2	7.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
Education													
None	0.8	90.4	2.9	4.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	74
Primary	5.1	83.9	2.2	8.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.7	4.3	3.8	2.2	100.0	373
Secondary	2.0	78.7	7.1	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	100.0	89
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	4.9	84.5	3.7	6.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.7	2.2	4.6	1.5	100.0	145
Second	2.5	87.2	0.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.8	5.4	3.4	1.4	100.0	113
Middle	4.2	82.8	1.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	2.9	2.4	1.1	100.0	101
Fourth	6.7	78.6	2.9	10.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	90.6	2.7	2.3	4.3	100.0	104
Richest	0.3	80.4	13.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	81

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.16 matches Table RH.14, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Overall, 83 percent of the first PNC visits occur in a public facility. This proportion varies across background characteristics. The largest variation is found according to educational level. A higher percentage of women with no education or with only primary education (90 percent and 84 percent, respectively) have their first post-natal care visit at a public facility compared to those with secondary education (79 percent).

With regards to provider of the first PNC visit for mothers, the variations across background characteristics are not large. The most common provider for the first PNC visit for mothers is a doctor, nurse or midwife with 93 percent. Urban women assisted by doctors, nurses or midwives are at 95 percent against their rural counterparts at 92 percent. As expected, all women giving birth by C-section are seen by a doctor, nurse or midwife at their first PNC visit.

Table RH.17 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables RH.13 and RH.15.

The MES 2014 shows that for 72 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns received either a health check following birth or a timely PNC visit, whereas for 16 percent of births neither received health checks or timely visits. At regional level, the findings show that 85 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns received either a health check following birth or a timely PNC visit in Northern Region compared with 72 percent in the Central Region and 70 percent in the Southern Region. Urban newborns (75 percent) are more likely served with health checks or timely visits as compared with rural births (72 percent). There are also very clear correlations to household wealth and the education of the woman, where increasing wealth and education tends to equate with better coverage. As expected, the opposite is true for births without health checks or timely visits.

Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Malawi, 2014

	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:						
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey
Total	72.3	2.8	9.3	15.6	0.0	100.0	7,490
Region							
Northern	85.1	1.0	5.2	8.6	0.0	100.0	839
Central	71.8	3.3	8.2	16.6	0.0	100.0	2,957
Southern	69.8	2.8	11.1	16.3	0.0	100.0	3,695
Area							
Urban	75.5	2.8	10.4	11.3	0.0	100.0	889
Rural	71.9	2.8	9.2	16.1	0.0	100.0	6,602
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	71.2	3.0	11.7	14.2	0.0	100.0	1,453
20-34	72.9	2.9	9.0	15.2	0.0	100.0	5,095
35-49	70.8	2.0	7.5	19.7	0.0	100.0	939
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Place of delivery							
Home	21.0	4.4	7.1	67.4	0.0	100.0	613
Health facility	78.8	2.7	9.6	8.9	0.0	100.0	6,661
Public	78.4	2.6	9.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	5,728
Private	85.6	2.7	2.6	9.1	0.0	100.0	216
CHAM/Mission	79.5	3.5	9.7	7.4	0.0	100.0	717
Other/DK/Missing	18.8	1.2	5.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	216
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	71.4	2.7	9.7	16.2	0.0	100.0	7,095
C-section	88.4	5.4	2.6	3.5	0.2	100.0	396
Education							
None	67.9	3.5	6.8	21.8	0.1	100.0	872
Primary	71.7	2.5	9.8	16.0	0.0	100.0	5,318
Secondary	77.1	3.4	9.7	9.7	0.0	100.0	1,203
Higher	85.0	5.3	1.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	67.9	3.0	9.4	19.7	0.0	100.0	1,853
Second	71.7	2.8	9.8	15.7	0.1	100.0	1,676
Middle	73.1	3.0	8.8	15.1	0.0	100.0	1,556
Fourth	73.8	1.8	9.5	14.8	0.0	100.0	1,242
Richest	77.5	3.3	8.8	10.4	0.1	100.0	1,163

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Adult Mortality Rates

Table RH.18 on adult mortality rates is based on information collected in the Maternal Mortality module in the Women's Questionnaire. Reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to construct the numerators (number of deaths). The total number of years lived by all surviving and deceased brothers and sisters (that is, exposure years) during the 7 years preceding the survey are calculated to form the denominators for each age interval. The number of years lived by the respondents in the last 7 years is also taken into account. Mortality rates are expressed per 1,000 population.

Table RH.18: Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Malawi, 2014

	Female			Male		
	Number of Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[a]	Number of Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[a]
Total 15-49	1,429	262,929	5.7	1 458	264,845	5.8
Age						
15-19	162	51,676	3.1	87	50,733	1.7
20-24	220	58,022	3.8	162	57,205	2.8
25-29	246	54,498	4.5	231	53,717	4.3
30-34	253	42, 449	6.0	308	44,551	6.9
35-39	288	29,505	9.8	297	30,793	9.6
40-44	171	17,313	9.9	238	18,109	13.1
45-49	89	9,466	9.4	136	9,737	13.9

[a] Expressed per 1,000 population

[b] Age-adjusted (standardized) rate

Overall mortality rates for adults age 15-49 years are estimated at 5.8 per 1,000 population in the case of males, and 5.7 per 1,000 population in the case of females. In both cases, mortality rates are generally seen to increase steadily with age. The age specific death rates for both men and women generally increase with advancing age. Between ages 15-29 males have lower age specific mortality rates than women. This pattern is reversed from 30 to 49, that is, women age specific death rates are lower than those of men.

Table RH.19: Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men for the seven years preceding the survey, Malawi, 2014

	Women $_{35}q_{15}$ [a]	Men $_{35}q_{15}$ [a]
Malawi, 2014	207	231

[a] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 person-years of exposure

Age-specific mortality rates shown in Table RH.18 are used to generate the probabilities of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 years, separately for males and females which are presented in Table RH.19. Synthetic period probabilities are calculated by assuming that a hypothetical cohort would be subject to the mortality rates at each age shown in Table RH.18. The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 is estimated at 231 per 1,000 person-years in the case of males, and 207 per 1,000 person-years in the case of females.

Maternal Mortality

The 2014 MES asked women age 15-49 a series of questions designed with the explicit purpose of providing the necessary information to make direct estimates of maternal mortality. This estimation of maternal mortality is done using the direct sisterhood method[46] and requires reasonably accurate reporting of the number of sisters the respondent ever had, the number who have died, and the number who died during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth.

Each female respondent was asked to report all children born to her biological mother, including herself, in chronological order, starting with the first born. Information was then obtained on the survivorship of each of the siblings, the ages of surviving siblings, years since death of deceased siblings, and the age at death of deceased siblings. For each sister who died at age 12 or above, the respondent was asked additional questions to determine whether the death was maternity related, that is, whether the sister was pregnant when she died, whether the sister died during childbirth, or whether the sister died within two months of the termination of a pregnancy or childbirth. Listing all siblings in chronological order of their birth is done with the intention of improving the completeness of reporting.

Table RH.20 presents direct estimates of maternal mortality for the seven-year period prior to the survey. This period of time was chosen to reduce possible heaping of reported years since death on five-year intervals. Age-specific mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths by years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the upper boundary for eligibility is 49 years), the overall rate for women age 15-49 is standardized by the age distribution of

[46] Rutenberg, N. and Sullivan, J.M. 1991. *Direct and indirect estimates of maternal mortality from the sisterhood method. Demographic and Health Surveys World Conference Proceedings, August 5–7, 1991 Washington, DC. Volume III. Calverton, Maryland USA, IRD/Macro International Inc. pp. 1669–1696.*

the survey respondents. Pregnancy-related deaths are defined as any death[47] that occurred during pregnancy, childbirth, or within two months after the birth or termination of a pregnancy.

Table RH.20: Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal Deaths	Exposure (Years)	Maternal mortality rates[a]
Total 15-49	19.1	273	262,929	1.0[b]
Age				
15-19	11.7	19	51,676	0.4
20-24	25.3	56	58,022	1.0
25-29	27.7	68	54,498	1.3
30-34	19.3	49	42,449	1.2
35-39	17.3	50	29,505	1.7
40-44	14.5	25	17,313	1.4
45-49	7.3	6	9,466	0.7
General fertility rate[c]		178[b]		
Maternal mortality ratio[1, d]		574		
Lifetime risk of maternal death[e]		0.031		

[1] MICS indicator 5.13; MDG indicator 5.1 - Maternal mortality ratio

[a] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

[b] Age-adjusted rate

[c] Expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

[d] Calculated as the maternal mortality rate divided by the general fertility rate, expressed per 100,000 live births

[e] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$ where MMR is the maternal mortality ratio, and TFR represents the total fertility rate for the seven years preceding the survey

There were 273 maternal deaths in the seven years preceding the survey. During the last seven years, roughly between 2007 and 2014, the maternal mortality rate, which is the annual number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49, was 1.0. Maternal deaths accounted for 19.1 percent of all deaths to women age 15-49; in other words, about 2 in every 10 women who died in the seven years preceding the survey are estimated to have died as a result of pregnancy or pregnancy-related causes. The estimated age-specific mortality rates display no specific pattern. For any given age group, maternal deaths are a relatively rare occurrence, and as such the age-specific pattern should be interpreted with caution.

The maternal mortality rate (MMRate)[48] can be converted to a maternal mortality ratio and expressed per 100,000 live births by dividing the age-standardized maternal mortality rate by the age-standardized general fertility rate. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is often considered a more useful measure of maternal mortality because it measures the obstetric risk associated with each live birth. Table RH.20 shows that the maternal mortality ratio for Malawi was 574 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births during the period 2007-2014.

[47] This time-specific definition includes all deaths that occurred during pregnancy and two months after pregnancy even if the death is due to causes that are not pregnancy related. However, this definition is unlikely to result in over-reporting of maternal deaths because most deaths to women in the specified period are due to maternal causes, and maternal deaths in general are more likely to be underreported than over-reported.

[48] The maternal mortality rate (MMRate) is defined as number of maternal deaths in a given period per 100 000 women 15-49 during the same time period.

Thermal care for newborns

Hypothermia contributes to neonatal morbidity and mortality. Thermal care practices such as immediate drying after birth, delaying first bath, and placing the baby in skin-to-skin position with the mother or wrapping in a clean cloth can reduce the risk of hypothermia. The MDG Endline survey included questions on immediately drying and wrapping of the baby and timing of the first bath afterbirth – indicators which are recommended by the Newborn Indicators Technical working group (NITWG)[49]. Table RH.21 shows the percent distribution of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were dried after birth and the percent who were bathed at least 6 hours after birth.

Nearly all (92 percent) last born children in the 2 years preceding the survey were dried (wiped) after birth and 63 percent of newborns were bathed at least six hours after birth. Thermal care practices were lower among home births, with 84 percent of newborns dried after birth and 55 percent delaying first bath at least 6 hours. Higher maternal education and wealth index quintile were associated with delayed first bath but not with immediate drying after birth. Thermal care practices were similar across maternal age at birth, with lower rates for older mothers (35-49 years old). Newborns in rural areas were slightly more likely to be dried after birth than newborns from urban areas (93 percent and 87 percent respectively) while newborns in urban areas were more likely have their first bath delayed at least six hours than newborns in rural areas (70 percent and 63 percent respectively). The percentage of newborns who were dried after birth was similar across regions, ranging from 90 percent in the Southern Region to 94 and 95 percent in the Central and Northern Regions, respectively. The percentage of newborns with delayed first bath was higher in the Central Region (73 percent) compared to the Northern (61 percent) and Southern (56 percent) Regions.

[49] Moran A, Kerber K, Sitrin D, Guenther T, Morrissey C, Newby H, Fishel J, Yoder PS, Hill Z, Lawn JE. 2013. *Indicators for Global Tracking of Newborn Care. PLOS Medicine*, Volume 10 (5), 52-60

Table RH.21: Thermal care for newborns

Percent distribution of last born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were dried after birth and the percent who were bathed at least 6 hours after birth, Malawi, 2014

			Timing of first bath:							
	Were dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Number of last live births in the last two years	Bathed less than 6 hours after birth	Bathed 6-24 hours after birth	Bathed more than 24 hours after birth[2]	Never bathed	Missing/DK	Total	Percentage bathed at least six hours after birth[3]	Number of babies bathed
Total	92.2	7,490	19.8	37.9	20.4	11.8	10.1	100.0	63.3	6,903
Region										
Northern	94.7	839	17.8	32.6	25.5	17.3	6.9	100.0	61.3	795
Central	94.0	2,957	14.8	39.3	29.0	9.1	7.9	100.0	72.6	2,780
Southern	90.1	3,695	24.2	37.9	12.5	12.8	12.6	100.0	56.0	3,328
Area										
Urban	87.4	889	15.1	42.8	18.0	9.0	15.2	100.0	69.5	776
Rural	92.8	6,602	20.4	37.2	20.8	12.2	9.4	100.0	62.5	6,126
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	92.3	1,453	20.4	38.2	20.6	10.5	10.4	100.0	63.7	1,341
20-34	92.5	5,095	19.1	38.0	21.0	12.1	9.8	100.0	63.8	4,711
35-49	90.3	939	22.2	36.7	17.1	12.5	11.5	100.0	59.6	848
Missing	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Place of delivery										
Home	84.0	613	28.8	36.6	10.0	7.0	17.6	100.0	55.5	515
Health facility								100.0		
Public	94.2	5,728	19.0	38.9	22.2	12.1	7.9	100.0	64.8	5,396
Private	92.4	216	18.7	37.5	22.6	9.4	11.7	100.0	65.1	200
CHAM/Mission	95.1	717	20.6	36.5	17.2	17.3	8.4	100.0	56.5	682
Other	81.2	135	21.2	30.1	20.8	5.5	22.4	100.0	62.7	109
DK/Missing	1.6	81	(*)	. (*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Education										
None	90.1	872	19.3	34.5	18.8	15.4	11.9	100.0	59.2	785
Primary	92.3	5,318	20.3	37.4	20.7	11.7	9.9	100.0	62.9	4,911
Secondary	93.8	1,203	18.9	41.6	20.5	10.3	8.7	100.0	66.3	1,129
Higher	80.4	96	3.5	47.3	18.4	5.1	25.7	100.0	81.7	78
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	92.5	1,853	22.3	37.5	18.1	11.7	10.4	100.0	60.0	1,714
Second	93.8	1,676	21.3	34.9	22.3	13.1	8.3	100.0	61.0	1,572
Middle	91.8	1,556	18.5	37.4	22.0	12.1	10.1	100.0	64.6	1,429
Fourth	91.2	1,242	19.8	39.5	19.7	10.2	10.8	100.0	64.9	1,134
Richest	90.6	1,163	15.1	41.7	20.3	11.5	11.5	100.0	68.4	1,054

[1] Survey indicator 5.S1 – Children dried (wiped) after birth

[2] Survey indicator 5.S2 – Children bathed after more than 24 hours after birth

[3] Survey indicator 5.S3 – Children with first bath delayed at least six hours after birth

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Hygienic cord care

The umbilical cord is an important source of infection in the first few days of life due to unhygienic cord care practices. To eliminate the incidence of infections and subsequent mortality, improved cord care practices such as handwashing, the use of a new blade to cut the cord and hygienic cord tying and dry cord care have been widely promoted. Recently, the WHO recommended use of chlorhexidine applied to the cord to prevent infection and Malawi is just beginning to introduce this intervention.

Cord cutting with clean instrument

Cutting the umbilical cord with a clean instrument is important to prevent neonatal infection. Research indicates that women giving birth in a facility are less able to recall what instrument was used to cut the cord, and thus the survey included questions on cord cutting for non-facility births only as recommended by the NITWG.

Mothers who delivered outside a health facility were asked about the instrument used to cut the umbilical cord after their most recent delivery. Table RH.22 shows the percent distribution of last live births outside a facility in the two years preceding the survey by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord. A new blade or another instrument that was boiled before use were considered clean instruments.

Table RH.22: Cord cutting

Percent distribution of last live births outside a facility in the two years preceding the survey by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord, Malawi, 2014

	Instrument used to cut umbilical cord:						
	New Blade	Other instrument-boiled	Other instrument-not boiled	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage with cord cut with clean instrument[1]	Number of last live births in the last two years who were delivered outside a facility
Total	83.7	1.0	3.6	11.6	100.0	84.7	829
Region							
Northern	82.8	0.9	1.9	14.4	100.0	83.7	69
Central	87.2	1.6	3.2	8.0	100.0	88.8	361
Southern	80.8	0.5	4.3	14.4	100.0	81.3	400
Area							
Urban	(80.8)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(13.6)	100.0	(80.8)	46
Rural	83.9	1.1	3.5	11.5	100.0	85.0	784
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	82.7	1.2	4.3	11.7	100.0	83.9	114
20-34	83.6	0.4	4.4	11.5	100.0	84.0	547
35-49	84.8	2.8	0.6	11.8	100.0	87.6	168
Place of delivery							
Home	93.2	1.1	4.1	1.5	100.0	94.3	613
Other	91.1	1.2	3.6	4.1	100.0	92.3	135
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	81
Education							
None	87.7	0.0	2.6	9.8	100.0	87.7	158
Primary	82.8	1.3	4.2	11.6	100.0	84.2	627
Secondary	(82.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.9)	100.0	(82.1)	43
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	89.7	0.0	4.5	5.8	100.0	89.7	279
Second	83.3	2.0	4.2	10.5	100.0	85.3	215
Middle	85.8	0.4	2.9	10.9	100.0	86.2	175
Fourth	72.4	1.6	3.1	22.9	100.0	74.0	119
Richest	(69.4)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(27.0)	100.0	(73.0)	41

[1] Survey indicator 5.S4 – Children born outside the facility with cord cut with clean instrument

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The majority of women who delivered outside a facility reported a new blade was used to cut the cord, with just 4 percent use of an unclean instrument. Cord care practices did not vary substantially by region, area, maternal age, place of delivery or education.

Cord care

There are a number of traditional practices and beliefs that are associated with care of the umbilical cord. Cord care at birth and in the days following birth could be considered as one way of preventing cord infections and clean cord care is accomplished by ensuring that the umbilical cord is not contaminated by pathogens. There are varying traditional beliefs on what should be applied on the umbilical cord. The MES 2014 included questions on what substances were applied to the cord after cutting and until it fell off. Substances reported by mothers were classified as non-harmful or harmful. Table RH.23 shows the percent distribution of last live births outside a facility in the two year preceding the survey by what was applied to the umbilical cord.

Table RH.23: Cord care

Percent distribution of last live births outside a facility in the two years preceding by what was applied to the umbilical cord, Malawi, 2014

	Substances applied to the cord:					Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[1]	Number of last live births in the last two years who were delivered outside a facility
	Nothing	Alcohol (spirit)	Harmful substance[a]	DK/ Missing	Total		
Total	62.7	6.3	20.8	10.2	100.0	69.0	829
Region							
Northern	78.2	6.6	7.4	7.9	100.0	84.7	69
Central	64.2	7.4	20.9	7.5	100.0	71.6	361
Southern	58.8	5.1	23.0	13.1	100.0	63.9	400
Area							
Urban	(60.2)	(14.4)	(7.5)	(18.0)	100.0	(74.6)	46
Rural	62.9	5.8	21.6	9.8	100.0	68.6	784
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	59.6	7.6	23.1	9.7	100.0	67.1	114
20-34	62.1	6.3	22.1	9.5	100.0	68.3	547
35-49	67.0	5.3	14.8	13.0	100.0	72.3	168
Place of delivery							
Home	67.4	6.8	25.7	0.1	100.0	74.3	613
Other	79.2	7.3	11.1	2.4	100.0	86.5	135
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	81
Education							
None	66.6	4.3	19.6	9.4	100.0	70.9	158
Primary	63.0	6.1	20.9	10.0	100.0	69.1	627
Secondary	(46.5)	(14.3)	(22.9)	(16.3)	100.0	(60.8)	43
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	65.9	5.8	24.5	3.7	100.0	71.7	279
Second	60.3	5.5	24.2	10.0	100.0	65.8	215
Middle	68.2	3.4	18.9	9.4	100.0	71.7	175
Fourth	56.9	6.7	14.6	21.7	100.0	63.6	119
Richest	(46.4)	(23.9)	(3.6)	(26.1)	100.0	(70.3)	41

[1] Survey indicator 5.S5 – Children born outside facility with nothing harmful applied to the cord

[a] Harmful substance include cow dung and herbs

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

An estimated 69 percent of newborns had nothing harmful applied to the cord. Sixty-three percent of newborns received dry cord care (nothing applied), 21 percent of newborns had a harmful substance applied, and 6 percent had alcohol or spirit applied. Among the home deliveries in urban areas, 75 percent of newborns did not receive anything harmful to the cord compared with 69 percent in rural areas. By age, women in 35-49 age group were more likely to apply nothing to the cord than younger age groups. Application of harmful substances to the cord was higher in the Southern (23 percent) and Central (21 percent) Regions compared to the Northern Region (7 percent).

IX. Early Childhood Development

Early Childhood Care and Education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school attendance. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care, which do not typically have organised education and learning.

The Malawi Government through its medium term development strategy, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II), recognizes that investing in child development guarantees future human capital and productivity. Apart from increasing Early Childhood Development Centres, government has also put in place regulatory and policy frameworks for the protection of children. Through MGDS II, government expects to improve equitable access to quality child development services. To achieve this, government plans among other things to promote early childhood development and pre-primary education, establish legal and institutional framework for the promotion of early childhood development services and promote alternative care systems for vulnerable children.

Thirty-nine percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). Urban-rural differentials are notable – the figure is as high as 66 percent in urban areas, compared to only 36 percent in rural areas. Among children age 36-59 months, attendance to early childhood education programmes is more prevalent in the Southern Region (43 percent), and lowest in the Central Region (34 percent). Gender differentials exist with more females (41 percent) attending than males (37 percent). Differentials by socioeconomic status are also significant. Eighty-nine percent of children whose mothers' education level is higher than secondary attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 27 percent among children whose mothers do not have any education. Differentials are also significant in the proportions of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36-47 months and 48-59 months (34 percent and 45 percent respectively), suggesting that enrolment into early childhood development among children less than five years increases with increasing age. Two-thirds of children living in the richest 20 percent households attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 26 percent among children in the poorest households.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	39.2	7,764
Sex		
Male	37.3	3,925
Female	41.1	3,839
Region		
Northern	42.3	956
Central	33.9	2,991
Southern	42.6	3,816
Area		
Urban	66.4	878
Rural	35.7	6,886
Age of child		
36-47 months	33.6	4,045
48-59 months	45.2	3,719
Mother's education		
None	27.0	1,245
Primary	36.2	5,366
Secondary	64.7	1,071
Higher	88.6	78
Missing/DK	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	25.9	1,660
Second	31.0	1,755
Middle	37.3	1,656
Fourth	42.2	1,413
Richest	66.8	1,280

[1] MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Quality of Care

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is a major determinant of the child's development during this period[50]. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. As set out in *A World Fit for Children*, "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."[51]

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking

[50] Grantham-McGregor, S et al. 2007. *Developmental Potential in the First 5 Years for Children in Developing Countries*. The Lancet 369: 60–70

Belsky, J et al. 2006. *Socioeconomic Risk, Parenting During the Preschool Years and Child Health Age 6 Years*. European Journal of Public Health 17(5): 511–2.

[51] UNICEF, 2002. *A World Fit For Children,* adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 27th Special Session, 10 May 2002: 2.

at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Twenty-nine percent of children age 36-59 months had an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 2.3. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was very limited, with only 3 percent of biological fathers engaging in four or more activities during the 3 days preceding the survey. Close to one-third (32 percent) of children age 36-59 months live without their biological father. Mother's involvement in such activities is higher than that of father, but also limited. Only 10 percent of children in this age category are involved in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness with their mothers.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	29.3	2.3	67.7	88.6	7,764	3.0	0.4	5,254	9.6	1.2	6,881
Sex											
Male	28.6	2.3	66.4	88.6	3,925	3.1	0.5	2,605	8.8	1.2	3,476
Female	30.1	2.3	69.0	88.7	3,839	3.0	0.4	2,649	10.6	1.3	3,405
Region											
Northern	32.6	2.2	67.5	81.7	956	2.6	0.4	645	13.6	1.2	781
Central	30.2	2.4	74.2	92.3	2,991	4.6	0.6	2,219	9.9	1.3	2,762
Southern	27.7	2.3	62.6	87.5	3,816	2.0	0.3	2,389	8.4	1.2	3,338
Area											
Urban	43.5	3.0	71.4	93.0	878	5.1	0.6	626	15.2	1.7	816
Rural	27.5	2.2	67.2	88.1	6,886	2.8	0.4	4,628	8.9	1.2	6,065
Age											
36-47 months	27.6	2.2	69.1	89.4	4,045	2.8	0.4	2,793	9.3	1.2	3,614
48-59 months	31.1	2.4	66.2	87.8	3,719	3.3	0.5	2,461	10.0	1.3	3,267
Mother's education[a]											
None	23.4	2.0	61.3	78.9	1,245	2.5	0.4	763	4.3	0.9	982
Primary	27.1	2.2	68.8	89.8	5,366	2.6	0.4	3,690	9.2	1.2	4,816
Secondary	45.5	3.0	70.1	94.4	1,071	5.4	0.7	751	16.6	1.7	1,010
Higher	52.1	3.4	61.4	89.0	78	(9.5)	(0.9)	48	27.7	2.3	70
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Father's education											
None	26.9	2.2	100.0	99.2	469	3.9	0.5	469	6.8	1.1	465
Primary	26.4	2.2	100.0	98.6	3,330	3.2	0.5	3,330	8.0	1.2	3,282
Secondary	36.8	2.7	100.0	98.7	1,312	6.7	0.9	1,312	13.2	1.6	1,294
Higher	62.1	3.7	100.0	96.8	125	8.4	1.3	125	22.7	2.1	121
Father not in the household	27.9	2.2	0.0	67.7	2,510	0.4	0.1	0	9.6	1.1	1,699
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	22.0	2.0	56.9	89.4	1,660	1.4	0.3	945	7.3	1.1	1,484
Second	25.8	2.1	69.2	89.4	1,755	2.5	0.4	1,214	8.6	1.2	1,569
Middle	29.6	2.3	72.7	89.9	1,656	3.9	0.5	1,204	10.2	1.2	1,489
Fourth	28.7	2.4	68.0	84.9	1,413	2.9	0.5	961	8.9	1.2	1,200
Richest	43.8	3.0	72.7	89.0	1,280	5.0	0.6	930	14.3	1.6	1,139

[1] MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

[2] MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

[3] MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. (*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

There are no significant gender differentials in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children (29 percent for males and 30 percent for females). This also applies to fathers' engagement, which is 3 percent for both male and female children. Among children living in urban areas, a larger proportion of adults (44 percent) engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children than in rural areas (28 percent). Weak differentials by region and strong differentials by socio-economic status are also observed: Adult engagement in activities with children was greatest in the Northern Region (33 percent) and lowest in the Southern Region (28 percent), while the proportion was 44 percent for children living in the richest households, as opposed to 22 percent for those living in the poorest households. Both father's and mother's involvement in learning activities was overall low (3 percent and 10 percent, respectively), but some regional differences emerge: father's involvement is higher in the Central Region (5 percent) while mother's involvement is higher in the Northern Region (14 percent).

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about number of children's books or picture books they have for the child and the type of playthings that are available at home.

In Malawi, only one percent of children age 0-59 months lives in households where at least 3 children's books are present for the child (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to less than one percent (0.3 percent). While no significant gender differentials are observed, urban children have better access to children's books than rural children. The proportion of under-5 children who have 3 or more children's books is seven percent in urban areas, compared with about one percent (0.5 percent) in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age: in the homes of two percent of children age 24-59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 0.5 percent for children age 0-23 months. Mother's education showing the strongest association: 29 percent of children whose mothers have higher education have access to 3 or more children's books compared to only 0.2 and 0.3 percent of those children whose mothers have no education or primary education.

The pattern for children with 10 or more children's books is very similar to that observed for children with 3 or more children's books. Urban and older children appear to have more access to books than rural and younger children. Mothers' education and household wealth are also positively associated with access to children's books.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Total	1.2	0.3	43.4	21.0	73.3	45.2	18,981
Sex							
Male	1.4	0.4	44.8	19.9	72.4	45.7	9,567
Female	1.0	0.2	41.9	22.1	74.3	44.7	9,414
Region							
Northern	1.0	0.3	44.8	23.3	73.0	46.3	2,163
Central	1.4	0.5	43.8	18.4	76.5	46.0	7,452
Southern	1.1	0.2	42.7	22.6	70.9	44.4	9,366
Area							
Urban	6.8	2.1	53.2	57.0	72.0	63.9	2,247
Rural	0.5	0.1	42.0	16.2	73.5	42.7	16,734
Age							
0-23 months	0.5	0.2	27.0	16.0	55.8	29.5	7,281
24-59 months	1.6	0.4	53.5	24.1	84.3	55.0	11,700
Mother's education							
None	0.2	0.1	35.6	7.9	73.5	34.7	2,589
Primary	0.3	0.0	42.3	17.3	73.4	43.3	13,254
Secondary	4.0	1.0	54.8	45.6	73.0	61.4	2,904
Higher	29.0	11.9	47.6	76.5	68.4	71.2	223
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.1	0.0	35.5	6.8	72.4	34.5	4,360
Second	0.3	0.1	39.0	12.2	73.8	38.8	4,213
Middle	0.2	0.0	43.4	17.0	73.6	44.2	3,965
Fourth	0.4	0.1	47.4	21.9	74.5	49.2	3,335
Richest	6.2	1.8	55.9	57.0	72.5	65.8	3,108

[1] MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books

[2] MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CD.3 also shows that 45 percent of children age 0-59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings included in the questionnaires were homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). It can be noted that 73 percent of children play with materials from outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves), 43 percent play with homemade toys and 21 percent play with toys from a shop/manufactured toys. The proportion of children who have 2 or more types of playthings to play with is similar among male and female children. Urban-rural differentials are observed (64 percent for urban children and 43 percent for rural children). Mother's education is also positively associated with playthings, with 71 percent of children whose mothers have higher education having 2 or more types of playthings, and the proportion for children whose mothers have no education being only 35 percent. A similar pattern is observed for socioeconomic status with 66 percent of children in the richest wealth quintile having two or more types of playthings compared to only 35 percent of children in the poorest wealth quintile. Differentials are small by regions.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries.[52] In the 2014 MES, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that 31 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 16 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of 37 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. No differences were observed by the sex of the child while rural children are more likely to be left with inadequate care in the past week compared with urban children (39 percent and 26 percent respectively). On the other hand, inadequate care was more prevalent among children whose mothers had no education (44 percent), as opposed to children whose mothers had higher education (15 percent). Children age 24-59 months were left with inadequate care more (48 percent) than those who were age 0-23 months (19 percent). There are no significant differences across wealth quintiles except for the richest quintile for which inadequate care drops from between 38 and 41 percent down to 28 percent.

[52] Grossman, David C. (2000). *The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries. The Future of Children, 10(1), 23-52.*

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children under age 5:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week[1]	Number of children under age 5
Total	16.4	31.3	37.1	18,981
Sex				
Male	17.2	31.1	37.3	9,567
Female	15.6	31.6	36.9	9,414
Region				
Northern	14.7	43.3	46.9	2,163
Central	13.5	28.4	33.4	7,452
Southern	19.1	30.9	37.8	9,366
Area				
Urban	15.0	18.3	25.6	2,247
Rural	16.6	33.1	38.6	16,734
Age				
0-23 months	6.9	16.1	19.2	7,281
24-59 months	22.3	40.9	48.2	11,700
Mother's education				
None	19.6	37.5	43.9	2,589
Primary	16.2	32.3	37.7	13,254
Secondary	15.0	23.0	29.9	2,904
Higher	8.3	11.7	15.4	223
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	16.8	32.9	38.5	4,360
Second	17.5	32.0	37.6	4,213
Middle	17.0	34.7	40.6	3,965
Fourth	16.9	33.5	38.8	3,335
Richest	13.1	21.7	27.9	3,108

[1] **MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care**

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Developmental Status of Children

Early childhood development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.[53]

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in

[53] *Shonkoff J, and Phillips D, (eds), From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development, Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000.*

Malawi. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The results are presented in Table CD.5.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	17.2	89.1	71.4	79.9	59.8	7,764
Sex						
Male	14.0	89.1	67.1	79.5	55.7	3,925
Female	20.5	89.0	75.7	80.3	64.0	3,839
Region						
Northern	20.3	94.5	78.2	76.4	66.4	956
Central	14.4	91.4	71.1	82.5	61.7	2,991
Southern	18.7	85.9	69.9	78.7	56.7	3,816
Area						
Urban	36.4	91.4	68.7	86.7	70.0	878
Rural	14.8	88.8	71.7	79.0	58.5	6,886
Age						
36-47 months	12.9	85.8	69.7	75.0	53.9	4,045
48-59 months	21.9	92.6	73.2	85.2	66.2	3,719
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	37.2	92.2	72.9	86.0	70.8	3,042
Not attending	4.3	87.1	70.3	75.9	52.7	4,722
Mother's education						
None	9.1	87.4	71.6	73.6	51.8	1,245
Primary	15.6	88.5	71.5	79.8	59.5	5,366
Secondary	31.5	92.9	69.6	86.0	68.4	1,071
Higher	61.5	100.0	83.0	97.2	92.7	78
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	8.7	88.1	70.3	75.1	51.9	1,660
Second	9.6	87.7	71.4	78.4	56.9	1,755
Middle	16.1	88.0	73.7	79.7	59.8	1,656
Fourth	21.2	90.3	70.8	83.0	63.4	1,413
Richest	35.8	92.1	70.2	84.9	70.2	1,280

[1] MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In Malawi, 60 percent of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track. ECDI is higher among girls (64 percent) than boys (56 percent). As expected, ECDI is higher in the older age group (66 percent among children age 48-59 months compared to 54 percent among those age 36-47 months), since children mature more skills with increasing age. Higher ECDI is seen in children attending to an early childhood education programme at 71 percent compared to 53 percent among those who are not attending. Children in poorest wealth quintile have lower ECDI (52 percent) compared to children in richest wealth quintile (70 percent of children developmentally on track). The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 89 percent of children are on track in the physical domain, but much less on track in learning (80 percent), social-emotional (71 percent) and literacy-numeracy (17 percent) domains. In all four domains (learning, physical and literacy-

numeracy domains), the proportion of children developmentally on track is significantly higher for children whose mothers have higher than secondary education.

X. Literacy and Education

The Government of Malawi recognises that human capital development is vital in sustaining economic development and industrial growth. Government has therefore included education as a priority area in the overarching national development strategy. Primary education is critical in the development process since it forms the basis for all upper levels of education. In an effort to increase access to primary education, the Government of Malawi removed tuition fees in all public schools in 1994.

Literacy among Young Women and Men

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In the 2014 MES, a women's questionnaire and men's questionnaire was administered, the results are based on male and female age 15-24. Literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance. The percent literate of young women and men are presented in Table ED.1 and ED.1.M respectively.

Table ED.1 indicates that 72 percent of young women in Malawi are literate and that literacy status varies greatly by area (urban, 90 percent and rural, 69 percent). Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 65 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them. Results show clear differentials amongst the regions with the least percentage in the Central Region (70 percent) and highest percentage in the Northern Region (86 percent). Younger women age 15-19 years are more literate (75 percent) compared with those age 20-24 years (70 percent). There is also positive association between literacy and wealth. Ninety-one percent of young women in the richest household population are literate compared with only 52 percent of those in the poorest household population.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	72.4	0.5	9,733
Region			
Northern	85.6	0.9	1,095
Central	69.8	0.4	3,947
Southern	71.5	0.5	4,691
Area			
Urban	90.0	1.2	1,656
Rural	68.8	0.4	8,077
Education			
None	1.1	1.3	385
Primary	64.7	0.7	6,520
Secondary	100.0	0.0	2,636
Higher	100.0	0.0	187
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	5
Age			
15-19	74.7	0.4	5,152
20-24	69.8	0.6	4,582
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	52.0	0.2	1,964
Second	65.5	0.2	1,854
Middle	69.3	0.7	1,842
Fourth	80.4	0.3	1,736
Richest	91.4	0.9	2,336

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Literacy rate patterns among young men are almost very similar to those for young women. Table ED.1M indicates that 78 percent of young men in Malawi are literate and that literacy status varies greatly by area (89 percent in urban areas compared with 75 percent in rural areas). Of young men who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 68 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them. Results show clear differentials amongst the regions with the least percentage in the Central Region (76 percent) and highest percentages in the Northern Region and Southern Region (79 percent each). There are no differentials observed in the literacy rate among younger men age 15-19 years and those age 20-24 years. There is also positive association between literacy and wealth. Eighty-nine percent of young men in the richest household population are literate compared with only 66 percent of those in the poorest household population.

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	77.8	0.6	2,831
Region			
Northern	78.5	0.9	365
Central	75.8	0.7	1,104
Southern	79.2	0.4	1,362
Area			
Urban	89.2	1.6	533
Rural	75.1	0.3	2,298
Education			
None	0.0	0.5	69
Primary	68.3	0.9	1,764
Secondary	100.0	0.0	932
Higher	(100.0)	(0.0)	65
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1
Age			
15-19	77.5	0.4	1,654
20-24	78.2	0.8	1,177
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	66.1	0.4	473
Second	71.5	0.1	511
Middle	76.3	0.5	515
Fourth	79.7	0.3	591
Richest	88.9	1.2	742

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young men[M]

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first class of primary school (regardless of age) who attended pre-school the previous year. Overall, 18 percent of children who are currently attending the first class of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. The proportion among females is slightly higher (19 percent) than males (17 percent), while over one-third (38 percent) of the children in first class in urban areas had attended pre-school the previous year compared with 16 percent among children living in rural areas. Regional differentials are also observed: while 22 percent in the Southern Region and 20 percent in the Northern Region have attended pre-school, the proportion is only 13 percent in the Central Region. Socioeconomic status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness – while the indicator is 12 percent among those children in the poorest household population, it increases to 35 percent among those children in the richest household population.

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first class of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children attending first class who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first class of primary school
Total	17.7	8,623
Sex		
Male	16.9	4,458
Female	18.6	4,165
Region		
Northern	19.6	944
Central	12.6	3,473
Southern	21.6	4,205
Area		
Urban	37.9	694
Rural	16.0	7,928
Mother's education		
None	11.6	1,942
Primary	17.6	5,828
Secondary	34.1	759
Higher	(46.7)	39
Cannot be determined[a]	(*)	20
Missing/DK	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	12.2	2,164
Second	13.5	2,068
Middle	17.5	1,803
Fourth	19.4	1,531
Richest	35.3	1,058

[1] MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness

[a]Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the MDGs. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Malawi, children enter primary school at age 6 and enter secondary school at age 14. There are 8 classes in primary school and 4 classes in secondary school. In primary school, classes are referred to as Standard 1 to Standard 8. For secondary school, classes are referred to as Form 1 to Form 4. The school year typically runs from September of one year to July of the following year.

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6) in Malawi, 80 percent are attending the first class of primary school (Table ED.3). Sex differentials do exist but they are small, with slightly more females (81 percent) than males (78 percent) attending the first class of primary school. Differentials are also present by region and urban-rural areas. In the Northern Region, for instance, the value of the indicator reaches 84 percent, while it is 78 percent in the Central Region and 80 percent in the

Southern Region. Children's entry in primary school at the officially-prescribed age is slightly better in urban areas (82 percent) than in rural areas (79 percent). A positive correlation with mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed; 88 percent of children age 6 whose mothers have at least secondary school education were attending the first class, compared to 67 percent of the 6-year old children whose mothers had no education. In richest household population, the proportion is around 84 percent, while it is 73 percent among children in the poorest household population.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering class 1 (net intake rate), Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering class 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	79.5	4,148
Sex		
Male	78.2	2,046
Female	80.8	2,102
Region		
Northern	84.4	497
Central	78.1	1,606
Southern	79.5	2,045
Area		
Urban	82.2	445
Rural	79.2	3,703
Mother's education		
None	66.8	839
Primary	82.1	2,801
Secondary	88.0	455
Higher	(67.7)	44
Cannot be determined[a]	(*)	7
Missing/DK	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	73.3	920
Second	77.1	935
Middle	81.3	855
Fourth	84.1	780
Richest	84.0	657

[1] MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 13 years) who are attending primary or secondary school[54] as well as those who are out of school. The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (94 percent). However, six percent of the children are out of school when they are expected to participating in school. In urban areas 98 percent of children attend school while in rural areas attendance is slightly lower at 93 percent. Mother's education is positively associated with primary or secondary school attendance of children of primary school age: while 88 percent of children of mothers with no education attend school, the

[54] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

percentage increases to 95 for children of mothers with primary education, and to 98 percent for children born to mothers with secondary or higher education.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Malawi, 2014

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	93.0	6.1	0.7	6.8	15,301	94.1	4.9	0.8	5.7	15,883	93.6	5.5	0.7	6.2	31,184
Region															
Northern	96.3	3.1	0.5	3.6	1,979	97.3	2.3	0.4	2.6	1,925	96.8	2.7	0.5	3.1	3,904
Central	92.0	7.2	0.6	7.8	5,761	94.0	4.9	0.8	5.7	6,146	93.0	6.0	0.7	6.7	11,906
Southern	92.9	6.0	0.8	6.8	7,561	93.3	5.5	0.9	6.4	7,813	93.1	5.8	0.9	6.6	15,374
Area															
Urban	97.8	2.0	0.3	2.2	1,687	97.3	2.4	0.2	2.6	1,893	97.5	2.2	0.2	2.4	3,581
Rural	92.4	6.6	0.8	7.3	13,613	93.6	5.2	0.9	6.1	13,990	93.0	5.9	0.8	6.7	27,603
Age at beginning of school year															
6	81.3	15.3	3.2	18.5	2,046	84.2	11.5	3.8	15.3	2,102	82.7	13.4	3.5	16.9	4,148
7	90.3	7.9	1.5	9.4	2,072	91.5	7.0	1.4	8.4	1,975	90.9	7.5	1.4	8.9	4,047
8	95.0	4.5	0.3	4.8	2,100	96.1	3.2	0.5	3.7	2,063	95.5	3.8	0.4	4.2	4,163
9	97.3	2.5	0.1	2.6	1,953	96.6	3.3	0.1	3.4	2,032	96.9	2.9	0.1	3.0	3,985
10	96.3	3.4	0.1	3.6	1,926	98.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	2,063	97.2	2.6	0.1	2.7	3,989
11	96.8	3.1	0.0	3.1	1,605	97.5	2.2	0.1	2.3	1,703	97.1	2.6	0.1	2.7	3,308
12	94.8	4.9	0.0	4.9	1,729	96.2	3.4	0.1	3.5	1,835	95.5	4.1	0.1	4.2	3,565
13	94.1	5.8	0.0	5.8	1,870	93.4	6.1	0.0	6.1	2,110	93.7	6.0	0.0	6.0	3,980
Mother's education															
None	86.8	12.1	0.9	13.0	3,508	89.3	9.4	1.0	10.4	3,930	88.1	10.6	1.0	11.6	7,438
Primary	94.2	4.90	0.7	5.6	9,990	95.3	3.7	0.8	4.5	10,079	94.8	4.3	0.8	5.0	20,069
Secondary	98.8	0.9	0.2	1.1	1,626	97.2	1.9	0.2	2.2	1,630	98.0	1.4	0.2	1.6	3,256
Higher	98.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	128	98.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	191	98.1	1.8	0.0	1.8	319
Cannot be determined[b]	(91.4)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(8.6)	41	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(4.7)	39	93.3	6.7	0.0	6.7	80
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	87.5	11.2	1.1	12.3	3,113	89.4	9.3	1.1	10.4	3,333	88.5	10.2	1.1	11.3	6,446
Second	91.5	7.6	0.9	8.5	3,180	93.5	5.3	1.0	6.3	3,220	92.5	6.4	0.9	7.4	6,400
Middle	93.3	5.6	0.8	6.3	3,209	94.7	4.3	0.8	5.1	3,173	94.0	4.9	0.8	5.7	6,382
Fourth	95.5	3.8	0.5	4.3	3,186	95.8	3.2	0.7	3.9	3,318	95.6	3.5	0.6	4.1	6,504
Richest	98.2	1.5	0.2	1.7	2,613	97.3	2.0	0.3	2.2	2,839	97.7	1.7	0.2	2.0	5,453

[1] **MES indicator 7.S1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5[55]. Only 16 percent of the secondary school age children are attending secondary school. Of the remaining, about two-thirds (64 percent) are attending primary school, but one out of five (20 percent) children of secondary school age are completely out of school. It is worth noting that the secondary net attendance ratio for males (14 percent) is lower than that of females (18 percent). The results show a clear association between secondary school attendance on the one hand and mother's education and household wealth on the other. The secondary school net attendance ratio ranges from 4 percent for children with uneducated mothers to 73 percent for children whose mother's education is secondary and to 78 percent whose mother's education is higher than secondary. Further, secondary school net attendance ratio increases from 4 percent for children in the poorest household population to 42 percent among the richest household population.

[55] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Malawi, 2014

	Male Percentage of children:				Female Percentage of children:				Total Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	14.4	68.9	16.3	5,297	17.6	58.8	23.1	4,606	15.9	64.2	19.5	9,903
Region												
Northern	18.9	69.4	11.6	675	26.8	57.3	15.3	522	22.3	64.1	13.2	1,197
Central	12.5	67.6	19.2	2,093	15.0	59.0	25.2	1,869	13.7	63.5	22.0	3,962
Southern	14.7	69.8	15.2	2,528	17.5	58.9	23.3	2,215	16.0	64.7	19.0	4,743
Area												
Urban	40.1	50.2	9.0	723	49.0	32.9	18.2	664	44.3	41.9	13.4	1,387
Rural	10.3	71.8	17.5	4,573	12.3	63.1	24.0	3,942	11.2	67.8	20.5	8,515
Age at beginning of school year												
14	6.2	82.1	11.5	1,524	7.8	81.2	10.9	1,449	7.0	81.7	11.2	2,973
15	11.5	74.2	13.9	1,405	16.0	65.4	17.9	1,132	13.5	70.3	15.7	2,537
16	18.2	65.4	16.0	1,290	20.5	49.6	29.1	1,025	19.2	58.4	21.8	2,315
17	25.0	47.2	26.6	1,077	30.5	28.1	40.6	1,000	27.7	38.0	33.4	2,077
Mother's education												
None	4.8	72.2	22.6	1,064	1.0	71.3	27.0	392	3.8	72.0	23.8	1,456
Primary	11.5	75.9	12.5	2,522	1.1	73.5	24.8	3,077	5.8	74.6	19.2	5,599
Secondary	42.0	55.5	2.5	251	82.6	10.2	7.2	830	73.2	20.8	6.1	1,081
Higher	(91.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	78.1	19.7	2.2	57
Cannot be determined[b]	20.1	57.6	21.2	1,427	25.3	24.0	49.7	276	20.9	52.2	25.8	1,702
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.1	69.5	27.1	922	4.0	59.4	35.7	840	3.5	64.7	31.2	1,762
Second	6.5	73.6	19.0	968	6.6	67.3	25.9	860	6.6	70.6	22.2	1,828
Middle	6.2	75.5	18.0	1,069	11.6	62.0	25.2	933	8.7	69.2	21.3	2,002
Fourth	14.6	72.7	12.3	1,233	16.0	66.1	17.5	956	15.2	69.9	14.6	2,189
Richest	38.3	53.4	7.8	1,104	45.0	41.1	13.9	1,017	41.5	47.5	10.7	2,121

[1] MES indicator 7.S2 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The percentage of children entering first class (Standard 1) who eventually reach the last class (Standard 8) of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting Standard 1, the majority (76 percent) eventually reach Standard 8. The MES 2014 included only questions on school attendance in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator is calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last class of primary school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered primary school, up to the time they reached the last class of primary school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. As an example, the probability that a child will move from the first class to the second class is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first class to the second class (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second class plus the number of children who were in the first class the previous school year, but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator exclude children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

The percentage of children entering first class of primary school who finally reach class 8 is 77 percent for male children compared with 74 percent for female children, and 84 percent in urban areas compared with 75 percent in rural areas. Only 57 percent of children in the poorest household population are likely to reach the last class of primary school.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last class of primary school

Percentage of children entering first class of primary school who eventually reach the last class of primary school (Survival rate to last class of primary school), Malawi, 2014

	Percent attending class 1 last school year who are in class 2 this school year	Percent attending class 2 last school year who are attending class 3 this school year	Percent attending class 3 last school year who are attending class 4 this school year	Percent attending class 4 last school year who are attending class 5 this school year	Percent attending class 5 last school year who are attending class 6 this school year[1]	Percent attending class 6 last school year who are attending class 7 this school year	Percent attending class 7 last school year who are attending class 8 this school year	Percent who reach class 8 of those who enter class 1[2]
Total	97.9	98.6	97.9	97.0	95.8	94.1	91.7	75.8
Sex								
Male	97.8	97.8	97.3	97.2	95.8	94.6	94.4	77.4
Female	98.0	99.3	98.5	96.8	95.9	93.5	88.5	73.6
Region								
Northern	99.0	99.9	99.6	99.5	98.0	98.1	95.0	89.5
Central	97.6	98.6	98.0	95.5	95.6	92.6	92.7	73.9
Southern	97.9	98.2	97.4	97.5	95.3	93.9	89.7	73.3
Area								
Urban	97.7	99.5	99.4	99.4	97.7	96.9	92.1	83.6
Rural	97.9	98.4	97.7	96.6	95.5	93.6	91.6	74.5
Mother's education								
None	96.8	98.4	98.6	97.7	96.9	97.2	95.2	82.4
Primary	98.3	98.8	97.8	97.5	97.3	97.3	94.4	82.8
Secondary	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.1
Higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	96.3
Cannot be determined[a]	100.0	97.4	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.1	96.3
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	97.1	96.6	95.4	94.3	90.3	87.5	85.4	57.0
Second	97.6	98.6	98.2	98.2	94.4	93.2	90.8	74.1
Middle	97.7	98.3	98.0	95.8	96.7	94.4	88.2	72.6
Fourth	98.6	99.6	98.2	97.2	96.9	95.9	93.1	81.1
Richest	99.0	99.9	99.8	99.0	98.3	96.1	95.3	87.8

[1] MICS Indicator 7.6 – Children reaching last class of primary (Standard 6)

[2] MES indicator 7.S3 - Children reaching last class of primary (Standard 8)

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The primary school completion and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last class of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7 shows that the primary school completion rate is 46 percent. Only 58 percent of the children who were attending the last class of primary school in the previous school year were found to be attending the first class of secondary school in the school year of the survey. The table also provides “effective” transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final class of primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last class of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school. The table shows that in total 80 percent of the children in the last class of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school. The primary school completion rate is 54 percent for boys and 38 percent for girls, and ranges from 73 percent in urban areas to 42 percent in rural areas. Large differences are observed. The results further show that the primary school completion rate is 15 percent for children of uneducated mothers compared with 51 percent for those whose mothers have secondary education. The primary school completion rate is lower in the household population of the poorest wealth quintile (24 percent) compared with the richest quintile (80 percent).

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	45.7	3,980	57.8	1,553	79.6	1,126
Sex						
Male	54.2	1,870	55.3	883	81.7	597
Female	38.1	2,110	61.0	670	77.4	529
Region						
Northern	69.4	503	53.4	289	80.1	193
Central	41.4	1,466	57.3	587	80.6	417
Southern	42.9	2,011	60.0	676	78.7	516
Area						
Urban	72.8	469	75.5	308	85.9	271
Rural	42.1	3,510	53.4	1,245	77.7	855
Mother's education						
None	14.7	1,132	66.4	50	90.0	37
Primary	37.8	2,433	38.5	445	74.9	229
Secondary	51.3	365	89.9	336	96.9	312
Higher	(146.8)	31	(*)	18	(*)	17
Cannot be determined[a]	(*)	16	67.8	123	87.2	96
Missing/K	(*)	3	-	0	-	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	24.3	772	45.4	136	61.0	101
Second	32.2	821	49.6	209	77.9	133
Middle	41.5	775	47.0	319	70.3	214
Fourth	52.5	877	57.8	372	85.8	250
Richest	79.5	734	70.9	517	85.7	428

[1] MES indicator 7.S4 - Primary completion rate

[2] MES indicator 7.S5 - Transition rate to secondary school

[a]Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 1.01, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. However, the indicator increases to 1.22 for secondary education indicating that girls attend secondary school at a higher rate than boys. There are no variations in gender parity for primary school attendance by background characteristics.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
Total	94.1	93.0	1.01	17.6	14.4	1.22
Region						
Northern	97.3	96.3	1.01	26.8	18.9	1.41
Central	94.0	92.0	1.02	15.0	12.5	1.20
Southern	93.3	92.9	1.00	17.5	14.7	1.19
Area						
Urban	97.3	97.8	1.00	49.0	40.1	1.22
Rural	93.6	92.4	1.01	12.3	10.3	1.19
Mother's education						
None	89.3	86.8	1.03	1.0	4.8	0.20
Primary	95.3	94.2	1.01	1.1	11.5	0.10
Secondary	97.2	98.8	.98	82.6	42.0	1.97
Higher	98.1	98.0	1.00	62.8	91.0	0.69
Cannot be determined[a]	95.3	91.4	1.04	25.3	20.1	1.26
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	89.4	87.5	1.02	4.0	3.1	1.31
Second	93.5	91.5	1.02	6.6	6.5	1.01
Middle	94.7	93.3	1.02	11.6	6.2	1.86
Fourth	95.8	95.5	1.00	16.0	14.6	1.10
Richest	97.3	98.2	0.99	45.0	38.3	1.17

[1] MES indicator 7.S6 - Gender parity index (primary school)

[2] MES indicator 7.S7 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in both primary and secondary school, are provided in Table ED.9.

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	6.2	31,184	46.6	1,940	19.5	9,903	55.2	1,930
Region								
Northern	3.1	3,904	41.5	122	13.2	1,197	50.5	158
Central	6.7	11,906	43.9	801	22.0	3,962	53.9	872
Southern	6.6	15,374	49.3	1,018	19.0	4,743	57.3	900
Area								
Urban	2.4	3,581	57.2	87	13.4	1,387	64.9	186
Rural	6.7	27,603	46.1	1,853	20.5	8,515	54.2	1,744
Mother's education								
None	11.6	7,438	47.3	863	23.8	1,456	30.6	346
Primary	5.0	20,069	44.9	1,013	19.2	5,599	70.8	1,077
Secondary	1.6	3,256	66.5	53	6.1	1,081	90.5	66
Higher	1.8	319	(*)	6	2.2	57	(*)	1
Cannot be determined[a]	1.6	80	(*)	5	25.8	1,702	31.2	439
Missing/DK	(0.0)	22	-	0	(*)	7	-	-
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	11.3	6,446	47.5	728	31.2	1,762	54.5	550
Second	7.4	6,400	42.9	473	22.2	1,828	54.8	406
Middle	5.7	6,382	44.3	366	21.3	2,002	55.0	427
Fourth	4.1	6,504	48.7	266	14.6	2,189	52.5	319
Richest	2.0	5,453	58.9	108	10.7	2,121	62.0	228

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

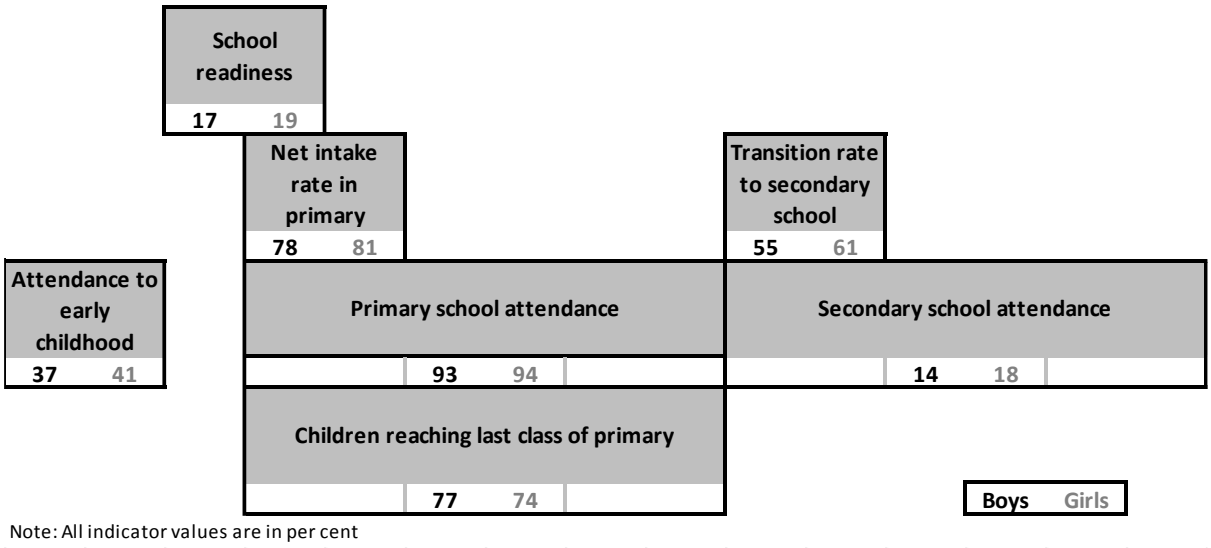
( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The table shows that at the primary level, the percentage of out of school children is low (6 percent) and the percentage of girls in the total out of school population is 47 percent. At the secondary school level, the percentage of out of school children is 20 percent and the share of girls in the out of school population is 55 percent.

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter 9, in Table CD.1. Primary school attendance rates are similar for boys and girls (93 percent and 94 percent respectively), but differences are notable in secondary school attendance rates, where attendance is higher for girls than boys.

Figure ED.1: Education indicators by sex (national system), Malawi, 2014



Note: All indicator values are in per cent

The classification of primary school and secondary school education in Malawi according to the ISCED comprises the following three levels:

(i) Primary (ISCED 1): age 6-11, Standard 1-6
(ii) Lower Secondary (ISCED 2): age 12-15, Standard 7-8 + Form 1-2
(iii) Higher Secondary (ISCED 3): age 16-17, Form 3-4

Table ED.10 ISCED shows key education indicators in Malawi according to the ISCED 2011 education classification.

Table ED.10: Summary of education indicators (ISCED[a])

Summary of education indicators classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), Malawi, 2014

	Primary school (ISCED 1)				Transition (ISCED 1 to 2)	Secondary school (ISCED 2+3)
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[2]	Percent who reach grade 6 of those who enter grade 1[3]	Primary school completion rate[4]	Transition rate to secondary school[5]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[6]
Total	79.5	93.20	87.8	86.5	93.4	33.10
Sex						
Male	78.2	92.59	86.7	86.9	94.4	32.40
Female	80.8	93.86	88.9	86.1	92.3	33.08
Gender parity index (GPI)[7, 8]	Na	1.01	na	na	na	1.04

[1] MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

[2] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[3] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary

[4] MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate

[5] MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school

[6] MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[7] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

[8] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

[a] ISCED 1 are Standard 1-6, ISCED 2 are Standard 7-8 + Form 1- 2, and ISCED 3 are Form 3-4

na: not applicable

Table ED.10 shows that 80 percent of children in Malawi enter primary school at the officially-prescribed age (6 years). About 93 percent of children of primary school age according to the ISCED classification (6-11 years) are in school, and the percent of children entering grade 1 who reach the last grade of the primary education level according to the ISCED classification (grade 6) is 88 percent. Transition rate from primary to secondary based on the ISCED classification (from Standard 6 to Standard 7) is 93 percent, but only 33 percent of children of secondary age according to the ISCED classification (12-17 years) are attending secondary school. No major differences are observed between boys and girls across all the indicators, which is consistent with GPI values of 1.01 at the primary level and 1.04 at the secondary level.

XI. Child Protection

Birth Registration

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Yet the births of around one in four children under the age of five worldwide have never been recorded[56]. This lack of formal recognition by the State usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, he or she may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[57]

The National Registration Act of 2009 made birth registration mandatory in Malawi for all births, compared to the old Act that reinforced mandatory registration on foreign births only. The new Act is not yet in force but stipulates that all birth are to be registered free of charge within six weeks after birth. The current situation is that hospitals issue birth notifications to births that take place in the hospitals whereas the village headmen records new births that take place within the village in the village register. It is only the office of the Registrar General that is responsible for official registration and issuance of birth certificates to new births. The MES 2014 questions on birth registration did unfortunately not clearly make the distinction between birth notification and birth registration clear to the respondents and can therefore not report on the MICS Indicator of birth registration. The results should be interpreted with caution.

The percentage of children under age 5 who have birth certificate is provided in Table CP.1. Overall, only six percent of the children under the age of 5 possess a birth certificate and 58 percent of the new births have been recorded with civil authorities, namely District Commissioners, Registrar General and Village headmen. There are no variations in possession of a birth certificate depending on the sex of the child. Children in the Southern Region are somewhat more likely to have a birth certificate than children in the Central and Northern Regions. The proportion of children possessing a birth certificate is higher in urban (11 percent) than rural areas (5 percent). By wealth quintile, children in the richest quintile (10 percent) are more likely to possess a birth certificate than children poorest quintile (4 percent).

[56] UNICEF. 2014. *The State of the World's Children 2015*. UNICEF.
[57] UNICEF. 2013. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration.* UNICEF.

Table CP.1: Birth Certificate

Percentage of children under age 5 who have birth certificates, Malawi, 2014

	Children under age 5 who have Birth certificate			
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate, but have birth notification	Number of children under age 5
Total	1.9	3.7	58.3	18,981
Sex				
Male	2.1	3.7	58.0	9,567
Female	1.8	3.6	58.6	9,414
Region				
Northern	0.2	4.3	74.4	2,163
Central	1.4	3.8	60.4	7,452
Southern	2.7	3.4	52.9	9,366
Area				
Urban	4.3	7.0	43.8	2,247
Rural	1.6	3.2	60.2	16,734
Age				
0-11 months	2.7	4.1	43.2	3,526
12-23 months	2.0	4.0	60.5	3,755
24-35 months	1.8	2.8	59.9	3,936
36-47 months	1.2	3.9	63.2	4,045
48-59 months	2.0	3.5	63.4	3,719
Mother's education				
None	2.1	3.7	51.7	2,589
Primary	1.7	3.3	59.6	13,254
Secondary	2.4	4.7	59.1	2,904
Higher	5.6	14.3	48.1	223
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	1.5	2.6	55.7	4,360
Second	1.6	2.8	60.4	4,213
Middle	1.6	3.8	61.2	3,965
Fourth	1.6	3.7	60.7	3,335
Richest	3.7	6.0	52.9	3,108

Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development"

The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions[58,59].

Table CP.2 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform economic activity without it being classified as in child labour. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table CP.2 presents the results of children's involvement in economic activities. About 25 percent of children age 5-11 years are involved in an economic activity for at least one hour. Among children age 12-14 years, 56 percent are involved in an economic activity for less than 14 hours while 7 percent are involved in an economic activity for 14 hours or more. As for children age 15-17 years, 71 percent are involved in an economic activity for less than 43 hours while less than 1 percent are involved in an economic activity for 43 hours or more. Children age 12-14 years living in rural areas are more involved in economic activities that constitute child labour (14 hours or more) than those living in urban areas (8 percent and 4 percent, respectively).

[58] UNICEF. 2012. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?* MICS Methodological Paper No. 1.UNICEF.

[59] The Child Labour module and the Child Discipline module were administered using random selection of a single child in all households with one or more children age 1-17 (See Appendix F: Questionnaires). The Child Labour module was administered if the selected child was age 5-17 and the Child Discipline module if the child was age 1-14 years old. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 1-17 in each household.

Table CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	24.5	28,359	55.7	7.3	10,812	70.6	0.6	7,444
Sex								
Male	26.2	14,147	58.3	9.1	5,362	72.8	0.5	3,984
Female	22.9	14,212	53.0	5.4	5,450	68.1	0.6	3,460
Region								
Northern	26.3	3,536	54.7	8.5	1,279	68.5	0.3	969
Central	23.5	11,044	53.5	6.8	4,228	74.5	0.5	2,935
Southern	24.9	13,779	57.6	7.3	5,305	68.0	0.7	3,540
Area								
Urban	10.7	3,128	23.1	3.5	1,173	36.8	0.6	1,138
Rural	26.2	25,231	59.6	7.7	9,639	76.8	0.6	6,306
School attendance								
Yes	26.3	24,917	56.1	6.6	10,193	69.1	0.3	5,822
No	11.9	3,442	49.2	18.4	619	76.1	1.7	1,622
Mother's education								
None	29.6	5,951	58.9	9.5	3,205	79.4	0.0	768
Primary	24.5	18,791	57.9	6.6	6,468	73.9	0.7	4,514
Secondary	17.2	3,231	33.4	4.7	969	55.3	0.2	874
Higher	2.0	292	15.1	8.3	93	(*)	(*)	29
Cannot be determined[a]	25.7	68	(69.2)	(3.3)	63	65.9	0.8	1,258
Missing/DK	(20.6)	26	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	24.7	6,227	60.2	5.9	2,134	82.6	0.7	1,221
Second	25.2	5,843	62.0	11.8	2,368	72.6	0.0	1,247
Middle	27.5	5,708	59.5	9.5	2,127	78.8	0.8	1,524
Fourth	29.2	5,944	58.1	4.9	2,293	75.1	1.2	1,646
Richest	13.8	4,637	35.4	3.4	1,891	50.3	0.2	1,805

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Total	84.9	1.6	28,359	91.6	4.5	10,812	93.2	2.6	7,444
Sex									
Male	81.2	1.1	14,147	92.5	2.1	5,362	94.3	0.9	3,984
Female	88.6	2.2	14,212	90.8	6.8	5,450	91.9	4.5	3,460
Region									
Northern	82.9	1.4	3,536	90.2	3.8	1,279	93.6	1.6	969
Central	85.8	2.0	11,044	92.0	5.4	4,228	93.0	3.1	2,935
Southern	84.7	1.4	13,779	91.6	3.9	5,305	93.3	2.4	3,540
Area									
Urban	84.0	.7	3,128	93.6	1.4	1,173	91.3	1.6	1,138
Rural	85.0	1.8	25,231	91.4	4.9	9,639	93.5	2.8	6,306
School attendance									
Yes	87.3	1.8	24,917	91.8	4.5	10,193	94.6	2.1	5,822
No	67.7	0.8	3,442	88.1	4.4	619	88.2	4.4	1,622
Mother's education									
None	82.6	2.6	5,951	91.7	5.0	3,205	91.7	3.3	768
Primary	85.5	1.5	18,791	91.0	4.8	6,468	93.4	3.2	4,514
Secondary	85.9	00.9	3,231	94.7	1.5	969	94.1	2.0	874
Higher	79.2	Na	292	94.2	1.0	93	(*)	(*)	29
Cannot be determined[a]	74.7	0.0	68	(100.0)	(0.0)	63	94.2	0.6	1,258
Missing/DK	(100.0)	(0.0)	26	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	84.3	1.5	6,227	89.8	5.9	2,134	94.3	2.7	1,221
Second	83.1	1.9	5,843	92.7	4.2	2,368	92.9	3.6	1,247
Middle	83.3	2.1	5,708	90.5	5.0	2,127	91.6	3.9	1,524
Fourth	88.3	1.7	5,944	92.0	4.6	2,293	91.4	2.7	1,646
Richest	85.6	0.9	4,637	93.0	2.5	1,891	95.6	0.6	1,805

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.3 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform household chores without it being classified as child labour. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

For household chores below the age-specific threshold, girls are more likely to perform the chores than boys in the first of the three age groups. For household chores above the age-specific threshold, girls are more likely to perform household chores across all the three age groups although the difference is small for the younger age group (age5-11), but it's more noticeable in the older age groups.

Table CP.4 combines the children working and performing household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in Tables CP.2 and CP.3, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator. According to the 2014 MES, in Malawi 39 percent of children age 5-17 years were engaged in child labour during the last week preceding the survey. Over one-third (35 percent) of children of this age were working under hazardous conditions, which entails that hazardous conditions is the main driver of the child labour indicator in Malawi. More male children (42 percent) compared with female children (37 percent) were engaged in child labour. Children whose mothers are not educated (46 percent) and those whose mother's education cannot be determined (52 percent) are more likely to be involved in child labour than children whose mothers have higher than secondary education. In addition, across age groups, child labour increases with age; age group 5-11, child labour prevalence is 29 percent compared with 54 percent and 59 percent for 12-14 and 15-17 age groups, respectively.

Table CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Malawi, 2014

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:				
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	27.9	16.7	87.8	2.5	34.7	39.3	46,615
Sex							
Male	29.7	18.0	86.0	1.3	37.8	41.7	23,493
Female	26.1	15.4	89.6	3.7	31.6	36.8	23,122
Region							
Northern	26.4	18.0	86.3	2.0	25.1	32.5	5,784
Central	27.6	15.9	88.4	3.0	34.9	38.9	18,207
Southern	28.5	17.0	87.7	2.1	37.1	41.3	22,624
Area							
Urban	15.9	7.1	87.6	1.0	14.5	17.9	5,439
Rural	29.5	18.0	87.8	2.6	37.4	42.1	41,176
Age							
5-11	6.1	24.5	84.9	1.6	22.4	28.8	28,359
12-14	55.7	7.3	91.6	4.5	50.9	53.5	10,812
15-17	70.6	0.6	93.2	2.6	58.1	58.6	7,444
School attendance							
Yes	27.8	17.7	89.4	2.5	35.4	40.1	40,933
No	28.5	9.7	75.8	2.3	30.2	33.6	5,682
Mother's education							
None	28.9	20.8	86.3	3.4	40.9	46.2	9,924
Primary	27.5	17.0	87.9	2.5	34.3	39.0	29,773
Secondary	20.6	11.9	89.0	1.2	22.9	26.7	5,074
Higher	8.3	3.3	79.2	0.2	8.2	8.5	413
Cannot be determined[a]	62.9	2.2	93.5	0.6	51.7	51.7	1,390
Missing/DK	(6.3)	(13.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(19.3)	(19.3)	41
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	27.2	17.5	86.8	2.7	34.9	40.1	9,581
Second	28.7	18.5	86.8	2.7	38.2	42.6	9,459
Middle	30.8	19.0	86.3	3.1	39.9	44.8	9,359
Fourth	30.1	18.9	89.7	2.6	37.9	42.9	9,883
Richest	22.1	8.5	89.4	1.2	21.0	24.1	8,333

[1] MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors.

Studies[60] have found that exposing children to violent discipline have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the 2014 MES, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline a selected child during the past month.

Table CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:							
			Physical punishment				Any violent discipline method including forbade a meal	
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any	Severe	Any violent discipline method[1]	Forbade a meal		Number of children age 1-14 years
Total	19.4	67.0	42.9	6.4	72.4	5.7	72.9	54,845
Sex								
Male	18.5	68.1	44.8	7.0	73.2	6.4	73.8	27,214
Female	20.3	66.0	41.0	5.7	71.7	5.1	72.0	27,631
Region								
Northern	16.6	70.0	43.3	4.8	73.8	5.2	74.3	6,656
Central	19.2	69.3	44.8	6.5	74.1	5.4	74.4	21,290
Southern	20.2	64.4	41.3	6.7	70.7	6.1	71.4	26,899
Area								
Urban	19.2	66.0	46.0	4.7	73.1	4.0	73.5	6,265
Rural	19.4	67.1	42.5	6.6	72.3	6.0	72.8	48,580
Age								
1-2	16.7	48.5	35.6	4.2	57.0	1.4	57.3	7,933
3-4	16.8	67.6	51.6	7.3	74.1	3.5	74.2	7,741
5-9	19.0	70.9	49.5	7.2	76.7	6.0	77.3	20,904
10-14	22.1	70.3	34.9	6.0	73.5	8.2	74.0	18,267
Education of household head								
None	20.2	66.7	43.3	8.6	71.5	8.0	72.2	8,886
Primary	19.1	67.5	42.6	6.3	72.8	5.9	73.3	34,260
Secondary	19.4	65.7	43.9	4.8	71.7	3.6	71.9	10,287
Higher	21.9	66.4	42.5	4.2	73.3	3.1	74.2	1,199
Missing/DK	22.1	66.6	18.7	2.9	73.3	0.4	73.3	213
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	18.8	65.9	44.3	7.5	71.4	7.0	72.0	11,713
Second	19.6	66.8	42.6	7.0	72.1	6.1	72.8	11,654
Middle	18.9	67.6	42.0	6.6	71.9	6.6	72.2	11,256
Fourth	19.9	67.9	42.5	5.8	73.9	5.2	74.3	10,950
Richest	19.8	67.0	43.0	4.6	72.9	3.3	73.3	9,272

[1] MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

[60]Straus, MA and Paschall MJ. 2009. *Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts*. Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 18(5): 459-83.

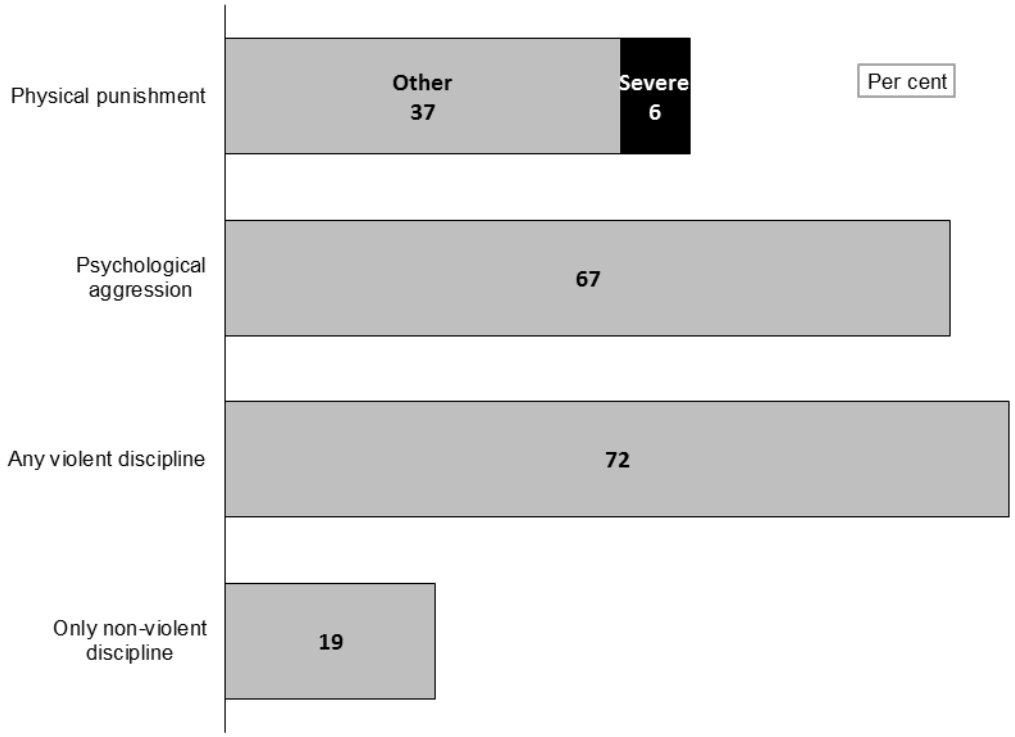
Erickson, MF and Egeland, B. 1987. *A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment*. School Psychology Review 16: 156-68.

Schneider, MW et al. 2005. *Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?*. Child Abuse & Neglect 29(5): 513–32.

In the 2014 MES, 72 percent of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological aggression or physical punishment by household members during the past month. For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting caregivers' motivation to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 67 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 43 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) are overall less common: six percent of children were subjected to severe punishment.

Male children were subjected to physical discipline (45 percent) slightly more than female children (41 percent). Differentials with respect to many of the background variables were relatively small. Children living in rural areas, and those living in the poorest households were equally likely to experience at least one violent psychological or physical punishment.

Figure CP.2: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Malawi, 2014



While violent methods are extremely common forms of discipline, Table CP.6 shows that only six percent of respondents believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. There are differentials across background variables of respondents. Overall, respondents with low educational attainment and those residing in poorer households are slightly more likely to find physical punishment necessary in disciplining children. In terms of the respondent's relationship to the child, six percent of mothers believe in necessity of physical punishment compared to four percent of fathers and six percent among other adult household members.

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Malawi, 2014

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	5.5	19,346
Sex		
Male	4.2	5,652
Female	6.1	13,694
Region		
Northern	10.2	2,217
Central	5.6	7,666
Southern	4.4	9,463
Area		
Urban	3.7	2,489
Rural	5.8	16,857
Age		
<25	4.8	3,108
25-39	5.2	9,446
40-59	5.9	4,744
60+	7.5	2,048
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	5.9	10,209
Father	4.3	4,285
Other	5.8	4,852
Respondent's education		
None	6.8	3,343
Primary	5.5	12,281
Secondary	4.5	3,327
Higher	3.6	359
Missing/DK	(8.8)	24
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	6.3	4,228
Second	5.2	4,094
Middle	5.5	3,879
Fourth	6.3	3,647
Richest	4.2	3,499

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Early Marriage and Polygyny

Marriage[61] before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world, parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in anticipation that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty[62]. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. The demand for this young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples[63].

The percentage of women married at before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7. Among women age 15-49 years, about one in ten (10 percent) were married before age 15 and, among women age 20-49 years, about one in two (50 percent) women were married before age 18.

About one in four (28 percent) young women age 15-19 years is currently married. The proportion of currently married young women ranges from 24 percent in the Central Region to 33 percent in the Southern Region. Young women in rural area are more likely to be currently married than their urban counterparts. The percentage of currently married young women declines with increase in education and wealth index of a household. The percentage of women in a polygynous union is also provided in Table CP.7. Among all women age 15-49 years who are in union, 14 percent are in polygynous union. Women in Northern Region are more likely to be in polygynous union than their counterparts in Southern and Central regions. Women in the rural area are three times more likely to be in polygynous union than urban women (15 percent rural area versus five percent urban area). The correlation between education level and polygyny is strong (from 19 percent for women with no education to less than 1 percent for women with higher education). In contrast, the variation in polygyny across wealth groups is actually very small (from 17 percent in poorest quintile to 14 percent in fourth quintile).

[61] All references to marriage in this chapter include marital union as well.

[62] Bajracharya, A ND Amin, S. 2010. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. Population Council.
Godha, D et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

[63] Clark, S et al. 2006. *Protecting young women from HIV/AIDS: the case against child and adolescent marriage. International Family Planning Perspectives* 32(2): 79-88.
Raj, A et al. 2009. *Prevalence of child marriage and its effect on fertility and fertility-control outcomes of young women in India: a cross-sectional, observational study*. The Lancet 373(9678): 1883–9.

Table CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Malawi, 2014

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	10.3	24,230	12.1	49.9	19,078	28.4	5,152	13.8	16,176
Region									
Northern	9.2	2,800	10.8	51.8	2,214	27.0	586	17.8	1,928
Central	6.2	9,769	7.3	43.6	7,651	23.5	2,118	14.5	6,588
Southern	13.9	11,660	16.4	54.8	9,213	33.0	2,447	12.1	7,660
Area									
Urban	5.4	3,995	6.5	33.6	3,166	21.3	830	5.1	2,432
Rural	11.2	20,235	13.2	53.2	15,913	29.7	4,322	15.3	13,744
Age									
15-19	3.5	5,152	na	na	na	28.4	5,152	4.1	1,234
20-24	8.9	4,582	8.9	46.3	4,582	na	na	7.6	3,268
25-29	12.2	4,278	12.2	50.1	4,278	na	na	11.8	3,526
30-34	11.3	3,985	11.3	50.7	3,985	na	na	17.2	3,286
35-39	14.7	2,853	14.7	50.9	2,853	na	na	18.5	2,336
40-44	15.0	1,933	15.0	53.1	1,933	na	na	22.2	1,452
45-49	15.0	1,448	15.0	52.7	1,448	na	na	18.0	1,075
Education									
None	22.4	2,795	23.2	60.9	2,647	61.7	148	19.3	2,203
Primary	11.0	15,914	13.0	58.6	12,316	32.5	3,598	14.5	11,030
Secondary	1.9	5,012	2.4	18.5	3,657	14.4	1,355	7.6	2,684
Higher	0.7	502	0.7	4.9	455	7.1	47	0.4	257
Missing/DK	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	4	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	14.2	4,599	16.8	57.4	3,610	40.3	989	16.5	2,900
Second	11.9	4,696	14.0	57.4	3,741	33.8	955	15.6	3,312
Middle	11.7	4,656	13.5	54.8	3,684	28.5	972	15.4	3,289
Fourth	9.8	4,632	11.7	50.9	3,603	25.3	1,028	14.1	3,145
Richest	4.8	5,648	5.7	32.8	4,441	16.9	1,207	8.0	3,530

[1] MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15

[2] MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18

[3] MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[4] MICS indicator 8.7 – Polygyny

na: not applicable

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The percentage of men married before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7M. Among men age 15-49 years, about two percent were married before age 15 and, among men age 20-49 years, about nine percent were married before age 18.

About three percent of young men age 15-19 years is currently married. This proportion does not vary between urban (two percent) and rural (three percent), but is negatively related to the level of education and wealth quintile. The proportion of currently married young men ranges from one percent in the Central Region to four percent in the Southern Region.

The percentage of men in a polygynous union is also provided in Table CP.7M. Among all men age 15-49 years who are in union, eight percent are in polygynous union. Men in the Northern Region are more likely to be in polygynous union than their counterparts in the Southern and Central regions. Rural men are twice more likely to be in polygynous union than their urban counterparts (nine percent and four percent, respectively). As education level increases, the proportion of men in polygynous union reduces.

Table CP.7M: Early marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Malawi, 2014

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	1.5	6,842	1.9	9.1	5,188	2.6	1,654	8.3	3,928
Region									
Northern	0.5	840	0.7	3.9	617	1.9	223	11.9	457
Central	0.8	2,770	1.0	7.8	2,152	0.7	618	8.2	1,624
Southern	2.4	3,232	3.0	11.5	2,419	4.2	813	7.4	1,847
Area									
Urban	0.7	1,335	0.9	6.2	1,043	1.7	292	3.9	677
Rural	1.7	5,507	2.2	9.8	4,145	2.8	1,362	9.2	3,251
Age									
15-19	0.3	1,654	Na	na	na	2.6	1,654	(2.3)	36
20-24	0.6	1,177	0.6	6.4	1,177	na	na	1.5	445
25-29	2.4	1,080	2.4	9.4	1,080	na	na	2.4	789
30-34	3.0	1,057	3.0	10.0	1,057	na	na	8.7	906
35-39	1.9	829	1.9	10.8	829	na	na	11.1	771
40-44	1.5	609	1.5	7.8	609	na	na	12.7	565
45-49	2.3	436	2.3	11.8	436	na	na	14.8	416
Education									
None	3.7	340	3.6	12.7	320	8.9	20	12.1	272
Primary	2.0	4,021	2.7	11.9	2,841	2.6	1,180	9.6	2,322
Secondary	0.5	2,196	0.6	5.2	1,746	2.3	451	5.9	1,176
Higher	0.4	274	0.5	1.2	271	0.0	3	0.0	152
Missing/DK	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	1	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.2	1,039	2.6	11.5	762	7.1	278	8.8	595
Second	2.2	1,240	2.9	11.7	932	2.2	308	8.6	790
Middle	1.4	1,238	1.8	9.4	952	1.2	286	7.7	764
Fourth	1.1	1,461	1.5	9.0	1,104	2.1	357	11.6	812
Richest	1.1	1,864	1.4	6.0	1,438	1.4	426	5.3	967

[1] MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15[M]

[2] MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18[M]

[3] MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union[M]

[4] MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny[M]

na: not applicable

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Tables CP.8 and CP8.M present respectively the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups. Figure CP.3 shows the results of early marriage among women. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18, by different age groups, allow for trends to be observed in early marriage over time. Data show that the prevalence of the proportion of women married or in union by age 15 and 18 has gradually declined over time: 53 percent of women age 45-49 years were first married/in union by age 18 compared with 46 percent of women age 20-24 years. The corresponding percentages for men are 12 percent for age 45-49 and six percent for age 20-24. The results also show that 15 percent of women age 45-49 were first married/in union before age 15 compared with nine percent of women age 20-24. Men age 45-49 were more likely to have married before age 15 than men age 20-24 (two percent for men age 45-49 versus less than one percent for men age 20-24). In both rural and urban areas, older men and women (45-49) are more likely to be married before ages 15 and 18 than their younger counterparts (20-24).

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Malawi, 2014

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	5.4	3,995	33.6	3,166	11.2	20,235	53.2	15,913	10.3	24,230	49.9	19,078
Age												
15-19	1.5	830	na	na	3.9	4,322	na	na	3.5	5,152	na	na
20-24	3.7	827	28.5	827	10.0	3,755	50.2	3 755	8.9	4,582	46.3	4,582
25-29	6.6	786	33.8	786	13.4	3,492	53.8	3 492	12.2	4,278	50.1	4,278
30-34	6.0	693	34.8	693	12.4	3,291	54.1	3 291	11.3	3,985	50.7	3,985
35-39	9.2	460	37.7	460	15.8	2,393	53.4	2 393	14.7	2,853	50.9	2,853
40-44	12.7	232	37.3	232	15.3	1,701	55.3	1 701	15.0	1,933	53.1	1,933
45-49	5.0	168	36.5	168	16.3	1,281	54.8	1 281	15.0	1,448	52.7	1,448

na: not applicable

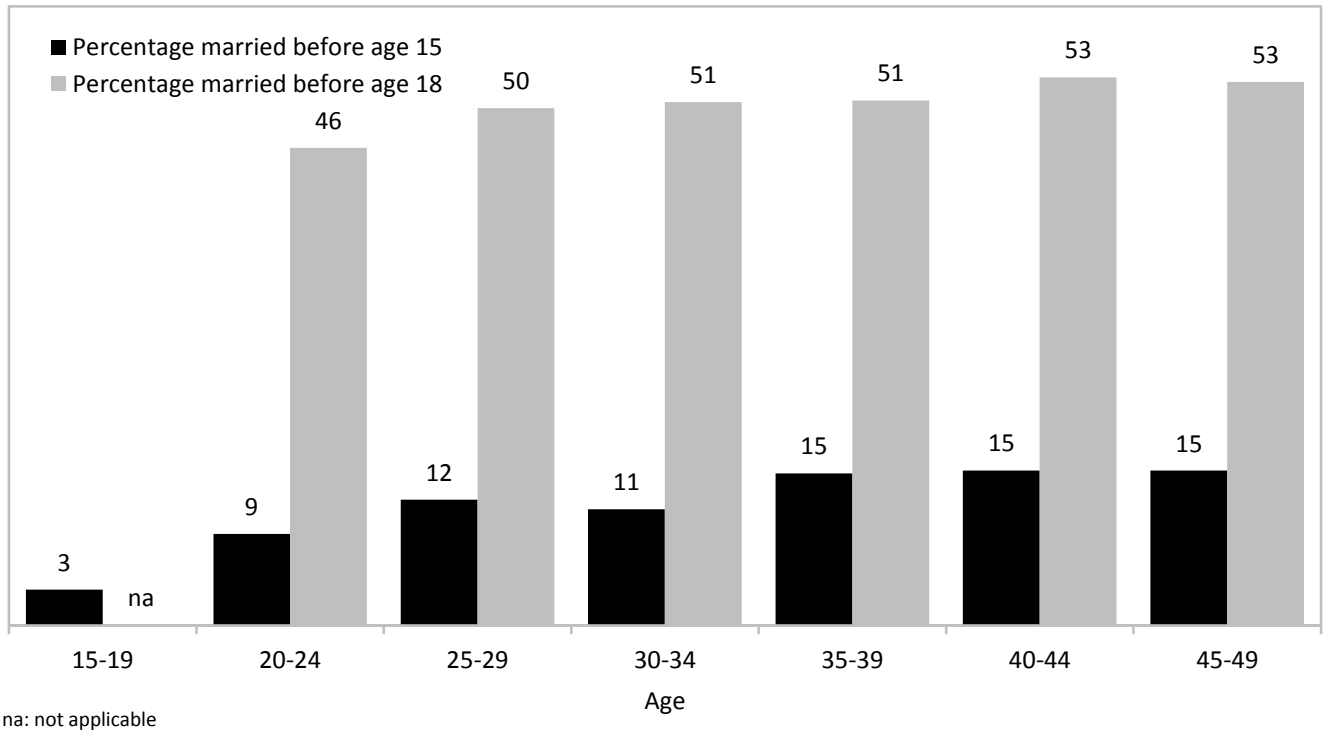
Table CP.8M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Malawi, 2014

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.7	1,335	6.2	1,043	1.7	5,507	9.8	4,145	1.5	6,842	9.1	5,188
Age												
15-19	0.0	292	na	na	0.3	1,362	na	na	0.3	1,654	na	na
20-24	1.4	241	5.0	241	0.3	936	6.8	936	0.6	1,177	6.4	1,177
25-29	1.4	257	5.9	257	2.8	822	10.5	822	2.4	1,080	9.4	1,080
30-34	0.2	196	5.2	196	3.6	861	11.1	861	3.0	1,057	10.0	1,057
35-39	0.4	178	6.7	178	2.3	652	12.0	652	1.9	829	10.8	829
40-44	0.4	113	2.5	113	1.8	496	9.0	496	1.5	609	7.8	609
45-49	1.7	58	22.6	58	2.4	378	10.2	378	2.3	436	11.8	436

na: not applicable

Figure CP.3: Early marriage among women, Malawi, 2014



na: not applicable

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. The practice of young women getting married to older men can contribute to the spread of sexually transmitted infection (STIs) including HIV because older men are more likely to have been exposed to these diseases. Using preventive measures such as negotiating for safer sex is more difficult when the age difference is large.

The MES 2014 asked young married women age 15-24 years whether the man they were married to was younger, about same age, or older than they are. If older, they were asked if they thought the he was less than 10 years older or 10 or more years older. Table CP.9 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that there are some important spousal age differences in Malawi. Among currently married/in union women age 20-24 years, about one in ten (10 percent) are married/in union with a man who is older by ten years or more. About one in thirteen women age 15-19 years is currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more (eight percent). Northern Region has the highest percentage of young women in both ages 15-19 and 20-24 years who are married to men 10 or more years older than they are compared to the Central and Southern Regions. The percentage of young women age 15-19 years married to men ten or more years older than they are is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (eight percent rural versus six percent urban). In contrast, young women age 20-24 years in urban areas are more likely to be married to men ten or more years older than their rural counterparts.

Table CP.9: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:							Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
Total	1.0	58.4	31.0	7.8	1.8	100.0	1 234	2.7	53.1	32.3	10.4	1.5	100.0	3 268
Region														
Northern	2.2	47.4	39.0	10.7	0.7	100.0	136	1.3	49.6	35.0	11.6	2.5	100.0	370
Central	0.9	62.0	27.0	9.3	0.8	100.0	427	3.2	55.3	30.9	9.6	1.0	100.0	1 321
Southern	0.9	58.3	31.9	6.2	2.6	100.0	671	2.5	52.1	32.8	10.9	1.6	100.0	1 577
Area														
Urban	0.0	40.3	52.1	5.6	2.1	100.0	157	2.3	43.8	39.2	13.6	1.0	100.0	455
Rural	1.2	61.0	27.9	8.1	1.7	100.0	1 077	2.7	54.6	31.2	9.9	1.6	100.0	2 813
Age														
15-19	1.0	58.4	31.0	7.8	1.8	100.0	1 234	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	53.1	32.3	10.4	1.5	100.0	3 268
Education														
None	1.5	51.2	42.2	1.7	3.4	100.0	75	2.1	50.3	26.8	19.5	1.3	100.0	203
Primary	1.1	58.9	29.4	8.8	1.7	100.0	999	2.6	52.8	33.0	9.8	1.8	100.0	2 361
Secondary	0.4	58.5	35.2	4.6	1.3	100.0	155	3.3	55.2	31.5	9.6	0.4	100.0	663
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(0.0)	(49.3)	(31.9)	(18.8)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.0	65.4	27.0	4.6	2.0	100.0	328	4.0	56.0	28.5	9.9	1.6	100.0	724
Second	0.7	62.9	27.5	7.0	1.8	100.0	283	3.0	59.4	29.8	6.8	1.1	100.0	757
Middle	2.3	56.5	32.8	7.3	1.1	100.0	228	2.6	52.9	31.7	11.0	1.9	100.0	684
Fourth	1.0	58.8	29.1	8.9	2.2	100.0	224	2.8	50.0	34.5	10.7	2.0	100.0	486
Richest	0.0	39.6	44.5	14.4	1.5	100.0	171	0.7	44.7	38.8	14.8	1.0	100.0	617

[1] MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

[2] MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

na: not applicable

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

Domestic violence remains one of the serious problems facing human rights in Malawi. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS, 2011-2016) recognizes that good governance and inclusive growth hinges on respect for human rights. Domestic violence is detrimental where one sex is not capable of expressing ideas or contributing to development due to oppression for fear of being beaten or mistreated in other ways. The MGDS therefore sets aside some strategies to curb this problem which include strengthening legal protection and equitable treatment for marginalized populations, women and children as well as enhancing human rights awareness and education.

The 2014 MES assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.13 for women and in Table CP.13M for men. Overall, 13 percent of women in the 2014 MES feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations. Women who justify a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children or refuses sex with her husband (seven percent each), or if she demonstrates her autonomy, exemplified by going out without telling her husband or arguing with him (four and five percent, respectively). Around five percent of women believe that wife-beating is justified if she burns the food. Justification in any of the five situations is more present among those living in poorest households and less educated.

Results (CP.13) show that rural women are more likely to believe that wife-beating can be justified for any of the five reasons (14 percent) as compared to urban women (nine percent). This can be attributed to values and beliefs embedded in Malawian culture specifically of the rural setting according to which women are supposed to be subordinate and submissive to their husbands. With respect to education levels the highly educated women are less likely to justify wife-beating. In addition, education has the potential to contribute to woman's sense of self-worth and also exposes her to other viewpoints which makes her less submissive and less tolerant to domestic violence.

Table CP.13M shows that men are less likely to justify wife-beating than women. Overall, eight percent of men justifies wife-beating for any of the five reasons, as compared to 13 percent of women. Four percent of men justify wife-beating if a wife neglects children, four percent agree if she argues with the husband or refuses sex, and two percent agree if she goes out without telling him. Men living in the poorest households are much more likely to agree with one of the reasons than men living in the richest households. The percentage of men approving of at least one reason is highest in the Northern Region (11 percent) and lowest in the Southern Region (seven percent).

Table CP.13: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	4.0	6.7	5.2	6.7	4.6	12.9	24,230
Region							
Northern	5.3	6.9	4.0	6.0	3.6	11.0	2,800
Central	3.7	6.7	5.2	7.2	4.2	12.2	9,769
Southern	3.9	6.6	5.5	6.5	5.3	13.9	11,660
Area							
Urban	2.7	5.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	9.1	3,995
Rural	4.3	7.0	5.6	7.5	5.0	13.6	20,235
Age							
15-19	5.2	9.2	7.2	7.6	6.7	15.8	5,152
20-24	3.8	7.3	5.2	7.3	5.0	14.1	4,582
25-29	3.3	6.4	4.9	6.5	4.1	12.1	4,278
30-34	4.2	6.0	4.2	5.8	4.6	11.7	3,985
35-39	4.4	5.2	5.7	7.9	3.8	13.1	2,853
40-44	3.0	4.9	3.8	5.4	2.5	9.7	1,933
45-49	2.4	3.3	3.0	4.6	2.4	8.0	1,448
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	4.0	6.4	4.9	6.6	4.4	12.6	16,176
Formerly married/in union	3.5	5.7	5.5	7.5	4.1	12.2	3,231
Never married/in union	4.5	8.3	6.2	6.6	5.8	14.3	4,817
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education							
None	4.3	6.0	5.6	7.5	5.0	14.3	2,795
Primary	4.5	7.3	5.9	7.7	5.3	14.1	15,914
Secondary	2.7	5.5	3.4	3.6	2.7	9.2	5,012
Higher	0.4	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.9	3.1	502
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.4	7.0	6.3	8.2	5.1	14.4	4,599
Second	4.7	7.9	6.3	8.0	5.7	15.0	4,696
Middle	4.4	7.4	6.2	7.4	5.0	13.7	4,656
Fourth	4.2	6.4	5.0	6.6	5.0	12.5	4,632
Richest	2.7	5.0	3.0	4.0	2.8	9.5	5,648

[1] MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.13M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	2.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	1.7	8.0	6,842
Region							
Northern	5.6	5.8	6.8	6.2	4.3	11.3	840
Central	2.0	3.3	3.5	4.8	1.8	7.9	2,770
Southern	1.8	3.4	3.0	2.7	0.9	7.3	3,232
Area							
Urban	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.2	0.7	9.6	1,335
Rural	2.2	3.5	3.4	3.9	1.9	7.7	5,507
Age							
15-19	5.2	7.8	7.2	7.0	3.9	15.3	1,654
20-24	1.6	2.7	3.5	4.4	1.8	7.5	1,177
25-29	1.6	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.1	6.4	1,080
30-34	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	0.8	6.3	1,057
35-39	0.8	2.7	1.8	2.4	0.7	4.8	829
40-44	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.7	0.5	3.7	609
45-49	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.2	2.5	436
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	0.7	4.7	3,928
Formerly married/in union	1.7	3.0	5.7	6.3	2.3	9.2	247
Never married/in union	3.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	3.1	12.9	2,666
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education							
None	1.7	2.3	1.5	4.8	0.9	7.0	340
Primary	2.5	4.0	3.7	4.2	2.0	8.6	4,021
Secondary	1.7	2.8	3.8	3.4	1.3	6.9	2,196
Higher	4.8	6.9	3.9	3.7	.7	10.3	274
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.2	3.3	4.2	4.8	2.2	9.4	1,039
Second	2.1	3.7	3.4	3.7	1.8	7.4	1,240
Middle	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	1.8	8.2	1,238
Fourth	2.1	3.7	3.4	3.6	1.7	7.9	1,461
Richest	2.3	3.8	3.8	4.1	1.2	7.7	1,864

[1] MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence[M]

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Children's Living Arrangements

The CRC recognizes that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding". Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households where they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table CP.14 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. About 59 percent of children ages 0-17 years in the 2014 MES live with both their parents, 22 percent live with mothers only and two percent live with fathers only. Eleven percent of children live with neither of their

biological parents while both of them are alive. Seventeen percent live with mothers only while the biological father is alive.

Very few children have lost one or both parents. Two percent of children have only their mother alive and two percent of children have only their father alive.

As expected, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and slightly more likely than younger children to have lost one or both parents. Table CP.14 also shows that the percentage of children living with both parents is the highest in the richest wealth quintile (62 percent) and lowest in the poorest quintile (48 percent). Twenty-six percent of children in the poorest households live with their mother only while their father is alive. The corresponding proportion of such children in the richest quintile is 12 percent.

There are no differences between urban and rural areas in terms of orphanhood and only small differences among the regions.

Table CP.14: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Malawi, 2014

		Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only						
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead [2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	58.7	1.6	2.3	10.7	2.1	16.9	5.2	1.5	0.4	0.7	100.0	16.7	11.6	65,166
Sex														
Male	59.5	1.5	2.1	9.6	2.0	17.1	5.3	1.7	0.5	0.7	100.0	15.2	11.5	32,728
Female	57.8	1.7	2.5	11.9	2.1	16.6	5.0	1.3	0.4	0.8	100.0	18.1	11.7	32,438
Region														
Northern	58.5	1.5	3.0	16.4	1.8	11.1	3.8	2.7	0.5	0.7	100.0	22.8	10.6	7,923
Central	63.9	1.2	1.6	9.3	1.4	15.8	4.2	1.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	13.6	9.0	25,392
Southern	54.5	1.9	2.7	10.4	2.6	19.1	6.3	1.2	0.4	0.9	100.0	17.6	14.0	31,851
Area														
Urban	61.9	1.2	3.0	10.5	1.7	13.0	4.9	2.3	0.6	0.9	100.0	16.5	11.6	7,795
Rural	58.2	1.7	2.2	10.7	2.1	17.4	5.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	100.0	16.7	11.6	57,371
Age														
0-4	71.2	0.6	0.5	4.0	0.3	20.3	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	5.4	3.8	19,258
5-9	59.4	1.4	1.9	11.8	1.5	17.0	4.5	1.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	16.6	9.8	20,737
10-14	50.0	2.4	3.4	14.8	3.5	14.6	7.3	2.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	24.2	17.5	18,222
15-17	44.3	2.9	5.3	15.4	4.8	12.7	9.4	2.0	1.1	2.1	100.0	28.4	23.5	6,950
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	48.1	1.8	2.3	9.6	2.3	25.9	8.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	100.0	16.0	15.0	13,697
Second	60.7	1.5	2.0	8.7	2.2	17.1	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	14.4	11.7	13,545
Middle	61.8	1.5	1.8	10.3	1.9	16.0	4.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	15.6	10.0	13,358
Fourth	61.2	1.7	2.4	12.6	2.0	12.7	4.5	1.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	18.7	11.1	13,010
Richest	62.3	1.6	3.0	12.7	1.7	11.5	2.8	2.9	0.7	0.8	100.0	19.0	9.9	11,555

[1] MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

The 2014 MES included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children.

Besides presenting simple prevalence rates, the results of the 2014 MES presented in Table CP.15 will greatly help fill the data gap on the topic of migration. The results show that four percent of children age 0-17 have one or both parents living abroad. There are notable differences between groups of children, as the percentage of at least one parent abroad is much higher in Northern Region (eight percent) and among children in the richest households (five percent).

Table CP.15: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Malawi, 2014

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:						
	With at least one parent living abroad						
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad	With neither parent living abroad	Total	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	0.3	3.0	0.5	96.2	100.0	3.8	65,166
Sex							
Male	0.3	3.2	0.4	96.1	100.0	3.9	32,728
Female	0.3	2.8	0.5	96.4	100.0	3.6	32,438
Region							
Northern	0.8	5.4	1.4	92.4	100.0	7.6	7,923
Central	0.2	1.9	0.2	97.8	100.0	2.2	25,392
Southern	0.3	3.3	0.4	95.9	100.0	4.1	31,851
Area							
Urban	0.8	3.3	0.4	95.5	100.0	4.5	7,795
Rural	0.3	2.9	0.5	96.3	100.0	3.7	57,371
Age group							
0-4	0.1	3.4	0.2	96.2	100.0	3.8	19,258
5-9	0.4	3.1	0.6	96.0	100.0	4.0	20,737
10-14	0.5	2.9	0.7	96.0	100.0	4.0	18,222
15-17	0.3	1.9	0.3	97.5	100.0	2.5	6,950
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.1	2.2	0.2	97.4	100.0	2.6	13,697
Second	0.1	2.8	0.2	96.9	100.0	3.1	13,545
Middle	0.2	3.1	0.4	96.3	100.0	3.7	13,358
Fourth	0.5	3.3	0.9	95.4	100.0	4.6	13,010
Richest	0.8	3.6	0.7	94.9	100.0	5.1	11,555

[1] MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

XII. HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour

The first case of AIDS was diagnosed in Malawi in 1985 and as of 2012 approximately 1,100,000 Malawians were reportedly living with HIV and AIDS[64]. This increase in incidences however had been linked with poverty, low literacy levels, high rates of casual and transactional unprotected sex, low level of male and female condom use, cultural and religious norms. In line with that, the Malawi Government established the National AIDS Control Programme (which was replaced by National AIDS Commission in 2001) to guide HIV programmes and interventions in Malawi.

In coordination with various donors and development partners, the Malawi government has succeeded in scaling-up HIV prevention, promoting care and strengthening support for people living with HIV/AIDS in the country. Efforts taken by these key-players include provision of HIV and AIDS-related knowledge, promotion of safe sexual behaviour, promotion of up-take of HIV test and eradication of HIV stigma and discrimination in the general population. This chapter, therefore, provides a platform for assessing these efforts and more importantly, facilitate monitoring and evaluation of HIV response systems in the country.

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. HIV module was administered to women and men 15-49 years of age. Please note that the questions in this module often refer to “the AIDS virus”. This terminology is used strictly as a method of data collection to aid respondents, preferred over the correct terminology of “HIV” that is used here in reporting the results, where appropriate.

[64] Malawi Government. 2014. *Global AIDS Response Progress Report: Malawi Progress report for 2013*. http://unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/MWI_narrative_report_2014.pdf

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Malawi, 2014

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	99.0	87.2	70.0	64.9	83.7	81.5	89.9	90.4	64.7	45.0	24,230
Region											
Northern	99.3	88.8	66.4	61.2	74.0	82.0	91.9	87.1	58.8	39.7	2,800
Central	99.2	86.3	69.3	63.8	83.2	82.0	90.7	92.8	65.1	44.3	9,769
Southern	98.8	87.5	71.5	66.6	86.4	81.0	88.8	89.2	65.9	46.8	11,660
Area											
Urban	99.5	89.6	67.0	63.6	91.2	88.5	94.1	94.9	78.7	51.8	3,995
Rural	98.9	86.7	70.6	65.1	82.2	80.1	89.1	89.5	62.0	43.7	20,235
Age											
15-24[1]	98.7	85.3	69.6	63.7	81.6	82.8	89.6	90.1	64.5	44.2	9,733
15-19	98.1	83.2	68.3	61.8	78.5	83.2	88.8	88.8	140 62.9	42.8	5,152
20-24	99.5	87.7	71.0	65.8	85.0	82.3	90.5	91.5	66.2	45.9	4,582
25-29	99.5	89.1	72.1	67.6	86.8	83.9	92.1	91.9	69.3	48.8	4,278
30-39	99.1	88.5	71.0	66.1	85.5	80.1	89.9	90.5	64.5	45.7	6,837
40-49	98.8	87.5	66.8	62.4	82.1	77.6	88.4	89.1	60.3	41.0	3,382
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	99.1	88.0	70.9	66.0	84.6	80.4	89.7	90.5	64.1	45.2	19,407
Never married/in union	98.6	84.1	66.5	60.5	79.9	86.0	91.1	89.8	67.4	44.2	4,817
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education											
None	97.2	83.2	63.9	58.8	76.2	73.3	84.8	83.7	52.2	35.1	2,795
Primary	99.0	87.1	70.4	65.0	82.5	79.8	88.7	89.8	61.6	43.1	15,914
Secondary	99.9	89.3	72.2	67.3	90.0	89.8	96.2	95.3	78.9	54.7	5,012
Higher	100.0	93.0	71.4	69.1	98.3	98.6	96.0	96.8	93.2	63.9	502
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7

[1]MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women) - continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Malawi, 2014

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	99.0	87.2	70.0	64.9	83.7	81.5	89.9	90.4	64.7	45.0	24,230
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	98.0	83.9	69.7	63.4	78.4	77.6	85.3	86.5	55.8	39.0	4,599
Second	98.9	86.3	71.4	65.8	81.7	78.1	88.5	89.5	60.1	42.9	4,696
Middle	99.1	87.3	71.1	65.5	82.9	79.7	89.2	89.5	61.8	43.7	4,656
Fourth	99.2	87.5	70.6	65.6	84.4	82.6	91.2	91.3	66.3	46.3	4,632
Richest	99.6	90.3	67.8	64.3	89.7	88.1	94.5	94.3	76.9	51.7	5,648
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	98.8	86.0	69.2	63.9	82.5	80.7	89.9	91.9	63.5	43.5	7,763
Tumbuka	99.7	89.2	63.3	58.7	74.9	85.8	93.7	88.6	61.7	39.9	2,197
Lomwe	99.5	88.9	74.3	69.2	88.6	81.3	90.8	91.2	67.8	49.3	4,599
Tonga	97.9	88.0	73.4	68.0	83.1	74.7	86.5	88.7	60.7	42.5	462
Yao	98.7	84.4	65.4	59.9	80.9	82.3	87.2	88.0	61.9	40.0	3,518
Sena	97.8	86.9	73.5	67.9	89.2	77.2	87.5	81.5	66.3	48.8	1,014
Nkhonde	99.5	84.9	72.2	65.3	80.8	82.2	86.1	93.8	63.7	45.3	213
Ngoni	99.3	88.5	72.5	67.8	85.3	83.6	91.5	93.4	69.0	49.6	2,864
Other	98.6	89.3	73.6	69.2	88.1	78.8	88.3	88.7	65.1	48.0	1,545
Missing	100.0	87.8	62.1	57.4	70.9	83.2	96.9	87.6	58.8	40.9	54
Religion											
Catholic	99.5	87.8	71.8	66.4	84.7	83.0	91.1	92.0	67.3	47.8	4,344
CCAP	99.4	88.5	69.7	64.7	86.1	84.1	93.6	92.5	70.1	48.8	3,838
Anglican	100.0	87.8	68.4	65.3	86.6	87.0	93.9	90.3	73.3	51.4	493
Seventh Day Adventist	99.1	88.4	72.0	68.5	89.3	84.1	91.2	90.9	72.4	51.0	1,459
Other Christian	99.1	87.8	70.7	65.8	83.8	80.0	89.4	89.8	63.3	44.2	9,588
Muslim	98.6	84.4	66.8	60.7	79.9	80.9	86.4	87.2	59.4	39.1	3,302
No religion	96.5	82.8	67.7	60.4	74.1	75.6	85.8	91.1	52.0	36.1	1,084
Other religion	91.1	78.3	57.8	55.5	67.8	75.6	73.0	86.5	47.4	31.2	121

[1]MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Malawi, 2014

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of men age 15-49
Total	99.4	89.1	76.7	70.9	91.5	81.4	92.1	94.6	71.9	53.3	6,842
Region											
Northern	99.6	88.7	73.4	67.3	80.4	82.3	91.0	92.9	65.1	48.0	840
Central	99.6	90.5	76.4	71.7	93.3	80.1	91.5	95.3	71.6	54.0	2,770
Southern	99.2	88.1	77.8	71.2	92.8	82.3	93.0	94.4	73.9	54.2	3,232
Area											
Urban	99.9	92.3	73.5	69.3	95.6	89.5	94.9	97.5	83.4	59.5	1,335
Rural	99.3	88.4	77.5	71.3	90.5	79.5	91.5	93.9	69.2	51.8	5,507
Age											
15-24[1]	98.9	87.7	75.7	69.1	89.0	80.9	91.8	93.9	70.2	51.1	2,831
15-19	98.3	86.6	74.3	67.2	86.9	81.1	90.5	93.3	69.5	50.0	1,654
20-24	99.6	89.3	77.6	71.8	92.0	80.6	93.7	94.8	71.2	52.7	1,177
25-29	99.9	89.1	76.9	71.5	92.8	82.4	92.7	95.2	73.4	54.6	1,080
30-39	99.8	90.9	78.7	73.8	93.5	83.3	92.3	95.7	74.4	57.1	1,886
40-49	99.7	89.8	75.4	70.0	93.4	78.5	92.0	93.6	70.5	51.2	1,045
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	99.9	90.2	77.7	72.3	93.3	80.8	92.7	95.2	72.2	54.1	4,175
Never married/in union	98.7	87.4	75.2	68.7	88.7	82.3	91.2	93.6	71.4	52.1	2,666
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education											
None	97.5	83.3	75.5	66.9	84.5	62.7	80.4	87.5	44.7	35.6	340
Primary	99.2	88.0	77.3	71.3	89.7	76.6	90.0	93.4	65.8	49.3	4,021
Secondary	100.0	91.3	76.2	71.0	95.2	90.8	97.1	97.5	84.4	61.7	2,196
Higher	100.0	95.1	71.5	68.6	96.1	99.2	98.6	97.3	93.9	65.5	274
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11

[1]MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men) - continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of men age 15-49
Total	99.4	89.1	76.7	70.9	91.5	81.4	92.1	94.6	71.9	53.3	6,842
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	98.0	85.8	73.1	67.2	86.0	75.2	87.4	91.9	62.4	46.5	1,039
Second	99.4	84.8	78.2	69.5	91.9	79.2	92.4	94.7	70.1	50.7	1,240
Middle	99.7	90.8	79.7	74.2	92.8	78.4	90.2	93.7	68.2	52.5	1,238
Fourth	99.6	89.6	78.5	73.4	91.5	79.7	93.8	94.2	71.2	54.2	1,461
Richest	99.9	92.4	74.3	69.8	93.4	89.7	94.6	96.8	81.5	58.8	1,864
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	99.4	90.0	76.1	71.3	92.6	79.2	90.8	94.6	70.2	53.0	2,207
Tumbuka	99.7	89.3	71.9	65.7	81.1	81.1	92.8	93.0	65.4	47.6	615
Lomwe	99.7	88.7	78.2	71.2	95.2	84.8	93.9	95.3	78.4	56.5	1,280
Tonga	100.0	91.2	83.8	78.0	91.8	83.1	96.0	93.6	73.5	58.0	120
Yao	98.6	89.1	79.9	73.7	90.6	80.3	91.0	93.7	70.4	54.3	947
Sena	98.7	83.9	75.0	68.2	89.3	87.1	88.5	93.0	73.1	54.7	281
Nkhonde	99.3	94.1	83.0	80.3	89.6	84.6	90.2	94.4	76.4	66.9	68
Ngoni	99.9	88.6	72.9	67.5	93.3	79.1	93.8	95.9	71.0	49.1	840
Other	99.2	88.8	80.2	73.9	89.6	84.8	93.2	95.3	73.6	55.3	475
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Religion											
Catholic	99.7	88.6	76.4	70.3	93.2	81.9	94.1	96.3	74.5	53.5	1,287
CCAP	99.9	91.4	76.2	71.6	91.2	85.0	91.3	94.8	73.8	55.9	1,162
Anglican	100.0	95.7	82.8	81.1	93.3	88.4	97.2	95.2	81.8	65.5	128
Seventh Day Adventist	99.6	91.4	72.8	69.5	92.8	91.6	94.2	96.0	81.3	57.1	401
Other Christian	99.2	88.3	75.8	69.2	90.9	78.7	91.2	93.8	68.8	50.6	2,632
Muslim	98.5	89.4	81.0	75.9	89.4	80.3	91.1	93.0	70.4	55.0	899
No religion	100.0	84.1	78.2	70.4	94.6	76.2	92.5	95.4	68.9	52.2	311
Other religion	(100.0)	(80.7)	(63.9)	(54.9)	(88.1)	(90.0)	(96.2)	(98.5)	(77.0)	(45.3)	22

[1]MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

One indicator which is both an MDG indicator and the Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR; formerly UNGASS) indicator is the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of contracting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the 2014 MES all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables HA.1 and HA.1M.

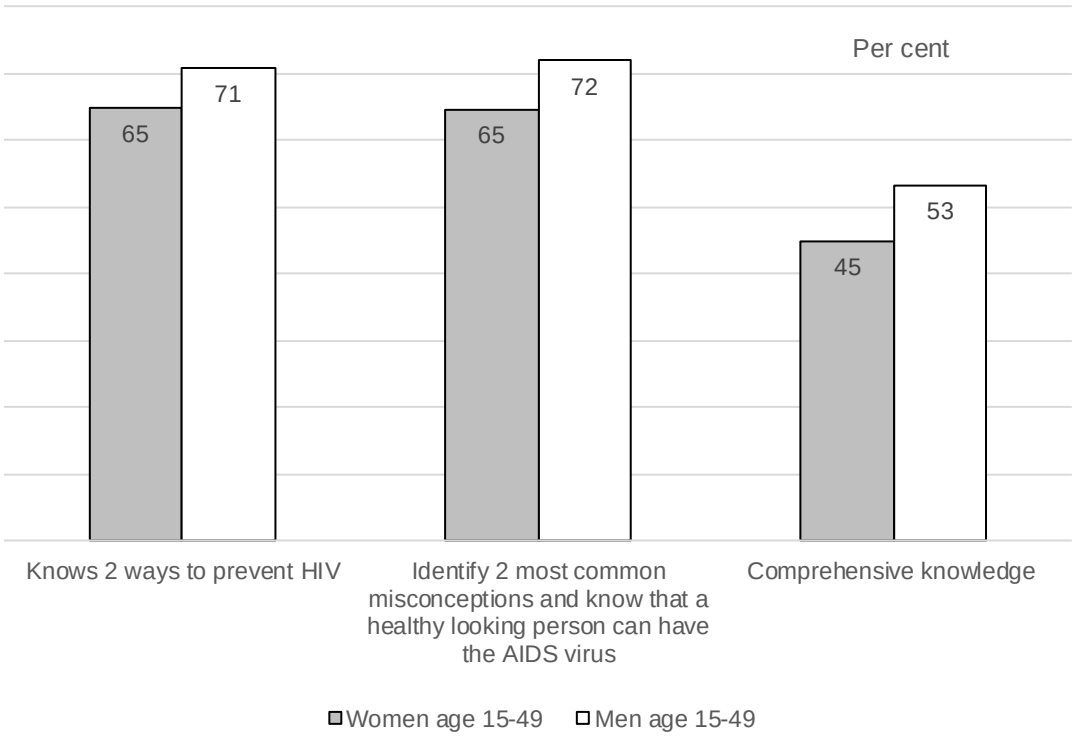
In Malawi, the knowledge of HIV and AIDS by men and women is almost universal (99 percent). However, the percentage of men and women that know both of the main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 65 percent for women and 71 percent for men. Further, about 87 percent of women and 89 percent of men know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 70 percent of women and 77 percent of men know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission.

Tables HA.1 and HA.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Malawi, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and supernatural means. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV. Overall, 65 percent of women and 72 percent of men reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive.

About 82 percent of women and 81 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 90 percent of women and 92 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, while 84 percent of women and 92 percent of men know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive. Further, the results in Tables HA.1 and HA.1M show that the percentage of both women and men who reject the two most common misperceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive is much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas (79 percent for urban women and 83 percent for urban men, compared to 62 percent for rural women and 69 percent for rural men).

Figure HA.1 show that more males (71 percent) than females (65 percent) know two ways to prevent HIV infection.

Figure HA.1: Women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Malawi, 2014



People who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include those who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is fairly low although there are differences by area. Overall, 45 percent of women and 53 percent of men were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was slightly higher in urban than in rural areas (52 percent and 60 percent, respectively). As expected, the percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge increases with their education level. Observably, a similar increasing trend in comprehensive knowledge of HIV is reflected by increase in wealth index quintile for both women and men. Comprehensive knowledge increases from 39 percent to 52 percent and 47 percent to 59 percent among women and men age 15-49, respectively.

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:						
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49
Total	74.9	83.5	89.3	93.0	68.4	6.0	24,230
Region							
Northern	70.8	86.4	90.8	94.4	64.8	4.9	2,800
Central	74.5	82.1	89.4	92.7	68.0	6.4	9,769
Southern	76.2	84.0	88.8	92.9	69.6	5.8	11,660
Area							
Urban	78.0	88.4	91.4	95.1	72.8	4.5	3,995
Rural	74.3	82.5	88.9	92.6	67.5	6.3	20,235
Age group							
15-24[1]	73.3	79.1	88.0	91.7	65.3	7.1	9,733
15-19	70.4	74.8	84.8	89.2	60.9	8.9	5,152
20-24	76.5	84.0	91.6	94.4	70.2	5.1	4,582
25-29	77.5	87.7	91.9	95.0	72.6	4.5	4,278
30-39	76.2	86.9	90.3	94.0	70.9	5.1	6,837
40-49	73.4	83.9	87.8	92.5	66.9	6.4	3,382
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	76.2	85.3	90.4	94.1	70.2	5.0	19,407
Never married/in union	69.4	76.4	84.8	88.9	61.3	9.7	4,817
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education							
None	70.2	77.4	83.7	87.6	63.9	9.6	2,795
Primary	74.7	82.2	88.9	92.7	67.5	6.3	15,914
Secondary	78.2	90.0	93.3	96.5	73.4	3.4	5,012
Higher	74.7	95.5	94.9	98.3	72.4	1.7	502
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	71.9	78.4	86.9	90.5	64.4	7.5	4,599
Second	74.1	80.6	87.8	91.6	66.6	7.3	4,696
Middle	76.2	83.0	89.1	92.6	69.7	6.5	4,656
Fourth	74.9	85.5	90.1	94.0	68.7	5.1	4,632
Richest	76.9	89.0	92.1	95.8	71.8	3.9	5,648
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	73.4	80.9	88.5	91.7	67.0	7.1	7,763
Tumbuka	71.7	87.9	92.4	95.8	66.0	3.9	2,197
Lomwe	77.5	85.8	89.9	94.1	71.2	5.3	4,599
Tonga	70.5	86.4	90.7	94.9	63.5	3.0	462
Yao	77.9	82.8	89.1	92.8	70.9	5.9	3,518
Sena	69.2	79.5	87.8	92.5	60.9	5.3	1,014
Nkhonde	71.6	83.7	87.0	92.6	63.8	6.9	213
Ngoni	77.7	86.1	90.3	93.8	72.0	5.5	2,864
Other	72.3	81.8	86.7	91.6	64.8	7.0	1,545
Missing	74.0	92.9	89.7	96.8	71.9	3.2	54
Religion							
Catholic	76.2	83.5	89.7	93.4	68.9	6.1	4,344
CCAP	76.4	87.5	90.4	94.6	70.9	4.8	3,838
Anglican	74.8	81.5	91.3	94.5	66.6	5.5	493
Seventh Day Adventist	74.8	87.9	89.8	93.8	70.7	5.3	1,459
Other Christian	73.9	82.7	89.1	92.9	67.2	6.2	9,588
Muslim	77.6	83.1	89.3	92.8	71.3	5.9	3,302
No religion	66.9	74.9	85.1	88.4	59.0	8.1	1,084
Other religion	58.1	65.5	77.1	79.2	48.2	11.8	121

[1] MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	71.3	81.2	86.1	93.7	61.2	5.7	6,842
Region							
Northern	62.2	80.2	82.8	91.9	53.2	7.7	840
Central	72.4	81.0	85.5	93.3	62.6	6.2	2,770
Southern	72.7	81.6	87.6	94.4	62.1	4.8	3,232
Area							
Urban	77.6	86.0	87.7	95.9	68.3	4.1	1,335
Rural	69.8	80.0	85.8	93.1	59.5	6.1	5,507
Age group							
15-24[1]	69.2	76.3	84.9	92.1	57.9	6.8	2,831
15-19	68.6	73.8	82.4	90.2	56.2	8.1	1,654
20-24	70.0	79.8	88.3	94.8	60.2	4.8	1,177
25-29	72.5	84.3	87.7	95.6	62.4	4.3	1,080
30-39	73.4	85.7	86.5	94.9	64.8	4.9	1,886
40-49	71.8	83.2	87.5	93.7	62.8	6.0	1,045
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	73.2	84.3	87.3	94.9	63.9	5.0	4,175
Never married/in union	68.3	76.3	84.4	91.8	57.0	6.9	2,666
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education							
None	63.4	74.9	77.4	87.1	56.2	10.5	340
Primary	69.8	76.3	83.8	91.9	57.6	7.4	4,021
Secondary	74.0	89.5	91.2	97.6	67.0	2.4	2,196
Higher	79.6	93.1	90.2	97.1	73.5	2.9	274
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	68.0	72.0	82.4	88.8	56.6	9.3	1,039
Second	72.6	81.6	85.7	92.7	63.2	6.7	1,240
Middle	70.6	80.3	86.5	93.9	59.7	5.8	1,238
Fourth	69.2	81.7	86.9	95.2	59.4	4.4	1,461
Richest	74.4	86.2	87.7	95.7	65.0	4.2	1,864
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	71.7	81.3	85.2	93.1	62.2	6.4	2,207
Tumbuka	65.7	80.0	83.3	92.3	55.1	7.5	615
Lomwe	76.0	84.2	90.2	96.5	65.6	3.2	1,280
Tonga	69.8	81.8	87.8	94.9	61.4	5.1	120
Yao	65.7	75.5	81.1	89.7	54.2	8.9	947
Sena	75.8	80.0	88.3	92.1	66.2	6.6	281
Nkhonde	71.0	85.8	92.0	96.3	66.8	2.9	68
Ngoni	72.4	84.5	87.7	95.8	62.1	4.0	840
Other	71.2	79.4	88.0	94.8	61.6	4.4	475
Missing	67.3	99.1	99.1	100.0	67.3	0.0	10
Religion							
Catholic	71.9	84.1	87.5	95.0	62.9	4.8	1,287
CCAP	73.9	85.0	89.4	96.0	65.4	3.9	1,162
Anglican	73.2	83.7	93.4	98.2	62.6	1.8	128
Seventh Day Adventist	75.8	86.7	88.3	94.6	67.6	4.9	401
Other Christian	71.7	79.7	86.0	93.8	60.4	5.4	2,632
Muslim	65.1	75.4	80.2	89.3	53.1	9.1	899
No religion	65.8	76.8	81.8	87.7	61.3	12.3	311
Other religion	(89.2)	(74.3)	(71.4)	(100.0)	(48.8)	(0.0)	22

[1] MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV[M]

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.2 and HA.2M. Overall, 93 percent of women and 94 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women and men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 68 percent and 61 percent, respectively, while approximately 6 percent of women as well as men did not know of any specific way. Across the regions, with regard to knowledge of all the three means of HIV transmission from mother-to-child, Southern and Central Regions had higher proportions among women (70 percent and 68 percent, respectively) than the Northern Region (65 percent). The impact of education on the knowledge levels is also clear. A higher percent of women with no education (10 percent) do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child compared with women with secondary education (3 percent) or higher (2 percent). This percentage is also higher for women who have never been married or in union (10 percent) than for women who have ever been married or in union (5 percent). Similar patterns are also observed for men.

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are considered low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for a family member with AIDS in own home; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV-positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV-positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is HIV-positive.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	97.6	86.8	86.8	20.3	99.8	13.5	23,987
Region							
Northern	98.7	92.0	91.3	10.9	99.8	7.3	2,780
Central	97.0	85.1	85.9	25.3	99.8	16.0	9,689
Southern	97.8	86.9	86.5	18.4	99.8	12.8	11,517
Area							
Urban	98.5	94.5	94.4	18.0	99.9	15.3	3,976
Rural	97.4	85.3	85.3	20.8	99.8	13.1	20,011
Age							
15-24	96.3	83.8	84.8	19.7	99.8	11.1	9,610
15-19	95.5	80.9	83.5	20.4	99.7	10.2	5,052
20-24	97.3	87.1	86.2	19.1	99.8	12.0	4,558
25-29	98.5	90.2	89.9	19.7	99.9	15.3	4,256
30-39	98.3	89.1	88.6	20.7	99.8	15.1	6,778
40-49	98.6	86.2	85.5	22.0	99.8	14.7	3,343
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	98.0	87.5	86.9	20.5	99.8	13.9	19,233
Never married/in union	95.9	83.9	86.4	19.7	99.6	11.5	4,748
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education							
None	96.4	77.9	77.4	20.4	99.6	9.6	2,717
Primary	97.2	84.8	85.2	20.9	99.8	12.8	15,757
Secondary	99.2	96.7	96.1	18.8	99.9	17.1	5,005
Higher	98.6	97.4	98.1	18.7	100.0	17.8	502
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	95.6	78.5	79.4	22.4	99.4	11.1	4,506
Second	97.2	82.6	82.8	21.9	99.8	12.6	4,645
Middle	97.3	86.0	85.8	20.3	99.8	13.1	4,616
Fourth	98.4	90.1	89.7	18.7	99.9	14.0	4,593
Richest	99.0	94.8	94.7	18.6	100.0	15.9	5,627

[1] **MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV**

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

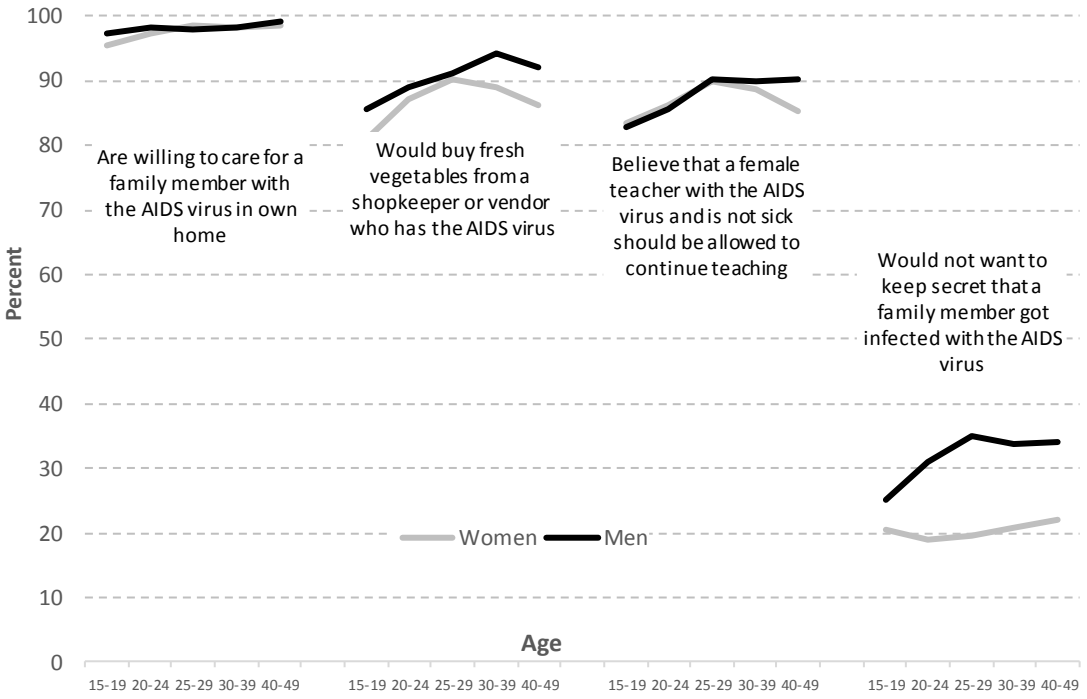
Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	98.1	90.5	87.6	31.4	99.8	24.9	6,802
Region							
Northern	97.3	90.5	90.2	27.0	99.6	20.5	837
Central	98.0	89.2	85.9	32.6	99.8	25.3	2,758
Southern	98.4	91.5	88.4	31.5	99.8	25.8	3,208
Area							
Urban	97.8	95.7	93.0	31.6	100.0	26.4	1,334
Rural	98.2	89.2	86.3	31.3	99.8	24.6	5,469
Age							
15-24	97.7	87.0	84.0	27.5	99.8	19.6	2,799
15-19	97.3	85.6	83.0	25.0	99.7	16.2	1,627
20-24	98.3	89.0	85.5	30.9	99.9	24.2	1,172
25-29	98.0	91.3	90.4	35.0	99.9	29.4	1,079
30-39	98.2	94.1	90.0	33.7	99.8	28.2	1,883
40-49	99.3	92.2	90.3	34.0	99.8	29.0	1,042
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	98.5	92.4	89.5	33.9	99.8	28.3	4,170
Never married/in union	97.5	87.5	84.7	27.4	99.8	19.6	2,631
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education							
None	96.0	83.4	80.7	33.5	99.2	22.4	332
Primary	97.8	87.2	83.8	31.2	99.8	22.8	3,989
Secondary	98.9	96.9	94.9	31.6	99.9	29.4	2,196
Higher	98.9	94.7	93.4	29.5	100.0	22.8	274
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	97.6	82.3	82.5	32.4	99.5	24.0	1,019
Second	98.6	88.6	84.1	30.8	99.8	23.1	1,233
Middle	98.0	91.1	86.9	33.2	99.7	26.4	1,234
Fourth	98.6	90.3	88.8	30.6	99.9	24.9	1,454
Richest	97.8	95.9	92.4	30.7	100.0	25.8	1,862

[1] MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV[M]

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Malawi, 2014



Tables HA.3 and HA.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV. In Malawi, almost every woman and man who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement associated with HIV stigmatisation and/or discrimination. The most common accepting attitude among women and men is willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home (98% percent for both). In general more educated individuals have more accepting attitudes than the ones with lower education.

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	94.7	82.9	80.6	44.2	43.3	24,230
Region						
Northern	95.6	84.7	82.4	50.8	49.8	2,800
Central	94.2	80.7	78.7	41.0	40.1	9,769
Southern	94.8	84.2	81.6	45.3	44.3	11,660
Area						
Urban	96.3	85.5	83.8	48.2	47.5	3,995
Rural	94.3	82.4	79.9	43.4	42.4	20,235
Age						
15-24	90.3	69.2	66.9	42.7	41.6	9,733
15-19	84.3	49.7	47.8	33.3	32.2	5,152
20-24	97.1	91.2	88.4	53.2	52.1	4,582
25-29	98.4	96.4	93.9	52.1	51.5	4,278
30-39	97.5	93.7	91.4	46.6	45.7	6,837
40-49	96.7	83.1	80.9	33.6	32.7	3,382
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	97.1	90.9	88.5	50.1	49.1	18,512
15-24[3]	95.8	87.5	84.6	55.8	54.5	6,064
15-19	92.7	76.4	73.3	54.9	53.0	2,192
20-24	97.5	93.9	91.1	56.3	55.3	3,872
25-49	97.7	92.6	90.4	47.4	46.6	12,448
Sexually inactive	86.9	56.8	54.9	24.9	24.2	5,718
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	97.3	92.4	89.8	48.5	47.5	19,407
Never married/in union	83.9	44.3	43.1	26.7	26.1	4,817
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education						
None	93.5	83.3	80.5	39.6	38.5	2,795
Primary	93.9	82.3	79.7	43.6	42.6	15,914
Secondary	97.4	83.7	82.3	47.6	47.0	5,012
Higher	99.6	90.8	89.3	55.0	54.5	502
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	92.9	82.1	79.1	42.4	41.3	4,599
Second	93.1	82.8	80.2	44.1	43.2	4,696
Middle	95.0	83.0	80.6	43.9	42.9	4,656
Fourth	95.6	83.0	80.6	44.4	43.4	4,632
Richest	96.3	83.3	81.9	45.7	45.1	5,648

[1] MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV

[2] MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[3] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who:					
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Number of men age 15-49
Total	95.2	68.6	67.2	40.9	40.0	6,842
Region						
Northern	96.0	73.6	72.2	48.0	46.8	840
Central	95.2	65.4	63.8	40.2	39.2	2,770
Southern	95.0	70.1	68.8	39.6	38.8	3,232
Area						
Urban	97.1	71.8	71.1	47.7	47.1	1,335
Rural	94.8	67.8	66.3	39.2	38.2	5,507
Age						
15-24	90.9	53.6	52.2	35.1	34.2	2,831
15-19	86.8	39.6	38.2	25.9	24.8	1,654
20-24	96.7	73.4	72.0	48.1	47.5	1,177
25-29	98.3	82.1	80.6	53.1	52.1	1,080
30-39	98.0	78.6	77.7	43.0	42.4	1,886
40-49	98.5	77.3	74.9	40.0	38.5	1,045
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	97.7	76.6	75.0	45.7	44.7	5,392
15-24[3]	95.7	67.9	66.1	46.0	44.8	1,555
15-19	92.5	52.8	50.8	36.5	34.7	616
20-24	97.8	77.9	76.2	52.2	51.4	939
25-49	98.6	80.0	78.6	45.6	44.7	3,838
Sexually inactive	85.8	39.1	38.3	22.8	22.3	1,450
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	98.8	80.7	79.3	46.4	45.5	4,175
Never married/in union	89.7	49.7	48.3	32.2	31.3	2,666
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education						
None	93.8	68.6	66.6	35.8	35.5	340
Primary	92.9	62.2	60.7	35.8	34.8	4,021
Secondary	99.0	79.0	77.9	50.2	49.3	2,196
Higher	100.0	79.2	78.4	47.1	46.3	274
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	91.7	64.0	61.9	36.4	35.2	1,039
Second	95.2	66.3	64.4	35.2	34.2	1,240
Middle	95.6	68.3	66.7	41.9	40.8	1,238
Fourth	95.1	68.4	67.2	40.4	39.6	1,461
Richest	97.1	73.2	72.4	46.8	46.1	1,864

[1] MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.5 - Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]

[3] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables HA.4 and HA.4M. Among men, 95 percent know where to be tested, while 69 percent have actually been tested. Equally, 95 percent of women age 15-49 know where to get tested, with approximately 83 percent having ever been tested for HIV infection. Eighty-one percent of women and 67 percent of men know the result of their most recent test. Tables HA.4 and HA.4M further show that 44 percent of women age 15-49 years and 41 percent of men age 15-49 years have been tested within the last 12 months, and of these 43 percent of women and 40 percent of men know the result.

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	96.1	88.7	91.9	91.2	85.5	7,490
Region						
Northern	97.9	94.0	94.9	94.5	92.5	839
Central	96.3	88.9	93.5	92.8	86.7	2,957
Southern	95.4	87.3	90.0	89.1	83.1	3,695
Area						
Urban	97.2	91.6	92.6	92.3	88.8	889
Rural	95.9	88.3	91.8	91.0	85.1	6,602
Age						
15-24	96.6	86.9	92.4	91.6	84.4	3,096
15-19	97.2	84.5	92.6	91.5	82.4	1,002
20-24	96.3	88.0	92.3	91.6	85.3	2,094
25-29	95.8	89.9	91.8	91.0	86.1	1,881
30-39	96.4	90.7	92.2	91.6	87.3	2,147
40-49	90.9	85.1	86.7	86.0	82.4	367
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	96.0	88.6	91.9	91.1	85.4	7,207
Never married/in union	96.1	90.1	92.9	92.9	88.2	281
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Education						
None	94.8	83.0	87.3	85.8	78.0	872
Primary	95.8	88.1	91.8	91.0	85.1	5,318
Secondary	97.8	94.5	95.9	95.7	92.2	1,203
Higher	99.8	96.2	94.1	94.1	92.7	96
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	94.8	86.1	90.5	89.4	82.4	1,853
Second	96.8	87.6	92.0	91.0	84.0	1,676
Middle	96.3	89.0	92.8	92.2	86.4	1,556
Fourth	96.0	89.8	92.1	91.6	87.5	1,242
Richest	96.7	92.5	92.7	92.5	89.5	1,163

[1] MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care

[2] MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.5.

Ninety-six percent of the women age 15—49 with a live birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a health care professional for the last pregnancy and 89 percent received HIV counselling during antenatal care. Observably, 91 percent of the women were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results. The percentages for the three regions are: 89, 93 and 95 for Southern, Central and Northern Regions, respectively. There was no much difference in the percentage of women who were offered HIV test and actually tested by area of residence (92 percent in urban and 91 percent in rural areas).

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV. A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection.

Table HA.6: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]					
Total	87.9	76.4	0.9	24,230	1.7	21,306	35.4	224
Region								
Northern	85.9	74.2	0.6	2,800	1.5	2,406	(31.7)	17
Central	86.2	76.6	0.7	9,769	1.7	8,420	43.3	65
Southern	89.9	76.8	1.2	11,660	1.9	10,480	32.2	142
Area								
Urban	85.5	73.5	1.4	3,995	1.8	3,418	(49.9)	54
Rural	88.4	77.0	0.8	20,235	1.7	17,888	30.7	169
Age								
15-24	70.5	62.3	1.1	9,733	1.6	6,865	37.5	111
15-19	50.0	42.6	1.2	5,152	1.5	2,576	38.3	61
20-24	93.6	84.5	1.1	4,582	1.6	4,289	36.5	50
25-29	99.2	89.4	1.1	4,278	1.8	4,244	(29.0)	46
30-39	99.7	87.9	0.8	6,837	1.8	6,816	37.5	53
40-49	100.0	77.3	0.4	3,382	1.9	3,381	(*)	13
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	88.7	0.8	19,407	1.8	19,407	27.3	163
Never married/in union	39.3	26.8	1.2	4,817	1.6	1,893	58.2	60
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	1
Education								
None	98.6	83.6	1.0	2,795	1.9	2,757	38.6	27
Primary	88.6	78.1	0.9	15,914	1.7	14,094	30.8	148
Secondary	80.4	67.9	0.8	5,012	1.6	4,030	39.2	39
Higher	84.1	69.6	1.9	502	1.8	422	(*)	9
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	91.2	76.4	1.3	4,599	1.8	4,194	22.7	58
Second	89.2	78.6	0.8	4,696	1.7	4,187	(21.0)	36
Middle	89.2	78.8	0.8	4,656	1.7	4,152	(51.7)	35
Fourth	87.7	76.3	1.0	4,632	1.7	4,061	33.0	47
Richest	83.4	72.7	0.8	5,648	1.7	4,713	52.4	47

[1] MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships

[2] MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.6M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who:							
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	85.5	78.8	10.7	6,842	3.7	5,853	35.4	731
Region								
Northern	79.0	73.6	11.8	840	3.4	664	46.5	99
Central	84.6	78.0	10.0	2,770	3.8	2,344	33.8	277
Southern	88.0	80.9	11.0	3,232	3.8	2,846	33.5	355
Area								
Urban	87.0	78.7	9.9	1,335	3.9	1,162	46.0	132
Rural	85.2	78.8	10.9	5,507	3.7	4,692	33.0	598
Age								
15-24	66.7	54.9	9.0	2,831	3.0	1,887	52.6	254
15-19	50.9	37.2	7.1	1,654	2.7	842	49.1	117
20-24	88.8	79.8	11.6	1,177	3.3	1,045	55.5	137
25-29	97.6	92.3	12.5	1,080	3.5	1,053	40.3	135
30-39	99.3	97.0	11.9	1,886	4.0	1,873	25.8	224
40-49	99.5	96.9	11.3	1,045	4.8	1,039	10.9	118
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.3	11.4	4,175	4.0	4,175	20.6	474
Never married/in union	62.9	48.3	9.6	2,666	3.2	1,677	62.8	256
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	0
Education								
None	94.5	91.7	12.3	340	4.0	321	(12.0)	42
Primary	82.7	77.0	10.7	4,021	3.8	3,327	29.5	431
Secondary	88.0	79.3	10.6	2,196	3.7	1,933	46.6	232
Higher	95.6	85.3	9.2	274	3.8	262	(*)	25
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	3.0	10	0.0	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	85.8	78.9	12.8	1,039	3.8	891	27.3	133
Second	85.0	79.3	9.7	1,240	3.7	1,055	26.6	120
Middle	87.2	81.8	10.7	1,238	3.6	1,080	32.6	132
Fourth	83.9	76.9	10.7	1,461	3.8	,1225	40.9	156
Richest	86.0	78.0	10.2	1,864	3.8	1,602	44.0	190

[1] MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships[M]

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

As shown in Tables HA.6 and HA.6M, 76 percent of the women and 79 percent of men 15-49 years reported to have had sex in the last 12 months. About one percent of women and 11 percent of men 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Of those, only 35 percent of both women and men report using a condom when they had sex the last time. By area, of the women and men who had multiple sexual partners, 31 percent of rural women and 33 percent of rural men reported having used a condom, compared to 50 percent of urban women (estimate based on 25-49 unweighted cases) and 46 percent of urban men. As expected, fewer men and women in union or marriage used a condom when they had sex the last time (27 percent among women and 21 percent among men).

HIV Indicators for Young Women and Young Men

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years, thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The 2014 MES survey collected information from young men and women on HIV and AIDS related knowledge and sexual practices. Specifically, respondents were asked whether they know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to a child (transmission during pregnancy, during delivery and by breastfeeding), know a place where to get tested for HIV, have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result, and had sex in the last 12 months. A respondent has comprehensive HIV and AIDS knowledge if she/he knows that consistent condom use and limiting sex to one uninfected partner can help avoid HIV infection. Tables HA.7 and HA.7M summarize information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

Table HA.7: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	44.2	65.3	90.3	66.9	41.6	62.3	9,733	54.5	6,064	11.1	9,610
Region											
Northern	39.6	60.6	91.9	69.5	43.9	57.7	1,095	56.8	632	6.2	1,081
Central	42.7	63.7	88.5	61.6	37.5	59.4	3,947	51.6	2,346	12.4	3,899
Southern	46.6	67.7	91.5	70.8	44.5	65.8	4,691	56.2	3,086	11.1	4,630
Area											
Urban	50.1	71.8	94.0	71.3	47.2	56.2	1,656	61.4	931	12.9	1,652
Rural	43.0	63.9	89.6	66.0	40.5	63.6	8,077	53.2	5,133	10.7	7,958
Age											
15-19	42.8	60.9	84.3	47.8	32.2	42.6	5,152	53.0	2,192	10.2	5,052
15-17	42.5	58.7	77.5	31.3	20.4	24.8	2,915	45.6	724	9.7	2,849
18-19	43.1	63.8	93.2	69.3	47.6	65.6	2,237	56.7	1,468	10.8	2,203
20-24	45.9	70.2	97.1	88.4	52.1	84.5	4,582	55.3	3,872	12.0	4,558
20-22	45.1	68.0	96.4	85.8	51.6	82.3	2,905	54.8	2,391	11.2	2,885
23-24	47.3	73.9	98.2	92.9	53.1	88.3	1,677	56.1	1,481	13.5	1,673
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	44.6	69.3	96.7	89.7	55.7	94.1	5,194	56.9	4,890	10.8	5,140
Never married/in union	43.8	60.7	83.0	40.9	25.4	25.8	4,538	44.5	1,173	11.3	4,469
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education											
None	33.4	58.4	86.7	73.7	45.9	85.5	385	51.1	330	7.4	362
Primary	41.0	62.9	87.9	64.6	39.7	65.4	6,520	53.1	4,263	10.2	6,426
Secondary	52.5	71.5	96.1	70.6	44.3	52.0	2,636	57.9	1,370	13.7	2,630
Higher	64.0	75.4	100.0	80.8	60.9	53.7	187	75.4	101	11.2	187
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	38.9	60.3	89.1	67.8	39.8	71.6	1,926	49.5	1,380	9.6	1,877
Second	43.3	63.5	86.3	66.4	41.2	67.0	1,876	53.1	1,256	10.5	1,851
Middle	42.8	67.3	90.1	65.7	40.3	65.6	1,855	53.9	1,217	10.6	1,832
Fourth	44.9	64.6	91.9	65.8	42.7	57.9	1,756	57.6	1,017	11.2	1,737
Richest	50.0	69.9	93.5	68.5	43.6	51.4	2,320	59.6	1,193	13.0	2,313

[1] MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

[2] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[a] Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators.

(*) omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.7M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Total	51.1	57.9	90.9	52.2	34.2	54.9	2,831	44.8	1,555	19.6	2,799
Region											
Northern	43.1	48.6	92.3	53.6	35.6	45.6	365	54.7	166	17.0	362
Central	51.7	60.9	91.0	46.1	31.4	51.5	1,104	41.6	569	19.1	1,094
Southern	52.8	57.8	90.5	56.9	36.2	60.1	1,362	45.0	819	20.6	1,344
Area											
Urban	55.8	66.2	93.8	61.3	43.5	54.7	533	53.4	292	20.8	532
Rural	50.0	55.9	90.3	50.1	32.1	55.0	2,298	42.8	1,263	19.3	2,267
Age											
15-19	50.0	56.2	86.8	38.2	24.8	37.2	1,654	34.7	616	16.2	1,627
15-17	49.3	53.8	82.7	29.4	19.5	26.7	1,020	31.7	273	13.6	997
18-19	51.0	60.0	93.4	52.3	33.4	54.2	634	37.0	344	20.4	630
20-24	52.7	60.2	96.7	72.0	47.5	79.8	1,177	51.4	939	24.2	1,172
20-22	53.1	61.2	96.0	68.5	46.0	74.7	771	52.5	576	22.3	768
23-24	52.1	58.2	98.2	78.8	50.2	89.4	406	49.7	363	27.6	405
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	47.4	60.8	98.6	81.6	53.1	99.0	518	53.0	513	25.6	517
Never married/in union	52.0	57.2	89.2	45.7	30.0	45.0	2,313	40.7	1,042	18.2	2,281
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1		(*)	(*)	1
Education											
None	28.1	62.4	83.7	50.5	26.6	79.1	69	(29.6)	55	17.2	65
Primary	47.1	52.6	87.0	42.3	27.1	52.4	1,764	37.3	924	17.4	1,736
Secondary	59.4	66.8	98.3	69.4	46.8	56.9	932	58.2	530	24.2	932
Higher	66.0	67.9	100.0	75.7	54.3	(69.6)	65	(57.3)	45	(12.3)	65
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	77.0	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	47.5	53.0	86.2	46.6	30.4	61.8	473	41.2	292	23.1	456
Second	48.0	56.2	91.4	46.4	29.0	52.8	511	35.7	270	19.5	506
Middle	54.7	56.1	90.5	52.5	35.6	61.1	515	44.7	314	16.5	511
Fourth	51.9	58.9	91.4	52.0	31.8	49.8	591	44.9	294	18.0	585
Richest	52.4	62.5	93.5	59.8	41.3	51.7	742	53.9	384	20.7	741

[1] MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]

[a] Refer to Table HA.3M for the four indicators.

(*) omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Forty-four percent of young women have comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS compared with 51 percent of young men. Knowledge that an infected mother can transmit HIV to a child during pregnancy, during delivery and by breastfeeding is higher among young women than among young men (65 percent women versus 58 percent men). About 90 percent of both men and women know about a place where to get an HIV test. The percentage of respondents who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test is higher in young women (67 percent) than in young men (52 percent). Similarly, the percentage of young women who has been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and knows the result is higher than the percentage of young men who has been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and knows the result (42 percent young women versus 34 percent young men).

Results of comprehensive knowledge according to background characteristics show that the Southern Region has the highest percentage of both young women (47 percent) and men (53 percent) with comprehensive knowledge compared with their counterparts in the Central Region (43 percent for women and 52 percent for men) and in the Northern Region (40 percent for women and 43 percent for men). Comprehensive knowledge is higher among young men and women residing in urban areas compared to young men and women in rural areas. Level of comprehensive knowledge is positively related to education and wealth quintile of the household population. Results by marital status indicate that comprehensive knowledge is slightly higher among unmarried young men than their married counterparts (52 percent unmarried versus 47 percent married) while for young women the results show no marked differences between married and unmarried young women.

Tables HA.8 and HA.8M present key sexual behaviour indicators for young women and men. Overall, 71 percent of young women and 67 percent of young men reported ever having sex, while 15 percent and 18 percent, respectively, had sex before age 15. Further, 1 percent of young women and 9 percent of young men had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Fewer women (38 percent) than men (53 percent) reported using a condom the last time they had sex. On the other hand, 14 percent of the young women and 39 percent of the young men who had sex in the last 12 months reported that it involved a non-marital non-cohabiting partner; of those, 57 percent of women and 70 percent of men used a condom during the last sexual intercourse. About 9 percent of women age 15-24 years had sex with a man 10 or more years older than them in the last 12 months.

Table HA.8: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	14.7	70.5	1.1	9,733	63.2	4,538	8.9	14.0	6,064	57.2	1,367	37.5	111
Region													
Northern	10.4	65.0	0.7	1,095	72.9	525	11.9	9.8	632	67.7	108	(*)	8
Central	11.1	66.3	0.9	3,947	66.9	1,987	8.6	13.0	2,346	59.4	515	(51.8)	35
Southern	18.7	75.4	1.5	4,691	57.0	2,026	8.5	15.9	3,086	54.2	744	32.4	68
Area													
Urban	11.6	66.5	1.6	1,656	57.3	969	8.9	18.6	931	70.0	308	(*)	27
Rural	15.3	71.4	1.0	8,077	64.8	3,570	8.9	13.1	5,133	53.5	1,059	33.5	85
Age													
15-19	13.1	50.0	1.2	5,152	69.8	3,690	5.8	17.1	2,192	54.2	881	38.3	61
15-17	12.8	30.9	0.8	2,915	76.3	2,638	2.4	16.4	724	56.3	477	54.8	22
18-19	13.4	74.9	1.7	2,237	53.4	1,052	7.5	18.0	1,468	51.6	403	28.7	39
20-24	16.5	93.6	1.1	4,582	34.5	848	10.6	10.6	3,872	62.9	486	36.5	50
20-22	15.0	91.6	1.2	2,905	35.8	682	10.2	12.1	2,391	62.7	350	33.8	36
23-24	19.0	97.1	0.9	1,677	28.9	166	11.4	8.1	1,481	63.4	136	(*)	14
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	21.2	100.0	1.2	5,194	na	na	10.8	4.0	4,890	44.4	206	21.7	64
Never married/in union	7.2	36.8	1.1	4,538	63.2	4,538	1.0	25.6	1,173	59.5	1,161	58.5	48
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1		-	(*)	(*)	1		-		
Education													
None	28.9	91.4	1.4	385	53.8	61	17.7	7.6	330	(15.6)	29	(*)	5
Primary	18.1	72.4	1.2	6,520	68.3	2,639	9.2	11.6	4,263	49.2	757	35.7	78
Secondary	5.1	63.3	0.9	2,636	57.1	1,694	6.0	20.0	1,370	70.5	527	(41.3)	24
Higher	0.0	66.7	2.2	187	44.4	140	7.9	28.6	101	64.0	54	(*)	4
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	1		-		
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	19.3	79.0	1.5	1,926	62.0	652	8.1	11.8	1,380	50.8	228	(29.6)	28
Second	15.7	73.3	1.1	1,876	69.9	717	7.0	9.9	1,256	50.6	185	(*)	21
Middle	16.8	73.2	1.0	1,855	62.8	792	8.9	13.6	1,217	51.3	253	(*)	18
Fourth	14.4	67.9	1.1	1,756	60.2	936	10.0	17.8	1,017	53.7	312	(*)	20
Richest	8.6	61.1	1.0	2,320	62.5	1,442	10.8	16.7	1,193	71.0	388	(52.9)	24

[2] MICS indicator 9.9 - Young women who have never had sex
[3] MICS indicator 9.11 - Age-mixing among sexual partners
[4] MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners
[5] MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable
( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.8M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	18.2	66.7	9.0	2,831	40.8	2,313	39.0	1,555	69.9	1,105	52.6	254
Region												
Northern	7.0	53.3	6.1	365	54.3	314	33.4	166	80.5	122	(76.1)	22
Central	14.5	63.1	7.6	1,104	45.3	900	34.9	569	71.7	385	50.7	84
Southern	24.2	73.1	10.9	1,362	33.4	1,099	43.9	819	66.5	598	50.1	148
Area												
Urban	16.7	69.2	10.3	533	35.9	456	43.0	292	72.6	229	59.9	55
Rural	18.6	66.1	8.7	2,298	42.0	1,856	38.1	1,263	69.2	876	50.5	199
Age												
15-19	22.0	50.9	7.1	1,654	50.5	1,611	34.9	616	64.2	577	49.1	117
15-17	22.8	37.4	5.0	1,020	63.0	1,013	26.2	273	52.7	268	36.3	51
18-19	20.7	72.6	10.4	634	29.1	597	48.8	344	74.1	309	59.1	66
20-24	12.9	88.8	11.6	1,177	18.7	702	44.9	939	76.1	528	55.5	137
20-22	12.0	85.4	9.7	771	20.7	543	49.2	576	74.4	379	50.2	75
23-24	14.6	95.3	15.3	406	12.1	159	36.6	363	80.6	149	61.9	62
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	15.8	100.0	11.3	518	na	na	14.6	513	62.7	76	29.3	58
Never married/in union	18.8	59.2	8.5	2,313	40.8	2,313	44.5	1,042	70.4	1,029	59.5	196
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1		-	0.0			-		
Education												
None	22.9	83.2	10.7	69	(32.8)	35	(37.6)	55	(53.5)	26	(*)	7
Primary	20.6	61.7	9.4	1,764	47.0	1,438	36.4	924	64.4	641	45.5	165
Secondary	14.0	73.0	7.7	932	32.4	776	42.3	530	79.7	395	66.7	72
Higher	11.4	93.1	(14.7)	65	7.2	62	65.0	45	(71.0)	42	(*)	10
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1		
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	25.2	71.2	12.9	473	39.8	343	37.9	292	63.1	179	38.3	61
Second	19.0	64.6	6.6	511	46.2	391	32.3	270	64.8	165	(36.2)	34
Middle	17.5	70.4	8.7	515	38.0	402	40.7	314	71.3	210	56.4	45
Fourth	18.9	61.9	7.7	591	43.7	515	38.7	294	68.8	228	55.6	45
Richest	13.2	66.4	9.3	742	37.7	662	43.5	384	76.1	323	68.8	69

[1] MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young men[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.9 - Young men who have never had sex[M]

[3] MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners[M]

[4] MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners[M]

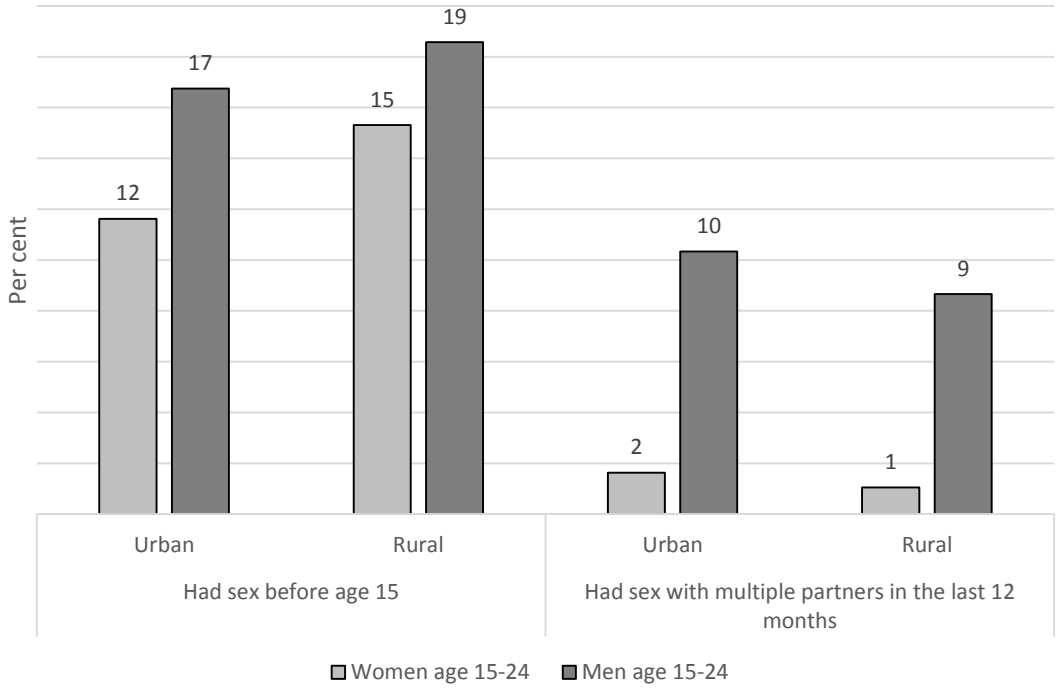
na: not applicable

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure HA.3 brings together two critical behaviours that are known to increase the risk of HIV infection, sex before age 15 and sex with multiple partners, by place of residence. Young people who initiate sex at an early age are more likely to be at a higher risk of contracting HIV than their counterparts who delay initiation of sexual activity. The figure shows that more young men than young women in both urban and rural areas had sexual intercourse before age 15. It also shows that more young men than young women had sex with multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months.

Figure HA.3: Sexual behavior that increases the risk of HIV infection, young people age 15-24, Malawi, 2014



Orphans

While the number of children orphaned due to AIDS has stabilized globally since 2009, efforts to mitigate the impact of AIDS on households, communities, and children continue to be intensified by national programmes and global partners. Children who are orphaned may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation when the parents are not available to assist them. Monitoring the variations in different outcomes for orphans and comparing them to their peers gives us a measure of how well communities and governments are responding to their needs. Please refer to Table CP.14 on page 203 for detailed information on living conditions of children and overall prevalence of orphanhood.

Table HA.9: School attendance of orphans and non-orphans

School attendance of children age 10-14 years by orphanhood, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children whose mother and father have died (orphans)	Percentage of children whose parents are still alive and who are living with at least one parent (non-orphans)	Number of children age 10-14 years	Percentage of children whose mother and father have died (orphans) and are attending school	Total number of orphan children age 10-14 years	Percentage of children whose parents are still alive, who are living with at least one parent (non-orphans), and who are attending school	Total number of non-orphan children age 10-14 years	Orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio[1]
Total	3.5	67.0	18,222	91.7	641	95.9	12,212	0.96
Sex								
Male	3.5	69.3	8,852	91.6	307	95.5	6,131	0.96
Female	3.6	64.9	9,370	91.8	334	96.3	6,081	0.95
Area								
Urban	3.0	67.0	2,189	99.2	65	99.4	1,467	1.00
Rural	3.6	67.0	16,033	90.8	576	95.5	10,745	0.95

[1] MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.4 - Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans

See Table CP.14 for further overall results related to children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Table HA.9 presents information on the orphanhood status of children age 10-14 years, and their school attendance. About 4 percent of children age 10-14 years in Malawi are orphans. Of those, about 92 percent are attending school, as compared with a 96 percent attendance amongst non-orphan children of the same age group who are living with at least one parent. This results in an orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio of 0.96 which suggests that orphans are not disadvantaged in relation to non-orphans. The ratio is similar for girls and boys, and for rural and urban areas.

Male circumcision

Evidence has shown that male circumcision (the complete removal of the foreskin of the penis) reduces the risk of heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men by approximately 60 percent[65] and is safe when performed by well-trained health professionals in properly equipped settings. In countries and regions with heterosexual epidemics and high HIV and low male circumcision prevalence, male circumcision is being included in comprehensive HIV prevention packages. Alone, male circumcision is only partially protective, however, when combined with HIV testing and counselling services, condoms, safer sexual practices and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, it is highly effective. It may already be performed for religious, medical, or cultural reasons and can be carried out at birth, during adolescence, or at other times during a man's life.

In Malawi, circumcision is commonly practiced by the Yao as part of their tradition and religion (Islam). The Malawi government has included and is actively promoting male medical circumcision as one of the strategies to prevent the further spread of HIV infection.

[65] See for example: Bailey, RC et al. 2007. *Male circumcision for HIV prevention in young men in Kisumu, Kenya: a randomised controlled trial*. The Lancet 369: 643–56.

Table HA.10: Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Malawi, 2014

	Percent circumcised[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Age at circumcision: During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
Total	27.5	6,842	0.3	1.3	26.0	44.5	17.9	3.5	4.9	1.6	100.0	1,879
Region												
Northern	5.5	840	4.1	5.8	16.3	12.6	22.1	10.4	25.0	3.6	100.0	46
Central	13.5	2,770	0.3	2.3	29.9	38.3	18.1	4.0	6.0	1.2	100.0	373
Southern	45.1	3,232	0.1	0.8	25.3	47.0	17.8	3.2	4.0	1.7	100.0	1,459
Area												
Urban	29.9	1,335	0.5	1.3	18.0	37.8	25.5	5.3	11.1	0.5	100.0	399
Rural	26.9	5,507	0.2	1.2	28.1	46.3	15.9	3.1	3.3	1.9	100.0	1,479
Age												
15-24	28.4	2,831	0.2	1.2	27.0	44.4	22.1	4.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	804
15-19	30.5	1,654	0.4	1.4	27.1	47.8	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	505
20-24	25.3	1,177	0.0	0.9	26.8	38.6	21.3	11.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	298
25-29	26.7	1,080	0.0	1.5	21.2	43.4	17.4	6.4	8.1	2.0	100.0	289
30-39	27.3	1,886	0.5	1.2	28.1	43.6	12.7	2.1	9.9	1.9	100.0	516
40-49	25.9	1,045	0.2	1.3	24.2	47.3	16.0	1.1	6.8	3.2	100.0	271
Education												
None	28.9	340	0.0	0.5	37.2	45.2	12.4	0.0	2.7	1.9	100.0	98
Primary	29.3	4,021	0.1	1.2	29.8	47.7	15.1	1.8	2.8	1.4	100.0	1,179
Secondary	25.2	2,196	0.5	0.9	16.1	40.0	26.2	6.9	8.3	1.0	100.0	554
Higher	16.6	274	(1.2)	(8.1)	(19.9)	(13.2)	(4.0)	(14.6)	(25.5)	(13.5)	100.0	45
Missing/DK	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	28.9	1,039	0.5	0.7	30.7	44.8	17.6	2.6	1.2	1.9	100.0	300
Second	27.2	1,240	0.0	1.3	27.0	50.9	15.5	0.9	1.8	2.6	100.0	338
Middle	28.7	1,238	0.0	1.3	28.4	47.2	14.0	3.8	4.7	0.6	100.0	356
Fourth	28.5	1,461	0.2	1.4	26.6	45.5	16.5	5.2	3.9	0.7	100.0	417
Richest	25.1	1,864	0.5	1.5	19.8	36.6	24.2	4.4	10.7	2.4	100.0	468

[1] MICS indicator 9.17 - Male circumcision

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.10: Male circumcision – continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Malawi, 2014

	Percent circumcised[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Age at circumcision: During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
Total	27.5	6,842	0.3	1.3	26.0	44.5	17.9	3.5	4.9	1.6	100.0	1,879
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	10.9	2,207	1.8	2.9	33.8	31.4	17.9	4.6	6.7	0.8	100.0	241
Tumbuka	5.5	615	(0.0)	(5.9)	(13.1)	(14.7)	(24.2)	(13.0)	(27.5)	(1.6)	100.0	34
Lomwe	36.2	1,280	0.1	1.1	13.4	50.2	21.9	5.0	7.6	0.7	100.0	464
Tonga	20.0	120	0.0	6.7	18.7	37.6	15.8	0.0	21.3	0.0	100.0	24
Yao	86.1	947	0.0	0.7	36.1	49.9	10.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	100.0	816
Sena	9.9	281	0.0	0.0	40.5	16.3	28.3	8.9	0.0	6.0	100.0	28
Nkhonde	3.5	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Ngoni	14.7	840	0.0	0.8	15.6	29.6	27.5	9.3	12.0	5.1	100.0	123
Other	30.3	475	0.0	0.6	7.6	44.2	32.5	5.3	5.4	4.4	100.0	144
Missing	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Religion												
Catholic	16.4	1,287	0.2	0.1	14.4	36.9	27.0	8.1	13.0	0.2	100.0	211
CCAP	15.1	1,162	0.6	1.5	14.6	38.3	33.6	1.8	9.1	0.6	100.0	175
Anglican	26.0	128	0.0	3.8	21.1	28.7	20.5	16.3	9.5	0.0	100.0	33
Seventh Day Adventist	25.8	401	0.0	0.3	13.1	36.5	30.1	5.1	8.9	5.9	100.0	104
Other Christian	18.4	2,632	0.4	2.3	16.6	46.1	19.6	5.9	7.0	2.1	100.0	483
Muslim	93.8	899	0.0	0.9	38.5	48.0	10.1	0.8	0.4	1.3	100.0	843
No religion	8.1	311	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Other religion	(17.3)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4

[1] MICS indicator 9.17 - Male circumcision

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The prevalence of male circumcision is presented in Table HA.10, which also shows the age of circumcision. Table HA.10 shows that about 28 percent of men age 15-49 are circumcised. There is no major difference in prevalence between men according to area of residence (30 percent urban versus 27 percent rural). Prevalence of circumcision decreases with increasing education, with a prevalence of 29 percent among men with no or primary education and 17 percent among those with higher education. There is no specific pattern in circumcision prevalence by age and wealth quintile. There are marked differences in prevalence according to regions, ethnicity of household head and religion. Households whose heads are of Yao tribe have the highest prevalence (86 percent) while households where the head is Nkhonde have the lowest prevalence of 4 percent. Circumcision is most prevalent among Muslim men (94 percent) compared with men practicing other religions or no religion.

Forty-five percent of circumcised men went through the procedure between age 10-14 years while 26 percent were circumcised at age 5-9 years. Circumcision during infancy is uncommon.

For men who were circumcised, information was collected about the person who performed the circumcision and the location where the circumcision was performed. Table HA.11 shows the provider and place where circumcision was performed.

Table HA.11: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Malawi, 2014

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							
	Traditional practitioner/ family/friend	Health worker/ professional	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
Total	78.7	20.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	20.5	1.0	1.1	76.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	1,879
Region													
Northern	35.5	62.5	1.6	0.4	100.0	58.3	4.2	1.5	34.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	46
Central	74.4	25.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	26.0	0.6	.0	71.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	373
Southern	81.2	17.9	0.1	0.8	100.0	17.8	1.0	1.3	79.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,459
Area													
Urban	60.0	39.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	39.2	1.7	0.2	58.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	399
Rural	83.7	15.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	15.4	0.8	1.3	81.5	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,479
Age													
15-24	71.4	28.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	27.7	1.2	0.6	69.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	804
15-19	69.0	30.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	29.7	0.9	0.5	68.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	505
20-24	75.5	23.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	24.3	1.7	0.7	71.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	298
25-29	82.8	16.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	17.5	1.4	2.1	78.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	289
30-39	82.0	16.5	0.3	1.1	100.0	16.2	0.8	1.0	81.2	0.5	0.5	100.0	516
40-49	89.4	9.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	10.4	0.4	1.7	87.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	271
Education													
None	89.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	92.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Primary	88.5	10.7	0.1	0.6	100.0	10.5	0.5	1.0	87.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	1,179
Secondary	60.0	39.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	40.1	1.6	1.4	55.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	554
Higher	(25.9)	(70.5)	(0.0)	(3.6)	100.0	(66.5)	(7.6)	(1.2)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Missing/DK	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	90.6	8.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	7.4	0.9	0.5	90.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	300
Second	88.5	10.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	9.5	0.5	0.2	88.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	338
Middle	85.0	14.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	14.4	1.7	0.9	82.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	356
Fourth	81.1	18.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	19.1	0.1	1.5	78.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	417
Richest	57.0	41.8	0.3	0.9	100.0	42.6	1.6	1.9	52.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	468

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.11: Provider and location of circumcision – continued

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Malawi, 2014

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							
	Traditional practitioner/ family/friend	Health worker/ professional	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
Ethnicity of household head													
Chewa	71.7	27.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	25.8	1.8	0.1	71.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	241
Tumbuka	(38.9)	(61.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(65.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Lomwe	74.4	25.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	25.7	1.0	0.5	71.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	464
Tonga	(63.6)	(35.6)	(0.0)	(0.8)	100.0	(35.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.9)	(0.0)	(3.5)	100.0	24
Yao	90.9	8.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	8.4	1.1	1.7	88.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	816
Sena	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Ngoni	55.7	44.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.1	.0	1.1	54.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	123
Other	68.6	28.4	.8	2.2	100.0	29.8	0.0	1.5	66.2	0.8	1.7	100.0	144
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Religion													
Catholic	56.4	43.2	.2	0.2	100.0	43.1	2.1	1.3	52.1	0.6	0.7	100.0	211
CCAP	69.0	29.1	.5	1.4	100.0	29.9	1.4	0.2	66.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	175
Anglican	43.1	56.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.3	5.7	0.0	43.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	33
Seventh Day Adventist	56.6	43.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.2	0.0	0.1	52.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
Other Christian	75.8	22.2	.2	1.8	100.0	21.8	0.7	1.3	75.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	483
Muslim	91.9	8.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7.9	0.7	1.3	89.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	843
No religion	81.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	81.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	25
Other religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 79 percent of men were circumcised by a traditional practitioner/family/friend. While in both the Southern and Central Regions circumcision was predominantly performed by a traditional practitioner/family/friend, in the Northern Region circumcision was largely done by a health worker/professional. The percentage of men who were circumcised by a health worker is positively related to one's level of education and wealth quintile of household but it is inversely associated with age. Men in urban areas are more likely to be circumcised by a health worker/professional than rural men (40 percent urban versus 15 percent rural). Men whose head of household was Yao were predominantly circumcised by a traditional practitioner/family/friend. In contrast, circumcision by a health worker/professional was most prevalent among men whose household head was Tumbuka compared with men whose household heads were non-Tumbuka. A traditional practitioner/family/friend was more likely to perform circumcision among men practising Islam than among men practising other religions or no religion.

Overall, 77 percent of the circumcision took place at a ritual site. Twenty-one percent of the circumcision was reported to have taken place at a health facility. The use of places other than ritual place and health facility for circumcision was rare.

XIII. Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology

Access to mass media and use of information and technology has become a fundamental component of development. To do most business transactions, health service provision, learning at school as well as office work one needs to have good access to information.

The Malawi MDG Endline Survey collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years, while the questions on the use of computers and the use of the internet was asked to 15-24 year-olds.

Access to Mass Media

Mass media transmits important information to the nation. Issues of national interest which are used to advance national development agenda are mostly better conveyed through the mass media. For Malawi, mass media remains the most commonly used source of information.

The proportion of women who read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week is shown in Table MT.1. About 11 percent of women in Malawi read newspaper or magazine, 45 percent listen to radio, and 13 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, 50 percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 50 percent are exposed to at least one and 4 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	10.5	44.7	13.3	3.8	49.8	49.8	24,230
Age							
15-19	13.7	42.7	14.5	3.9	50.1	49.5	5,152
20-24	11.7	46.8	14.5	4.3	52.7	47.0	4,582
25-29	10.5	48.5	13.8	4.2	52.7	46.8	4,278
30-34	9.7	44.9	12.9	3.3	49.4	50.4	3,985
35-39	8.1	44.0	12.6	3.4	48.3	51.5	2,853
40-44	7.7	39.1	10.0	3.5	42.5	57.1	1,933
45-49	6.6	42.0	10.2	2.6	44.5	54.8	1,448
Region							
Northern	9.3	45.1	15.4	3.8	49.8	49.8	2,800
Central	10.0	46.2	12.6	3.5	51.0	48.7	9,769
Southern	11.3	43.3	13.3	4.0	48.8	50.8	11,660
Area							
Urban	27.3	61.7	45.0	15.1	75.2	24.7	3,995
Rural	7.2	41.3	7.0	1.5	44.8	54.8	20,235
Education							
None	0.0	28.7	3.5	0.0	29.9	69.9	2,795
Primary	6.6	40.6	7.3	0.9	44.8	54.8	15,914
Secondary	23.6	63.1	31.2	10.7	72.1	27.6	5,012
Higher	63.0	79.0	78.6	45.2	97.0	2.9	502
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.7	19.5	1.7	0.3	22.5	76.9	4,599
Second	5.2	34.3	2.0	0.2	37.5	62.1	4,696
Middle	5.8	41.7	3.5	0.2	44.9	54.7	4,656
Fourth	8.9	52.1	6.0	1.1	55.7	43.9	4,632
Richest	25.7	70.1	46.1	14.6	81.4	18.5	5,648

[1] **MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media**

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Women under age 30 are more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of mass media. Strong differentials by area, education and wealth index are observed for exposure to all types of media, primarily due to differentials in exposure to print media and radio.

There are no major exposure differences of women to all three mass media across the regions. Larger proportions of women are exposed to all the media types in urban areas (15 percent) than in rural areas (2 percent). Education and wealth status are positively related to exposure to mass media. For instance only one percent of women with primary education are exposed to all three types of mass media compared with 45 percent of those with higher than secondary education. Similarly, 15 percent of women in the richest household population have weekly exposure to all three types of mass media, while the corresponding proportion of women in the poorest household population is only less than one percent.

Men age 15-49 years report a higher level of exposure to all types of media than women as shown in Table MT.1M. At least once a week, 21 percent of men read a newspaper or magazine, 68 percent listen to the radio, and 25 percent watch television. Twenty seven percent of the men do not have regular exposure to any of the three media. The table further shows that 73 percent of men are

exposed to at least one type of media whilst only 11 percent of men are exposed to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

Table MT.1M shows that the relationships between exposure to mass media and reported background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among women. Exposure to the three types of media increased with an increase in education and household quintile. However, the pattern of media exposure by age is not clear (for women either).

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:						
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	20.7	67.7	25.3	10.7	73.1	26.8	6,842
Age							
15-19	19.3	63.0	26.5	7.8	70.1	29.8	1,654
20-24	22.2	67.7	29.4	11.5	74.6	25.0	1,177
25-29	23.2	71.0	28.3	12.5	76.5	23.1	1,080
30-34	22.4	70.7	24.0	12.5	75.6	24.4	1,057
35-39	20.8	69.1	24.4	12.7	72.5	27.5	829
40-44	18.8	69.8	19.3	9.4	73.3	26.6	609
45-49	15.0	63.8	15.4	8.5	66.4	33.6	436
Region							
Northern	21.1	68.5	25.5	10.9	74.8	25.2	840
Central	17.1	67.0	21.9	8.8	71.2	28.7	2,770
Southern	23.7	68.0	28.2	12.3	74.3	25.5	3,232
Area							
Urban	48.8	83.0	59.4	33.7	91.1	8.9	1,335
Rural	13.9	63.9	17.0	5.1	68.7	31.1	5,507
Education							
None	0.0	54.0	5.8	0.0	54.8	45.2	340
Primary	9.8	61.9	16.2	3.2	66.4	33.5	4,021
Secondary	36.7	77.5	38.7	19.8	85.1	14.7	2,196
Higher	80.0	90.9	75.8	60.7	98.7	1.3	274
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	7.4	44.1	10.5	2.2	49.3	50.1	1,039
Second	10.3	61.0	12.2	2.9	64.8	35.1	1,240
Middle	13.6	65.5	12.9	3.0	71.0	28.8	1,238
Fourth	15.4	69.2	15.9	4.2	73.8	26.2	1,461
Richest	44.0	85.4	57.8	30.7	92.7	7.3	1,864

[1] **MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media[M]**

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Use of Information/Communication Technology

Malawi governments' policy regarding telecommunication is to ensure universal access to connectivity and affordable information and communications technology (Malawi MDG report, 2014). In view of this, the government is ensuring that there is competition in the communication sector by awarding licenses to many companies. The country in collaboration with the private sector is making progress with respect to provision of communication services such as the internet.

The MES tapped on usage of these ICT services among men and women by asking questions on computer and internet use by men and women age 15-24 years.

As shown in Table MT.2, five percent of 15-24 year old women ever used a computer, three percent used a computer during the last 12 months prior to the survey, and two percent used at least once a week during the last month preceding the survey. Overall, about five percent of women age 15-24 ever used the internet, while four percent used during the last year. The proportion of young women, who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month, is smaller, at three percent.

There is not much difference in the use of computer and and internet comparing the 20-24 year old women to the 15-19 age group during the last 12 months prior to the survey. As expected use of computers and the internet is strongly associated with area, education and wealth. Less than one percent of women with primary education and only seven percent of women with secondary education reported using a computer during the last 12 months prior to the survey, while about two-thirds (62 percent) of women with higher education used a computer. Similarly higher utilisation of the internet during the last 12 months prior to the survey is observed among young women in urban areas (17 percent) compared to those in rural areas (1 percent).

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet (women)

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have:						
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	5.3	3.4	2.0	4.6	3.9	2.5	9,733
Age							
15-19	4.9	3.3	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.9	5,152
20-24	5.6	3.5	2.1	5.6	4.7	3.1	4,582
Region							
Northern	7.3	4.6	2.7	5.2	4.3	3.5	1,095
Central	4.4	2.9	1.6	4.0	3.4	1.7	3,947
Southern	5.5	3.5	2.1	5.0	4.2	2.9	4,691
Area							
Urban	19.6	14.3	9.6	19.3	16.9	10.9	1,656
Rural	2.3	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.7	8,077
Education							
None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	385
Primary	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	6,520
Secondary	12.9	7.3	3.8	10.8	8.9	4.9	2,636
Higher	73.3	62.1	45.8	71.1	64.9	55.4	187
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,926
Second	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	1,876
Middle	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	1,855
Fourth	2.4	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	1,756
Richest	18.0	12.5	7.8	17.3	15.0	9.8	2,320

[1] MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers

[2] MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, nine percent of 15-24 year old men used a computer during the last 12 months prior to the survey while five percent used a computer at least once a week during the last one month prior to the survey. The proportion of young men who had used the internet during the last 12 months prior to the survey was 14 percent while seven percent used internet at least once a week during the last one month.

As shown in Table MT.2M, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among young women. One percent of young men in the poorest household population used the internet during the last year compared to 36 percent among young men in the richest household population.

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and internet (men)

Percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have:						
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	11.5	9.3	5.2	13.6	12.1	6.8	2,831
Age							
15-19	8.5	6.5	3.5	9.3	8.0	4.9	1,654
20-24	15.8	13.3	7.5	19.8	17.8	9.5	1,177
Region							
Northern	15.6	11.0	6.6	17.8	16.0	8.5	365
Central	10.8	8.7	5.1	12.6	11.5	5.9	1,104
Southern	10.9	9.4	4.8	13.3	11.5	7.0	1,362
Area							
Urban	33.8	29.8	19.3	39.7	37.0	24.1	533
Rural	6.3	4.6	1.9	7.6	6.3	2.8	2,298
Education							
None	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	69
Primary	2.8	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.5	1,764
Secondary	23.4	19.1	9.8	30.4	27.4	14.7	932
Higher	(89.9)	(82.2)	(63.9)	(88.9)	(85.8)	(70.1)	65
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.3	.6	0.0	1.6	1.3	.4	473
Second	1.7	1.4	0.0	2.8	1.8	.9	511
Middle	3.8	2.7	.9	5.9	3.9	.8	515
Fourth	8.0	6.1	2.3	8.4	6.8	1.7	591
Richest	32.2	27.4	17.3	38.3	36.1	23.0	742

[1] MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers[M]

[2] MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet[M]

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

XIV. Subjective well-being

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[66]. In the MES, a set of questions were asked to women and men age 15-24 years to understand how satisfied this group of young people is in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income.

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life, but still be unhappy, or vice versa. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the survey also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F) 'very satisfied', 'somewhat satisfied', 'neither satisfied nor unsatisfied', 'somewhat unsatisfied' and 'very unsatisfied'. For the question on happiness, the same scale was used, this time ranging from 'very happy' to 'very unhappy', in the same fashion.

Respectively, Tables SW.1 and SW.1M show the proportion of young women and young men age 15-24 years, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Note that for three domains, satisfaction with school, job and income, the denominators are confined to those who are currently attending school, have a job, and have an income. Of the different domains, young women are most satisfied with their look (92 percent), their friendships (90 percent), and their family life (89 percent). The results for young men show that they are most satisfied with their look (93 percent), their friendships (90 percent) and their family life (86 percent). Among the domains, both young women and young men are least satisfied with their current income, with 19 percent of both young women and young men not having an income at all.

Seventy-eight percent of young women and 85 percent of young men in the Northern Region are very or somewhat satisfied with their living environment compared to 83 percent of young women and 83 percent of young men in the Southern Region. The results by area show that young women and men living in urban areas are likely to be very or somewhat satisfied with their living environment compared with their peers in the rural areas. Further, the results show that for both men and women, urban people are more satisfied with their income than rural people; 79 percent of urban women were satisfied with their income compared to 72 percent of rural women. Similarly, 70 percent of urban men were satisfied with their income compared to 58 percent of rural men.

Tables SW.1 and SW.1 M show that there is no much difference among young women in the level of satisfaction with family life with respect to education levels (88 percent for with higher levels of

[66] OECD. 2013. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being*. OECD. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en

education and 89 percent with a primary education level). On the other hand, slightly more young men with higher level of education are satisfied with their family life (91 percent) than those with primary education levels (87 percent).

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:									
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
Total	89.1	89.7	88.9	81.8	81.7	92.3	34.2	60.5	81.0	9,733	91.0	3,308	83.0	5,865	72.7	7,851
Age																
15-19	88.7	89.8	89.7	81.0	80.8	92.2	55.2	55.1	74.2	5,152	91.2	2,830	82.5	2,835	72.2	3,814
20-24	89.4	89.6	88.0	82.7	82.7	92.5	10.5	66.5	88.6	4,582	90.4	477	83.5	3,030	73.2	4,036
Region																
Northern	88.0	90.3	81.7	78.3	82.7	89.9	40.2	61.4	80.8	1,095	86.6	435	76.1	665	79.0	877
Central	88.9	91.4	89.3	81.6	82.0	92.4	32.3	67.2	83.7	3,947	90.6	1,270	84.7	2,649	72.2	3,298
Southern	89.5	88.1	90.2	82.9	81.2	92.8	34.4	54.6	78.7	4,691	92.6	1,603	83.1	2,550	71.6	3,677
Area																
Urban	89.4	89.3	95.0	84.6	81.7	96.0	43.3	44.0	74.4	1,656	92.0	713	84.0	724	79.1	1,225
Rural	89.0	89.8	87.7	81.3	81.7	91.6	32.3	63.9	82.3	8,077	90.8	2,594	82.9	5,141	71.5	6,626
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	90.0	90.0	87.4	82.0	82.1	92.0	3.1	68.0	90.4	5,194	86.5	162	83.5	3,515	73.7	4,673
Never married/in union	87.9	89.4	90.7	81.6	81.3	92.7	69.7	51.9	70.2	4,538	91.3	3,145	82.3	2,348	71.2	3,178
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	0	(*)	1	-	0
Education																
None	89.8	86.5	85.5	80.1	84.8	90.1	1.0	68.6	89.0	385	(*)	4	82.2	261	72.2	340
Primary	89.2	90.5	88.0	81.9	81.6	91.6	28.2	63.3	81.9	6,520	91.9	1,829	83.5	4,113	71.6	5,325
Secondary	88.9	88.4	91.1	81.9	81.0	94.3	51.9	52.6	77.6	2,636	89.6	1,357	82.0	1,380	74.9	2,035
Higher	87.6	85.6	95.1	84.3	89.0	95.4	61.6	58.4	79.9	187	94.2	114	80.4	108	82.0	148
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	3	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	88.4	87.7	86.5	79.1	79.5	90.7	20.6	63.9	83.8	1,926	91.2	395	81.0	1,228	65.6	1,611
Second	88.6	91.2	86.4	81.3	82.0	90.2	26.8	63.9	82.7	1,876	90.9	499	81.7	1,191	67.7	1,541
Middle	89.6	90.7	88.2	82.0	81.7	91.9	29.8	65.3	82.3	1,855	90.1	547	84.5	1,206	73.5	1,520
Fourth	89.2	88.8	90.1	81.5	82.1	92.8	43.3	60.6	81.1	1,756	91.2	757	84.7	1,060	73.3	1,418
Richest	89.6	90.0	92.6	84.7	83.0	95.5	48.0	51.0	76.1	2,320	91.5	1,110	83.4	1,179	82.3	1,761

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:									
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of men age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of men age 15-24 years who have an income
Total	86.4	89.9	89.6	82.1	85.4	93.2	53.4	61.4	80.9	2,831	91.6	1,506	76.3	1,733	60.3	2,286
Age																
15-19	86.9	91.0	90.1	81.6	85.0	92.7	74.5	50.9	73.4	1,654	91.9	1,233	78.1	843	60.7	1,214
20-24	85.8	88.4	89.0	82.7	86.1	94.0	23.4	76.1	91.5	1,177	90.3	272	74.5	890	59.8	1,071
Region																
Northern	85.5	93.4	89.7	84.5	91.3	93.6	61.5	53.7	67.0	365	89.7	223	72.8	195	63.8	244
Central	87.4	89.8	86.8	80.2	82.2	91.9	49.9	66.8	85.1	1,104	93.5	546	74.5	735	54.4	935
Southern	85.9	89.1	91.9	82.9	86.4	94.2	54.1	59.0	81.2	1,362	90.8	737	78.7	802	64.4	1,107
Area																
Urban	88.0	91.2	93.5	87.0	86.4	94.8	57.7	52.2	79.0	533	92.2	306	81.3	277	70.0	418
Rural	86.1	89.7	88.7	80.9	85.2	92.9	52.4	63.5	81.3	2,298	91.5	1,200	75.3	1,456	58.1	1,867
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	86.9	90.0	87.7	81.0	84.7	93.4	4.9	91.8	99.0	518	85.1	25	80.1	472	61.0	509
Never married/in union	86.3	90.0	90.1	82.3	85.6	93.2	64.1	54.6	76.9	2,313	91.7	1,480	74.8	1,261	60.1	1,776
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	-	0	(*)	1
Education																
None	82.7	88.6	94.8	90.6	89.7	93.7	0.5	75.4	91.2	69	100.0	0	74.5	52	56.3	63
Primary	87.7	90.8	88.8	83.1	85.3	92.3	50.6	63.5	80.6	1,764	94.3	890	77.8	1,118	59.9	1,420
Secondary	83.9	88.4	90.5	79.1	84.8	94.6	61.9	57.2	80.1	932	87.0	575	73.0	530	60.2	743
Higher	(91.0)	(89.9)	(93.2)	(85.5)	(91.2)	(97.6)	(61.3)	(49.2)	(88.5)	65	(99.2)	40	(79.9)	32	(73.0)	57
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	87.2	89.8	85.6	80.6	86.0	91.7	39.3	71.8	83.7	473	92.1	184	72.9	339	54.6	395
Second	87.4	89.8	86.0	75.9	83.3	91.3	48.5	66.1	85.5	511	94.3	247	76.9	337	55.9	436
Middle	82.5	88.7	90.6	78.8	82.6	93.1	54.7	60.5	79.5	515	90.5	281	72.7	310	58.8	408
Fourth	87.6	92.7	91.0	86.5	88.1	93.4	56.4	59.2	77.1	591	89.7	333	78.3	350	61.2	455
Richest	87.0	88.8	92.9	86.0	86.3	95.5	62.5	53.7	79.9	742	92.0	462	79.5	396	67.6	590

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In Tables SW.2 and SW.2M, proportions of women and men age 15-24 years with overall life satisfaction are shown. “Life satisfaction” is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall. It is based on a single question which was asked after the life satisfaction questions on all of the above-mentioned domains, with the exception of the question on satisfaction with income, which was asked later.

About 89 percent of young women age 15-24 years are satisfied with their life overall, the figure ranges from 86 percent of women in the poorest quintile to 93 percent among those in the richest quintile, showing a strong relationship between wealth and life satisfaction. The proportion of women who have an overall life satisfaction is higher in urban areas (93 percent) than in rural areas (88 percent). These proportions do not vary much by marital status and educational level. Results obtained for men are showing more or less similar pattern as observed among young women.

As a summary measure, the average life satisfaction score is also calculated and presented in Tables SW.2 and SW.2M. The score is simply calculated by averaging the responses to the question on overall life satisfaction, ranging from very satisfied (1) to very unsatisfied (5) (see questionnaires in Appendix F). Therefore, the lower the average score, the higher the life satisfaction levels. The two tables indicate very clearly that there is a strong relationship between the average life satisfaction score and the socioeconomic status of young men and women. The figure shows that those who are never married are more satisfied with life overall than those ever married.

The tables also show that 89 percent of women and 87 percent of men age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. There is no much difference by wealth quintiles observed for this indicator. The proportion of women who are very or somewhat happy is the same in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups (with 89 percent each). Similarly, 88 percent of men age 15-19 and 85 percent of men age 20-24 are very or somewhat happy.

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Malawi,2014

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	88.7	1.4	89.2	9,733
Age				
15-19	89.2	1.4	89.3	5,152
20-24	88.1	1.5	89.0	4,582
Region				
Northern	85.7	1.5	86.8	1,095
Central	88.7	1.4	88.9	3,947
Southern	89.4	1.4	90.0	4,691
Area				
Urban	92.8	1.3	87.3	1,656
Rural	87.8	1.5	89.5	8,077
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	87.9	1.5	89.5	5,194
Never married/in union	89.6	1.4	88.7	4,538
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education				
None	86.9	1.5	91.5	385
Primary	87.7	1.5	90.4	6,520
Secondary	91.3	1.4	86.0	2,636
Higher	89.9	1.4	84.8	187
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	85.9	1.5	90.1	1,926
Second	85.7	1.5	88.0	1,876
Middle	88.5	1.5	89.8	1,855
Fourth	90.0	1.4	90.9	1,756
Richest	92.5	1.3	87.6	2,320

[1] MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction

[2] MICS indicator 11.2 – Happiness

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SW.2M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	89.4	1.5	86.9	2,831
Age				
15-19	90.0	1.4	88.4	1,654
20-24	88.6	1.5	84.7	1,177
Region				
Northern	89.1	1.4	86.0	365
Central	88.9	1.5	87.1	1,104
Southern	89.8	1.5	86.9	1,362
Area				
Urban	92.9	1.4	87.4	533
Rural	88.6	1.5	86.8	2,298
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	88.6	1.5	87.4	518
Never married/in union	89.6	1.4	86.8	2,313
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education				
None	93.9	1.4	94.1	69
Primary	89.7	1.4	88.6	1,764
Secondary	88.4	1.5	82.7	932
Higher	(91.6)	(1.4)	(92.3)	65
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	86.9	1.5	86.4	473
Second	85.5	1.5	87.8	511
Middle	88.2	1.5	84.9	515
Fourth	91.9	1.4	87.8	591
Richest	92.4	1.4	87.2	742

[1] MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction

[2] MICS indicator 11.2 – Happiness

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In addition to the series of questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to our understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people.

In Tables SW.3 and SW.3M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportion of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved 12 months prior to the survey and expect that their lives will get better 12 months after, is 50 percent. The corresponding indicator for men age 15-24 years is slightly higher at 52 percent. Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles: 38 percent of young women and 41 percent of young men in the poorest wealth quintile think that their lives improved during the last one year and

expect that it will get better after one year, while the corresponding proportions for young women and men in the richest wealth quintile are 68 percent and 62 percent, respectively. The differences are more apparent across education levels. Thirty-eight percent of young women and 41 percent of young men with no education think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, while the corresponding proportions for young women and men with higher than secondary education are both 84 percent.

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	54.6	82.1	50.2	9,733
Age				
15-19	56.5	82.1	52.1	5,152
20-24	52.6	82.1	48.0	4,582
Region				
Northern	65.6	85.6	61.5	1,095
Central	54.2	84.4	50.0	3,947
Southern	52.4	79.3	47.6	4,691
Area				
Urban	67.0	92.8	64.8	1,656
Rural	52.1	79.9	47.2	8,077
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	50.7	79.8	45.7	5,194
Never married/in union	59.1	84.7	55.3	4,538
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education				
None	42.7	70.5	37.9	385
Primary	52.1	79.0	46.8	6,520
Secondary	60.4	90.3	57.7	2,636
Higher	86.3	97.6	84.2	187
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	43.7	74.6	38.4	1,926
Second	47.5	77.0	41.7	1,876
Middle	51.5	78.7	46.8	1,855
Fourth	57.6	85.1	52.7	1,756
Richest	69.8	92.9	67.5	2,320

[1] MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	56.7	85.5	52.1	2,831
Age				
15-19	58.6	84.9	53.4	1,654
20-24	54.0	86.5	50.3	1,177
Region				
Northern	66.2	88.6	60.4	365
Central	54.6	82.6	49.7	1,104
Southern	55.8	87.1	51.9	1,362
Area				
Urban	58.9	92.5	56.8	533
Rural	56.2	83.9	51.0	2,298
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	50.9	84.9	46.6	518
Never married/in union	58.0	85.7	53.4	2,313
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education				
None	45.8	71.4	41.3	69
Primary	55.5	82.5	49.7	1,764
Secondary	57.9	91.4	55.4	932
Higher	(83.8)	(99.5)	(83.8)	65
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	48.4	73.5	40.5	473
Second	52.1	83.4	47.2	511
Middle	53.8	84.3	48.6	515
Fourth	60.4	90.8	56.9	591
Richest	64.3	91.4	61.5	742

[1] MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life

( ) Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

XV. Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.[67]

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.[68] Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.[69]

The MES 2014 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

In the 2014 MES, use of tobacco products is more common among men than women. Twenty six percent of men and 2 percent of women reported having ever used a tobacco product, while twelve percent of men and less than one percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month preceding the survey.

There are no differences in tobacco use among both women and men living in urban areas and in rural areas. The highest proportion of tobacco use by women is found in the Southern Region (2 percent), while the highest proportion of tobacco use among men is found in the Central Region (29 percent). Among current male users of tobacco, the most common tobacco product is cigarettes while among current female users other tobacco product are the most common. Less than 1 percent of women and 11 percent of men smoked only cigarettes in the last one month.

Use of tobacco products is more common among men in households that have at least one under-5 child (29 percent) than in households with no under-5 child (22 percent), while there is no much difference in the use of tobacco products among women in household population with at least one under 5 child (2 percent) and in household population with no under 5 child (1 percent).

[67] WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/
[68] WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/
[69] WHO. http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Malawi, 2014

		Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	98.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	24,230
Age										
15-19	98.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,152
20-24	98.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4,582
25-29	99.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4,278
30-34	98.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	3,985
35-39	97.7	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	2,853
40-44	96.8	0.7	0.5	1.8	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.2	1,933
45-49	92.9	0.9	0.8	5.1	6.7	0.4	0.2	2.8	3.4	1,448
Region										
Northern	98.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	2,800
Central	98.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	9,769
Southern	97.8	0.5	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	11,660
Area										
Urban	98.4	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	3,995
Rural	98.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	20,235
Education										
None	95.7	0.8	0.3	3.1	4.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.7	2,795
Primary	98.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	15,914
Secondary	98.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5,012
Higher	97.6	1.9	0.2	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	502
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	98.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	16,279
None	97.5	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	7,951
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	98.0	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	4,599
Second	98.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	4,696
Middle	98.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	4,656
Fourth	98.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	4,632
Richest	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	5,648

[1] **MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use**

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Malawi, 2014

		Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	73.9	22.4	2.5	0.9	25.8	11.2	0.4	0.2	11.7	6,842
Age										
15-19	93.8	4.2	0.9	0.9	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	1,654
20-24	81.4	15.2	1.6	1.5	18.3	5.3	0.1	0.4	5.8	1,177
25-29	72.9	24.1	2.2	0.5	26.9	13.0	0.5	0.3	13.8	1,080
30-34	60.6	34.6	3.3	1.0	39.0	18.5	0.6	0.1	19.3	1,057
35-39	61.3	32.1	5.7	0.7	38.5	17.1	0.6	0.2	17.9	829
40-44	57.9	38.8	2.6	0.5	41.9	20.0	0.7	0.2	20.9	609
45-49	59.9	35.1	4.0	1.0	40.1	22.0	0.6	0.0	22.6	436
Region										
Northern	75.4	20.4	2.8	1.2	24.4	11.5	1.2	0.8	13.5	840
Central	71.2	25.3	2.4	0.7	28.5	12.6	0.1	0.0	12.7	2,770
Southern	75.9	20.3	2.5	1.0	23.8	9.9	0.4	0.1	10.4	3,232
Area										
Urban	73.4	21.1	4.1	0.8	26.1	8.8	0.4	0.1	9.2	1,335
Rural	74.1	22.7	2.1	0.9	25.7	11.8	0.4	0.2	12.4	5,507
Education										
None	56.8	39.5	1.5	1.2	42.2	20.7	0.7	0.4	21.7	340
Primary	73.7	22.8	2.4	0.9	26.1	12.4	0.4	0.2	13.0	4,021
Secondary	76.4	19.5	2.8	0.9	23.3	8.5	0.3	0.1	8.8	2,196
Higher	79.7	15.5	3.2	1.1	19.7	3.4	0.6	0.0	4.0	274
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	71.0	25.1	2.8	0.9	28.8	11.7	0.3	0.2	12.3	3,993
None	78.1	18.5	2.1	1.0	21.6	10.5	0.4	0.1	11.0	2,849
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	66.0	30.1	2.7	0.8	33.6	19.6	0.7	0.4	20.7	1,039
Second	72.9	23.6	2.6	0.7	26.9	13.1	0.4	0.2	13.7	1,240
Middle	73.6	23.7	1.2	1.2	26.1	12.1	0.1	0.2	12.4	1,238
Fourth	76.3	20.7	2.0	.9	23.6	9.9	0.4	0.2	10.6	1,461
Richest	77.5	17.7	3.6	.9	22.2	5.6	0.3	0.1	6.0	1,864

[1] **MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use[M]**

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure TA.1 shows that overall there are more men that are smoking tobacco than women. The figure also shows that as age increases, the proportion of ever and current smokers of tobacco also increases.

Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers, Malawi, 2014

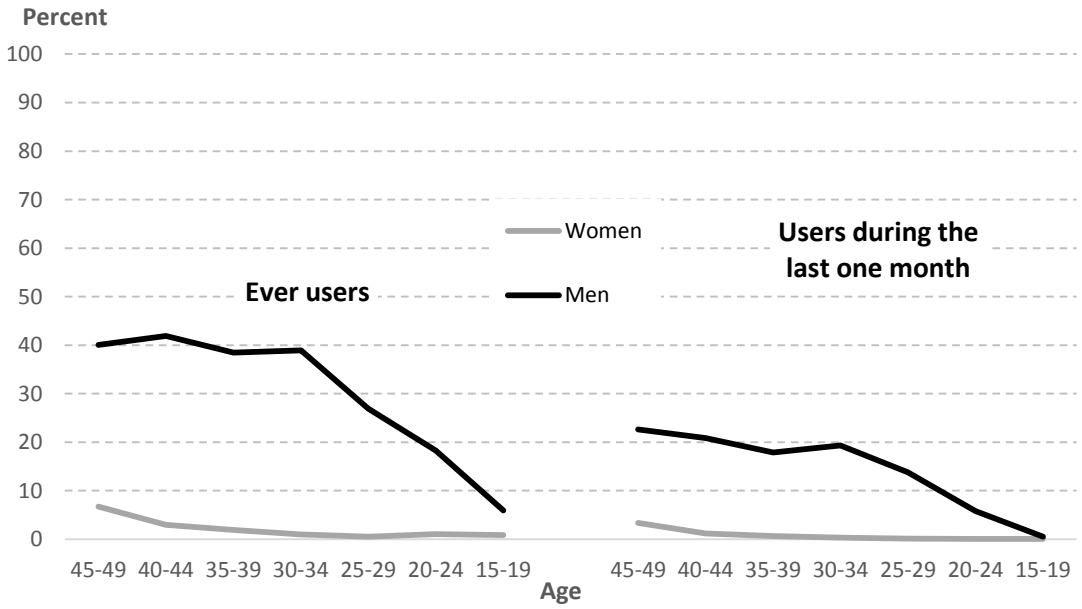


Table TA.2M presents results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for men. The results show that three percent of men 15-49 years old smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15. Among women, the corresponding percentage is less than one percent (0.1). The results by age group shows that over the years the proportion of men initiating cigarette smoking before age 15 has slightly declined.

As displayed in table TA.2M, among men who are currently smokers, about 10 percent smoked more than 10 cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	2.7	6,842	65.6	23.4	9.2	0.7	1.0	100.0	793
Age									
15-19	1.7	1,654	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
20-24	2.5	1,177	80.6	12.5	6.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	64
25-29	2.4	1,080	68.1	23.6	6.0	1.4	0.9	100.0	147
30-34	3.4	1,057	64.2	23.2	11.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	203
35-39	3.8	829	61.5	27.0	8.9	0.9	1.7	100.0	147
40-44	4.3	609	65.2	17.9	13.6	1.3	2.0	100.0	126
45-49	1.9	436	59.5	33.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
Region									
Northern	2.8	840	68.9	17.1	10.5	2.1	1.4	100.0	107
Central	3.2	2,770	64.5	25.3	8.2	0.5	1.6	100.0	352
Southern	2.3	3,232	65.7	23.4	10.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	334
Area									
Urban	1.9	1,335	59.3	32.9	6.4	0.1	1.2	100.0	122
Rural	2.9	5,507	66.7	21.7	9.8	0.8	1.0	100.0	671
Education									
None	5.4	340	73.4	16.2	8.2	0.0	2.2	100.0	73
Primary	3.3	4,021	59.9	26.5	11.4	0.9	1.1	100.0	516
Secondary	1.5	2,196	77.9	17.5	3.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	192
Higher	0.9	274	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Missing/DK	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Under-5s in the same household									
At least one	2.9	3,993	65.1	22.7	10.2	0.8	1.2	100.0	482
None	2.4	2,849	66.3	24.5	7.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	310
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.9	1,039	60.5	27.1	10.0	0.8	1.6	100.0	212
Second	2.1	1,240	65.6	24.5	7.9	0.7	1.3	100.0	167
Middle	3.6	1,238	67.3	19.0	13.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	153
Fourth	2.1	1,461	74.0	15.7	8.8	1.1	0.4	100.0	151
Richest	1.8	1,864	61.4	31.3	4.6	0.8	1.9	100.0	110

[1] MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15[M]

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Alcohol Use

Table TA.3 shows the use of alcohol among women. One percent of women age 15-49 years had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month preceding the survey. Less than one percent of women of the same age group first drank alcohol before the age of 15 and 95 percent of women never had an alcoholic drink. Among the younger age groups, the proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than among the older age groups.

Table TA.3M shows that the proportion of men that consume alcohol is considerably higher than among women. Twenty-three percent of men 15-49 years old had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month preceding the survey. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is also more common among men (three percent) than among women (less than one percent).

The use of alcohol by women and men varies somewhat by education, wealth quintiles and by area. Particularly among men, alcohol use is more common in urban areas, among men with secondary or higher education and among those living in the richest households. Among women, the differentials by education, wealth quintiles and by area are less marked.

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	94.7	0.4	1.3	24,230
Age				
15-19	96.1	0.9	0.8	5,152
20-24	95.2	0.3	1.1	4,582
25-29	95.2	0.2	1.3	4,278
30-34	94.6	0.2	1.7	3,985
35-39	94.2	0.4	1.5	2,853
40-44	92.6	0.4	2.0	1,933
45-49	90.5	0.3	2.4	1,448
Region				
Northern	94.9	0.4	1.5	2,800
Central	94.9	0.4	1.2	9,769
Southern	94.5	0.4	1.5	11,660
Area				
Urban	89.2	0.6	2.8	3,995
Rural	95.8	0.4	1.1	20,235
Education				
None	93.8	0.3	1.6	2,795
Primary	95.8	0.4	1.1	15,914
Secondary	92.8	0.4	1.7	5,012
Higher	82.9	0.4	5.2	502
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	95.7	0.4	1.1	4,599
Second	96.2	0.4	0.9	4,696
Middle	95.8	0.3	1.1	4,656
Fourth	95.6	0.5	1.2	4,632
Richest	90.9	0.5	2.3	5,648

[1] MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15

[2] MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	55.5	2.9	22.7	6,842
Age				
15-19	83.5	3.3	6.9	1,654
20-24	58.8	2.6	19.7	1,177
25-29	47.4	2.4	29.6	1,080
30-34	41.3	4.0	32.9	1,057
35-39	37.0	3.2	29.9	829
40-44	45.6	2.2	28.8	609
45-49	43.5	1.7	26.0	436
Region				
Northern	51.2	3.3	25.8	840
Central	56.0	2.6	22.1	2,770
Southern	56.2	3.1	22.4	3,232
Area				
Urban	42.4	3.5	34.2	1,335
Rural	58.6	2.8	19.9	5,507
Education				
None	54.4	3.7	22.8	340
Primary	59.5	3.2	19.7	4,021
Secondary	51.2	2.4	26.9	2,196
Higher	34.7	2.7	30.6	274
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	57.3	3.8	23.9	1,039
Second	61.2	2.7	18.5	1,240
Middle	57.1	3.4	19.0	1,238
Fourth	56.1	2.8	22.6	1,461
Richest	49.0	2.3	27.2	1,864

[1] MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15[M]

[2] MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol[M]

(*) Omitted: figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Appendix A. District Tables

Chapter III: Household Sample and Survey Characteristics

Table HH.1: Results of household interviews: Districts

Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by interview results, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Malawi, 2014

	Household			
	Sampled	Occupied	Interviewed	Household response rate
Total	**28,479**	**27,030**	**26,713**	**98.8**
Northern Region	**5,225**	**4,968**	**4,886**	**98.3**
Chitipa	1,050	1,009	992	98.3
Karonga	1,050	999	981	98.2
Nkhatabay	1,050	970	954	98.4
Rumphi	1,025	972	953	98.0
Mzimba	875	852	841	98.7
Mzuzu city	175	166	165	99.4
Central Region	**9,530**	**9,068**	**9,003**	**99.3**
Kasungu	1,050	1,014	1,009	99.5
Nkhotakota	1,050	1,007	1,006	99.9
Ntchisi	1,054	1,002	999	99.7
Dowa	1,050	1,001	992	99.1
Salima	1,050	993	982	98.9
Lilongwe	625	600	598	99.7
Mchinji	1,051	980	977	99.7
Dedza	1,050	1,011	1,010	99.9
Ntcheu	1,050	971	952	98.0
Lilongwe city	500	489	478	97.8
Southern	**13,724**	**12,994**	**12,824**	**98.7**
Mangochi	1,051	1,026	1,024	99.8
Machinga	1,050	976	965	98.9
Zomba	825	785	778	99.1
Chiradzulu	1,050	1,013	1,002	98.9
Blantyre	375	348	342	98.3
Mwanza	1,050	1,019	1,005	98.6
Thyolo	1,050	999	994	99.5
Mulanje	1,050	981	957	97.6
Phalombe	1,051	985	983	99.8
Chikwawa	1,050	959	938	97.8
Nsanje	1,050	992	978	98.6
Balaka	1,050	992	986	99.4
Neno	1,047	991	955	96.4
Zomba city	225	215	210	97.7
Blantyre city	750	713	707	99.2

Table HH.1: Results of women's, men's and under-5 interviews: Districts - Continued

Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by interview results, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Malawi, 2014

	Women				Men				Children under 5			
	Eligible	Interviewed	Women's response rate	Women's overall response rate	Eligible	Interviewed	Men's response rate	Men's overall response rate	Eligible	Mothers/ caretakers interviewed	Under-5's response rate	Under-5's overall response rate
Total	**25,430**	**24,230**	**95.3**	**94.2**	**7,818**	**6,842**	**87.5**	**86.5**	**19,285**	**18,981**	**98.4**	**97.3**
Northern Region	**4,683**	**4,352**	**92.9**	**91.4**	**1,511**	**1,277**	**84.5**	**83.1**	**3,407**	**3,320**	**97.4**	**95.8**
Chitipa	908	865	95.3	93.7	284	245	86.3	84.8	721	714	99.0	97.4
Karonga	927	833	89.9	88.2	295	241	81.7	80.2	655	632	96.5	94.8
Nkhatabay	1,001	893	89.2	87.7	313	256	81.8	80.4	737	703	95.4	93.8
Rumphi	880	829	94.2	92.4	302	254	84.1	82.5	588	574	97.6	95.7
Mzimba	791	764	96.6	95.3	256	224	87.5	86.4	619	611	98.7	97.4
Mzuzu city	176	168	95.5	94.9	61	57	93.4	92.9	87	86	98.9	98.3
Central Region	**8,597**	**8,271**	**96.2**	**95.5**	**2,712**	**2,451**	**90.4**	**89.7**	**6,536**	**6,451**	**98.7**	**98.0**
Kasungu	1,044	984	94.3	93.8	357	309	86.6	86.1	830	814	98.1	97.6
Nkhotakota	959	936	97.6	97.5	338	322	95.3	95.2	781	776	99.4	99.3
Ntchisi	959	920	95.9	95.6	315	284	90.2	89.9	737	716	97.2	96.9
Dowa	963	898	93.3	92.4	284	236	83.1	82.4	690	677	98.1	97.2
Salima	850	826	97.2	96.1	273	259	94.9	93.8	711	703	98.9	97.8
Lilongwe	544	520	95.6	95.3	156	142	91.0	90.7	416	411	98.8	98.5
Mchinji	925	902	97.5	97.2	288	275	95.5	95.2	713	708	99.3	99.0
Dedza	939	926	98.6	98.5	260	242	93.1	93.0	681	675	99.1	99.0
Ntcheu	880	842	95.7	93.8	257	213	82.9	81.3	698	693	99.3	97.3
Lilongwe city	534	517	96.8	94.6	184	169	91.8	89.8	279	278	99.6	97.4
Southern	**12,150**	**11,607**	**95.5**	**94.3**	**3,595**	**3,114**	**86.6**	**85.5**	**9,342**	**9,210**	**98.6**	**97.3**
Mangochi	994	963	96.9	96.7	262	238	90.8	90.7	848	841	99.2	99.0
Machinga	929	889	95.7	94.6	276	231	83.7	82.8	911	903	99.1	98.0
Zomba	747	712	95.3	94.5	199	164	82.4	81.7	603	597	99.0	98.1
Chiradzulu	959	931	97.1	96.0	284	258	90.8	89.9	663	656	98.9	97.9
Blantyre	316	293	92.7	91.1	90	82	91.1	89.5	208	201	96.6	95.0
Mwanza	973	942	96.8	95.5	302	259	85.8	84.6	676	674	99.7	98.3
Thyolo	955	916	95.9	95.4	252	217	86.1	85.7	622	614	98.7	98.2
Mulanje	932	883	94.7	92.4	263	220	83.7	81.6	626	610	97.4	95.1
Phalombe	893	844	94.5	94.3	278	241	86.7	86.5	805	799	99.3	99.1
Chikwawa	850	791	93.1	91.0	259	216	83.4	81.6	721	698	96.8	94.7
Nsanje	903	859	95.1	93.8	269	222	82.5	81.4	758	751	99.1	97.7
Balaka	867	851	98.2	97.6	246	234	95.1	94.5	709	705	99.4	98.8
Neno	920	858	93.3	89.9	271	211	77.9	75.0	682	669	98.1	94.5
Zomba city	218	205	94.0	91.8	78	72	92.3	90.2	118	114	96.6	94.4
Blantyre city	694	670	96.5	95.7	266	249	93.6	92.8	392	378	96.4	95.6

Table HH.3: Household composition: Districts

Percent and frequency distribution of households by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**26,713**	**26,713**
Northern	**11.4**	**3,050**	**4,886**
Chitipa	1.1	305	992
Karonga	1.7	465	981
Nkhatabay	1.2	312	954
Rumphi	1.2	308	953
Mzimba	5.5	1,470	841
Mzuzu city	0.7	190	165
Central	39.7	10,598	9,003
Kasungu	4.3	1,149	1,009
Nkhotakota	2.1	551	1,006
Ntchisi	1.7	464	999
Dowa	4.1	1,090	992
Salima	3.0	789	982
Lilongwe	9.6	2,562	598
Mchinji	3.8	1,014	977
Dedza	3.9	1,045	1,010
Ntcheu	3.0	813	952
Lilongwe city	4.2	1,122	478
Southern	**48.9**	**13,065**	**12,824**
Mangochi	5.4	1,442	1,024
Machinga	4.2	1,115	965
Zomba	4.9	1,296	778
Chiradzulu	2.6	689	1,002
Blantyre	3.4	900	342
Mwanza	0.8	215	1,005
Thyolo	5.4	1,437	994
Mulanje	4.5	1,203	957
Phalombe	2.3	623	983
Chikwawa	4.3	1,142	938
Nsanje	1.9	505	978
Balaka	2.1	548	986
Neno	0.9	228	955
Zomba city	0.6	166	210
Blantyre city	5.8	1,556	707

Table HH.4: Distribution of Women 15-49: Districts

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**24,230**	**24,230**
Northern	11.6	2,800	4,352
Chitipa	1.1	265	865
Karonga	1.7	416	833
Nkhatabay	1.3	316	893
Rumphi	1.1	272	829
Mzimba	5.5	1,334	764
Mzuzu city	0.8	197	168
Central	**40.3**	**9,769**	**8,271**
Kasungu	4.7	1,139	984
Nkhotakota	2.1	499	936
Ntchisi	1.8	425	920
Dowa	4.1	988	898
Salima	2.6	641	826
Lilongwe	9.3	2,261	520
Mchinji	3.8	925	902
Dedza	3.8	924	926
Ntcheu	3.0	717	842
Lilongwe city	5.2	1,251	517
Southern	**48.1**	**11,660**	**11,607**
Mangochi	5.5	1,344	963
Machinga	4.3	1,041	889
Zomba	5.0	1,210	712
Chiradzulu	2.6	627	931
Blantyre	2.9	711	293
Mwanza	0.8	201	942
Thyolo	5.2	1,250	916
Mulanje	4.5	1,102	883
Phalombe	2.2	537	844
Chikwawa	3.9	951	791
Nsanje	1.8	441	859
Balaka	1.9	457	851
Neno	0.9	208	858
Zomba city	0.7	163	205
Blantyre city	5.9	1,418	670

Table HH.4M: Distribution of men 15-49: Districts

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

		Number of men	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**6,842**	**6,842**
Northern	12.3	840	1,277
Chitipa	1.1	76	245
Karonga	1.8	122	241
Nkhatabay	1.3	91	256
Rumphi	1.3	86	254
Mzimba	5.9	404	224
Mzuzu city	0.9	62	57
Central	**40.5**	**2,770**	**2,451**
Kasungu	5.3	364	309
Nkhotakota	2.4	163	322
Ntchisi	1.9	128	284
Dowa	3.8	263	236
Salima	2.9	196	259
Lilongwe	8.6	589	142
Mchinji	3.9	265	275
Dedza	3.3	227	242
Ntcheu	2.8	190	213
Lilongwe city	5.6	384	169
Southern	**47.2**	**3,232**	**3,114**
Mangochi	4.7	322	238
Machinga	4.0	276	231
Zomba	4.2	287	164
Chiradzulu	2.5	170	258
Blantyre	2.9	197	82
Mwanza	0.9	58	259
Thyolo	4.7	324	217
Mulanje	4.1	280	220
Phalombe	2.3	155	241
Chikwawa	3.8	261	216
Nsanje	1.8	120	222
Balaka	1.8	120	234
Neno	0.8	57	211
Zomba city	0.8	54	72
Blantyre city	8.0	550	249

Table HH.5: Distribution of Under-5 Children: Districts

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by district of residence Malawi, 2014

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**18,981**	**18,981**
Northern	**11.4**	**2,163**	**3,320**
Chitipa	1.1	218	714
Karonga	1.6	304	632
Nkhatabay	1.3	241	703
Rumphi	1.0	190	574
Mzimba	5.8	1,103	611
Mzuzu city	0.6	107	86
Central	**39.3**	**7,452**	**6,451**
Kasungu	4.9	929	814
Nkhotakota	2.3	427	776
Ntchisi	1.8	342	716
Dowa	4.0	751	677
Salima	3.0	566	703
Lilongwe	9.4	1,775	411
Mchinji	3.9	737	708
Dedza	3.6	688	675
Ntcheu	3.1	594	693
Lilongwe city	3.4	642	278
Southern	**49.3**	**9,366**	**9,210**
Mangochi	6.3	1,198	841
Machinga	5.6	1,070	903
Zomba	5.3	1,012	597
Chiradzulu	2.3	443	656
Blantyre	2.9	550	201
Mwanza	0.7	140	674
Thyolo	4.5	860	614
Mulanje	4.1	786	610
Phalombe	2.7	516	799
Chikwawa	4.7	886	698
Nsanje	2.1	404	751
Balaka	2.1	393	705
Neno	0.9	165	669
Zomba city	0.5	92	114
Blantyre city	4.5	851	378

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics: Districts

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Electricity			Flooring				
	Yes	No	Missing/DK	Natural floor	Rudimentary floor	Finished floor	Other	Missing/DK
Total	**9.5**	**90.5**	**0.0**	**74.5**	**0.0**	**25.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Northern	**10.8**	**89.1**	**0.1**	**67.2**	**0.0**	**32.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Chitipa	5.0	95.0	0.0	75.4	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0
Karonga	11.3	88.6	0.1	69.9	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0
Nkhatabay	6.5	93.5	0.0	65.0	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.1
Rumphi	9.7	90.2	0.1	69.7	0.0	30.0	0.1	0.2
Mzimba	8.0	91.9	0.1	70.3	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0
Mzuzu city	49.6	50.4	0.0	23.3	0.0	76.4	0.3	0.0
Central	**8.0**	**92.0**	**0.0**	**77.1**	**0.0**	**22.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Kasungu	6.4	93.6	0.0	77.9	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.1
Nkhotakota	4.3	95.7	0.0	75.6	0.0	24.0	0.4	0.0
Ntchisi	2.1	97.9	0.0	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0
Dowa	2.2	97.8	0.0	86.9	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.3
Salima	5.0	94.8	0.2	83.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.1
Lilongwe	1.6	98.4	0.0	85.2	0.0	14.2	0.3	0.3
Mchinji	4.4	95.5	0.1	84.3	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0
Dedza	2.0	98.0	0.0	85.9	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0
Ntcheu	2.9	97.1	0.0	87.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0
Lilongwe city	49.0	51.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	82.2	0.0	0.0
Southern	**10.3**	**89.7**	**0.0**	**74.1**	**0.0**	**25.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Mangochi	5.0	95.0	0.0	82.8	0.0	17.0	0.1	0.1
Machinga	2.6	97.4	0.0	89.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Zomba	4.3	95.6	0.1	83.6	0.1	16.1	0.0	0.2
Chiradzulu	1.3	98.7	0.0	83.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0
Blantyre	6.7	93.3	0.0	75.7	0.0	24.2	0.2	0.0
Mwanza	13.4	86.6	0.0	74.6	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0
Thyolo	3.3	96.7	0.0	80.2	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.0
Mulanje	4.7	95.3	0.0	76.9	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0
Phalombe	1.5	98.5	0.0	88.4	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0
Chikwawa	4.6	95.4	0.0	85.2	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0
Nsanje	3.9	96.1	0.0	85.2	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0
Balaka	6.3	93.7	0.0	80.6	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0
Neno	3.1	96.9	0.0	86.0	0.0	13.9	0.1	0.0
Zomba city	48.0	52.0	0.0	28.7	0.0	70.2	1.1	0.0
Blantyre city	50.5	49.5	0.0	17.8	0.1	82.0	0.0	0.1

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics: Districts - Continued

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Roof					Exterior Walls				
	Natural roofing	Rudimentary roofing	Finished roofing	Other	Missing/DK	Natural walls	Rudimentary walls	Finished walls	Other	Missing/DK
Total	**58.3**	**0.1**	**41.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**2.6**	**30.7**	**66.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Northern	**51.1**	**0.0**	**48.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.7**	**11.9**	**86.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Chitipa	53.7	0.0	46.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	97.3	0.0	0.1
Karonga	44.4	0.1	55.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	14.3	84.1	0.1	0.0
Nkhatabay	53.4	0.1	46.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.9	92.5	0.1	0.0
Rumphi	54.5	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	11.8	87.3	0.0	0.0
Mzimba	56.3	0.0	43.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	13.8	83.5	0.0	0.0
Mzuzu city	14.4	0.0	85.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	14.8	84.4	0.0	0.0
Central	**65.4**	**0.0**	**34.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**3.0**	**31.1**	**65.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Kasungu	69.7	0.0	29.9	0.4	0.0	6.1	25.2	68.7	0.0	0.0
Nkhotakota	68.0	0.1	31.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	23.2	74.2	0.4	0.0
Ntchisi	73.7	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	19.5	80.1	0.0	0.0
Dowa	73.9	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	7.2	35.1	57.7	0.0	0.0
Salima	74.1	0.2	25.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	32.1	64.0	0.0	0.0
Lilongwe	74.6	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	38.0	60.5	0.0	0.0
Mchinji	68.9	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	26.6	69.1	0.0	0.0
Dedza	71.1	0.0	28.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	44.8	54.2	0.0	0.0
Ntcheu	72.8	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	39.6	56.9	0.0	0.0
Lilongwe city	6.7	0.2	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	89.2	0.0	0.0
Southern	**54.3**	**0.1**	**45.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**2.5**	**34.8**	**62.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Mangochi	73.6	0.1	26.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	43.0	54.8	0.0	0.0
Machinga	76.5	0.0	23.2	0.2	0.0	4.6	39.1	56.1	0.2	0.0
Zomba	64.1	0.3	35.5	0.1	0.0	1.5	39.7	58.2	0.4	0.2
Chiradzulu	55.1	0.7	44.2	0.1	0.0	4.4	37.6	57.9	0.1	0.0
Blantyre	59.4	0.0	40.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	45.0	53.5	0.0	0.0
Mwanza	62.0	0.0	37.9	0.0	0.1	6.3	29.7	63.9	0.0	0.1
Thyolo	44.9	0.1	55.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	30.3	63.0	0.0	0.1
Mulanje	47.3	0.1	52.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	29.5	69.5	0.0	0.0
Phalombe	62.3	0.3	37.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	40.5	56.9	0.0	0.3
Chikwawa	65.9	0.0	33.9	0.2	0.0	1.3	31.4	67.3	0.1	0.0
Nsanje	63.6	0.0	36.3	0.1	0.0	4.8	36.4	58.8	0.0	0.0
Balaka	63.6	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	24.3	73.9	0.0	0.0
Neno	72.3	0.1	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	49.1	49.8	0.1	0.0
Zomba city	17.7	0.9	81.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	22.1	77.1	0.8	0.0
Blantyre city	5.4	0.0	94.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	24.4	75.6	0.0	0.0

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics: Districts - Continued

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Rooms used for sleeping						
	1	2	3 or more	Missing/DK	Total	Number of households	Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping
Total	**30.9**	**42.1**	**24.9**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**26,713**	**2.4**
Northern	**24.8**	**40.2**	**34.3**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**3,050**	**2.3**
Chitipa	26.7	40.0	29.6	3.7	100.0	305	2.4
Karonga	27.8	38.0	33.3	0.9	100.0	465	2.3
Nkhatabay	24.7	38.1	36.9	0.3	100.0	312	2.4
Rumphi	27.4	40.8	31.7	0.1	100.0	308	2.2
Mzimba	22.8	42.2	34.7	0.3	100.0	1,470	2.4
Mzuzu city	26.1	33.3	40.7	0.0	100.0	190	2.0
Central	**32.7**	**42.6**	**24.4**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**10,598**	**2.5**
Kasungu	28.3	43.0	28.4	0.3	100.0	1,149	2.6
Nkhotakota	28.6	39.4	31.4	0.6	100.0	551	2.5
Ntchisi	32.1	43.1	24.8	0.0	100.0	464	2.5
Dowa	27.4	43.6	28.5	0.5	100.0	1,090	2.3
Salima	34.3	44.3	20.9	0.5	100.0	789	2.5
Lilongwe	39.7	41.0	18.7	0.6	100.0	2,562	2.6
Mchinji	32.9	42.8	23.8	0.4	100.0	1,014	2.5
Dedza	29.4	43.3	27.0	0.3	100.0	1,045	2.3
Ntcheu	37.5	39.7	22.0	0.8	100.0	813	2.5
Lilongwe city	26.3	46.1	27.6	0.0	100.0	1,122	2.2
Southern	**30.8**	**42.1**	**23.2**	**3.9**	**100.0**	**13,065**	**2.4**
Mangochi	30.9	44.3	22.8	2.0	100.0	1,442	2.6
Machinga	27.4	42.6	18.5	11.5	100.0	1,115	2.9
Zomba	30.9	42.3	22.6	4.2	100.0	1,296	2.5
Chiradzulu	28.0	43.5	22.4	6.2	100.0	689	2.4
Blantyre	27.5	45.5	23.4	3.6	100.0	900	2.2
Mwanza	28.9	43.0	26.8	1.3	100.0	215	2.3
Thyolo	32.9	41.5	23.6	2.0	100.0	1,437	2.3
Mulanje	28.0	41.7	27.4	2.8	100.0	1,203	2.2
Phalombe	28.8	42.3	20.7	8.2	100.0	623	2.6
Chikwawa	30.5	46.1	22.0	1.4	100.0	1,142	2.5
Nsanje	34.0	37.7	24.2	4.2	100.0	505	2.6
Balaka	31.4	44.0	24.0	0.6	100.0	548	2.3
Neno	37.0	39.0	23.5	0.5	100.0	228	2.5
Zomba city	30.0	33.2	22.8	14.0	100.0	166	2.2
Blantyre city	36.0	36.5	24.8	2.7	100.0	1,556	2.1

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets: Districts

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households that own a										
	Radio	Television	Non-mobile phone	Refrigerator	Solar panel	Paraffin lamp	Bed with mattress	A table and chairs	Koloboyi	Torch/ Battery lamp	Computer/ Laptop
Total	**47.8**	**11.1**	**1.4**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**15.1**	**27.9**	**34.8**	**14.4**	**75.9**	**2.8**
Northern	**51.8**	**15.7**	**3.2**	**6.1**	**13.1**	**16.9**	**49.3**	**53.3**	**9.3**	**82.3**	**3.5**
Chitipa	57.9	7.1	0.4	2.4	8.9	29.7	45.4	58.9	24.3	85.6	1.4
Karonga	45.2	14.0	1.6	7.0	7.2	21.6	54.2	49.1	11.4	82.3	3.6
Nkhatabay	48.9	15.9	1.2	3.9	11.8	18.8	57.5	48.2	9.2	83.5	2.1
Rumphi	52.1	14.5	1.2	4.4	12.2	21.0	58.9	53.9	6.3	88.3	1.8
Mzimba	50.5	13.7	4.9	4.8	17.3	12.0	40.4	51.6	6.7	83.8	2.5
Mzuzu city	72.4	49.8	5.3	25.6	4.7	13.5	83.2	75.2	5.6	53.4	19.3
Central	**47.1**	**10.5**	**1.0**	**5.0**	**4.4**	**11.1**	**24.1**	**32.4**	**8.3**	**80.3**	**2.4**
Kasungu	52.8	9.0	0.6	3.2	8.0	10.0	27.4	33.7	5.9	87.3	1.5
Nkhotakota	51.7	10.3	0.3	2.5	6.8	15.4	36.5	31.3	8.6	86.8	0.9
Ntchisi	45.1	5.0	0.1	0.5	12.1	4.7	14.0	26.9	2.5	83.4	0.5
Dowa	44.6	4.2	0.4	0.6	4.8	9.9	15.7	27.2	8.3	82.8	0.6
Salima	41.6	8.0	0.6	3.7	5.6	9.0	23.3	27.9	6.6	86.0	1.5
Lilongwe	40.1	4.6	0.5	1.5	2.9	11.9	14.7	26.4	11.4	76.9	1.6
Mchinji	41.8	5.9	0.4	2.5	3.5	6.9	15.8	26.9	5.8	86.1	1.0
Dedza	47.2	4.5	0.4	1.3	3.5	14.6	14.9	24.3	8.2	87.9	0.5
Ntcheu	43.7	4.1	0.2	1.1	2.3	13.7	13.2	22.4	13.3	86.8	0.3
Lilongwe city	69.2	50.5	5.7	31.7	2.2	12.5	73.4	75.9	5.4	53.1	13.8
Southern	**47.4**	**10.6**	**1.4**	**4.9**	**2.6**	**17.9**	**25.9**	**32.3**	**20.7**	**70.8**	**2.9**
Mangochi	43.5	8.3	0.6	2.9	3.9	12.9	27.2	20.9	11.1	77.8	1.9
Machinga	39.1	4.3	0.8	1.0	3.0	10.8	18.0	18.1	20.5	79.3	0.5
Zomba	42.7	7.7	1.4	2.7	3.2	18.7	23.1	27.9	21.4	76.4	1.0
Chiradzulu	42.9	5.4	0.4	0.6	2.1	33.1	17.3	30.3	44.7	58.0	0.7
Blantyre	42.7	6.3	1.3	4.1	0.9	19.4	19.2	27.2	25.8	69.0	1.7
Mwanza	50.5	12.7	1.5	5.6	5.1	11.0	28.7	38.9	10.7	82.8	2.8
Thyolo	43.1	4.5	0.5	1.4	2.8	23.4	16.7	31.5	27.1	69.7	0.4
Mulanje	50.8	6.0	0.7	1.8	2.1	33.5	20.1	39.1	34.0	68.8	0.9
Phalombe	46.0	2.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	17.6	14.0	22.7	19.6	78.8	0.7
Chikwawa	44.3	4.5	0.5	2.5	2.9	4.5	13.1	16.2	8.7	83.1	0.7
Nsanje	41.5	4.6	0.4	2.3	2.7	10.8	12.9	22.0	9.5	77.1	0.7
Balaka	48.7	8.0	0.3	2.6	4.1	13.6	22.9	26.8	10.2	84.9	1.5
Neno	47.4	5.4	0.6	1.6	6.3	14.1	14.7	24.2	11.5	84.5	0.9
Zomba city	67.3	35.8	5.0	17.0	1.7	22.5	72.2	57.7	11.1	46.0	15.2
Blantyre city	68.4	41.8	5.6	23.6	1.6	17.0	68.9	74.5	19.5	42.5	15.0

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets: Districts – Continued

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households that own		Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a										
	Agricultural land	Farm animals/ Livestock	A watch	Mobile phone	Bicycle	Motorcycle or scooter	Animal-drawn cart	Car or truck	Boat with motor	Canoe/ Boat without motor	Fishing nets	Bank account	Number of households
Total	**85.4**	**55.6**	**14.4**	**48.6**	**44.2**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**19.4**	**26,713**
Northern	**91.0**	**70.9**	**21.3**	**63.1**	**44.3**	**1.9**	**6.6**	**2.4**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**1.7**	**28.2**	**3,050**
Chitipa	96.6	79.9	24.9	48.5	48.7	1.7	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.9	305
Karonga	87.6	73.6	21.7	61.0	50.1	1.1	3.0	1.9	0.6	2.0	4.0	26.3	465
Nkhatabay	88.2	66.9	19.2	71.7	31.8	1.5	5.8	0.9	1.2	4.0	6.0	24.8	312
Rumphi	89.6	73.0	22.0	63.7	43.1	1.5	6.7	1.7	0.5	1.0	2.2	31.1	308
Mzimba	94.3	72.8	18.4	60.6	44.7	2.1	9.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	24.1	1,470
Mzuzu city	71.5	38.6	38.8	94.9	42.1	3.5	1.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	190
Central	**84.9**	**59.2**	**12.3**	**46.9**	**44.3**	**1.6**	**3.0**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**20.3**	**10,598**
Kasungu	90.5	65.0	10.7	53.9	47.2	2.1	3.7	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	23.4	1,149
Nkhotakota	79.2	60.8	16.1	59.2	48.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.5	3.6	8.4	23.2	551
Ntchisi	93.9	72.2	6.2	43.5	39.7	3.1	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	14.8	464
Dowa	90.9	67.0	10.1	40.5	39.6	2.3	5.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	17.8	1,090
Salima	83.7	55.6	11.1	45.0	50.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	2.5	12.4	789
Lilongwe	86.8	66.3	8.5	37.6	47.4	1.5	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	16.7	2,562
Mchinji	87.6	53.4	7.5	39.2	50.9	2.1	5.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.4	1,014
Dedza	96.6	66.1	9.6	34.5	49.5	1.8	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.3	1,045
Ntcheu	95.0	56.8	9.9	43.0	38.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	8.5	813
Lilongwe city	47.8	26.5	35.0	85.5	28.1	1.3	0.2	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.3	1,122
Southern	**84.5**	**49.1**	**14.4**	**46.6**	**44.0**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**16.6**	**13,065**
Mangochi	83.5	50.7	14.1	44.4	49.4	2.7	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.9	2.5	12.5	1,442
Machinga	86.7	47.0	10.3	40.9	55.7	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.6	3.6	10.8	1,115
Zomba	90.9	51.7	12.8	39.3	49.3	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.0	1.0	2.4	12.6	1,296
Chiradzulu	94.9	59.3	14.3	40.8	43.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.4	689
Blantyre	89.2	54.0	8.0	47.4	37.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	900
Mwanza	86.7	60.0	16.5	46.1	40.5	2.5	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	215
Thyolo	93.2	50.6	9.9	37.6	31.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	8.6	1,437
Mulanje	91.2	55.9	16.3	45.2	58.2	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	13.9	1,203
Phalombe	93.1	49.7	10.2	26.9	66.5	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.4	5.4	623
Chikwawa	86.9	58.1	7.7	36.2	53.6	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	11.0	1,142
Nsanje	84.3	53.8	7.8	36.8	43.6	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.8	3.9	10.0	505
Balaka	90.5	48.9	12.7	48.0	49.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.3	548
Neno	91.0	61.6	8.4	45.5	40.0	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	11.4	228
Zomba city	43.2	19.3	42.6	83.4	26.6	1.0	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	166
Blantyre city	53.9	24.8	32.4	84.9	16.3	1.2	0.5	9.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	53.1	1,556

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles: Districts

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Wealth index quintile						Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	
Total	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**120,695**
Northern	**9.1**	**12.8**	**21.5**	**28.2**	**28.4**	**100.0**	**14,729**
Chitipa	7.4	15.0	22.9	32.1	22.6	100.0	1,417
Karonga	8.2	9.8	21.0	29.8	31.1	100.0	2,176
Nkhatabay	6.1	12.6	25.7	33.7	22.0	100.0	1,630
Rumphi	6.2	15.6	19.3	29.6	29.3	100.0	1,385
Mzimba	11.9	14.1	23.1	27.0	23.9	100.0	7,322
Mzuzu city	0.0	0.3	0.6	14.5	84.6	100.0	800
Central	**22.6**	**22.2**	**18.2**	**17.4**	**19.5**	**100.0**	**47,633**
Kasungu	18.2	23.8	20.4	20.7	16.9	100.0	5,809
Nkhotakota	13.7	20.5	22.8	23.0	20.1	100.0	2,650
Ntchisi	27.3	25.0	20.7	15.3	11.8	100.0	2,157
Dowa	25.3	23.4	24.2	16.6	10.6	100.0	4,923
Salima	31.9	22.0	15.8	16.2	14.0	100.0	3,471
Lilongwe	26.1	26.8	17.1	19.5	10.6	100.0	10,922
Mchinji	25.6	24.2	20.1	18.5	11.5	100.0	4,708
Dedza	29.1	25.4	20.1	15.7	9.7	100.0	4,572
Ntcheu	25.1	25.6	25.0	17.2	7.1	100.0	3,502
Lilongwe city	2.8	1.5	2.0	9.5	84.1	100.0	4,919
Southern	**20.6**	**20.0**	**21.1**	**20.0**	**18.3**	**100.0**	**58,332**
Mangochi	21.0	26.6	21.8	19.7	10.9	100.0	6,976
Machinga	31.1	19.9	24.6	17.1	7.3	100.0	5,693
Zomba	22.1	24.3	22.7	20.3	10.5	100.0	5,874
Chiradzulu	20.3	19.8	25.4	28.3	6.3	100.0	3,047
Blantyre	21.6	20.6	19.7	25.0	13.0	100.0	3,847
Mwanza	21.9	21.6	20.3	16.8	19.5	100.0	949
Thyolo	23.8	18.4	26.8	23.0	8.1	100.0	6,160
Mulanje	15.1	20.1	24.9	25.5	14.5	100.0	5,186
Phalombe	22.7	25.3	25.6	20.6	5.7	100.0	2,935
Chikwawa	25.0	26.3	23.0	14.9	10.8	100.0	5,219
Nsanje	27.0	21.5	20.5	22.1	8.9	100.0	2,429
Balaka	24.7	23.3	20.2	18.6	13.2	100.0	2,326
Neno	26.4	23.9	21.7	19.4	8.7	100.0	1,025
Zomba city	5.9	3.3	7.1	13.2	70.5	100.0	661
Blantyre city	1.2	0.7	3.0	13.0	82.0	100.0	6,006

Child Mortality

Table CM.2: Early childhood mortality rates by district

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the ten year period preceding the survey by district, Malawi, 2014

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2, a]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**30**	**27**	**57**	**38**	**92**
Northern	**31**	**24**	**55**	**26**	**79**
Chitipa	32	24	57	15	71
Karonga	23	22	46	22	66
Nkhatabay	31	31	61	29	88
Rumphi	26	18	45	26	70
Mzimba	34	25	59	31	89
Mzuzu City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Central	**26**	**24**	**50**	**38**	**86**
Kasungu	30	21	50	33	82
Nkhotakota	26	21	46	31	76
Ntchisi	32	18	50	24	73
Dowa	23	21	44	47	89
Salima	22	22	43	47	88
Lilongwe	22	29	51	38	87
Mchinji	24	37	61	50	108
Dedza	29	26	55	35	88
Ntcheu	35	21	56	43	97
Lilongwe City	28	15	44	18	61
Southern	**32**	**30**	**62**	**40**	**100**
Mangochi	42	24	66	39	102
Machinga	22	26	48	38	84
Zomba	29	43	72	44	113
Chiradzulu	23	26	48	35	81
Blantyre	(30)	(30)	(60)	(57)	(114)
Mwanza	26	22	48	41	87
Thyolo	41	30	72	39	108
Mulanje	35	35	70	46	113
Phalombe	39	25	63	37	98
Chikwawa	30	23	53	39	90
Nsanje	33	24	57	46	101
Balaka	33	21	54	32	84
Neno	40	29	69	46	112
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Blantyre City	30	43	74	32	103

[1] MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

[2] MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

[a] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

( ) Rates that are based on 250-499 unweighted exposed persons

(*) Omitted: rates that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted exposed persons

Nutrition

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants: Districts

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth						Percentage of live births:		
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK	Total	Below 2,500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
Total	**3.8**	**8.7**	**51.0**	**33.8**	**2.8**	**100.0**	**12.9**	**87.5**	**7,490**
Northern	**3.4**	**6.4**	**66.8**	**20.8**	**2.6**	**100.0**	**13.1**	**91.9**	**839**
Chitipa	2.3	15.1	49.9	28.7	3.9	100.0	15.1	88.4	82
Karonga	5.4	9.7	44.6	37.0	3.3	100.0	14.3	87.7	132
Nkhatabay	5.8	5.7	62.2	23.3	3.0	100.0	14.3	92.8	91
Rumphi	1.8	8.3	64.7	24.2	0.9	100.0	12.5	95.7	79
Mzimba	2.8	3.7	78.6	12.1	2.8	100.0	12.4	92.0	406
Mzuzu city	(2.3)	(4.1)	(68.8)	(24.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.4)	(100.0)	49
Central	**2.9**	**9.7**	**50.5**	**34.6**	**2.3**	**100.0**	**12.8**	**85.7**	**2,957**
Kasungu	1.3	10.2	54.6	32.9	1.0	100.0	12.2	81.4	355
Nkhotakota	1.3	7.5	53.4	37.1	0.6	100.0	11.0	82.8	160
Ntchisi	3.7	8.1	57.5	29.8	0.9	100.0	13.0	88.4	140
Dowa	1.7	8.0	35.6	51.2	3.6	100.0	10.2	96.1	299
Salima	3.0	9.2	53.7	29.0	5.1	100.0	12.9	88.9	201
Lilongwe	4.1	12.2	42.8	38.3	2.6	100.0	14.3	77.3	730
Mchinji	3.6	7.8	62.1	25.5	1.0	100.0	13.2	89.4	300
Dedza	4.4	7.5	56.9	30.1	1.0	100.0	13.1	87.7	267
Ntcheu	2.7	11.8	51.2	32.2	2.1	100.0	13.6	88.9	257
Lilongwe city	1.7	8.7	55.3	30.4	3.9	100.0	12.0	91.8	249
Southern	**4.6**	**8.4**	**47.8**	**36.0**	**3.2**	**100.0**	**12.9**	**88.0**	**3,695**
Mangochi	5.2	8.5	61.6	24.0	0.8	100.0	14.3	83.4	478
Machinga	4.0	12.5	39.5	39.1	4.9	100.0	13.8	90.6	399
Zomba	5.0	5.1	45.7	36.2	7.9	100.0	11.8	86.5	414
Chiradzulu	3.3	7.7	50.6	36.0	2.4	100.0	12.0	94.8	175
Blantyre	7.2	6.8	42.5	42.3	1.3	100.0	13.1	92.1	190
Mwanza	0.7	8.8	48.7	36.3	5.5	100.0	11.0	95.6	55
Thyolo	3.9	7.4	50.9	35.2	2.5	100.0	12.3	88.6	328
Mulanje	3.4	8.3	34.2	50.2	3.9	100.0	11.3	92.1	306
Phalombe	7.4	7.9	41.1	38.1	5.5	100.0	13.8	89.3	207
Chikwawa	2.8	9.5	53.6	32.2	1.8	100.0	12.8	82.3	403
Nsanje	3.0	10.4	46.4	37.7	2.6	100.0	12.6	77.3	158
Balaka	1.9	9.2	57.5	30.3	1.1	100.0	12.4	86.2	148
Neno	2.0	10.6	61.2	25.7	0.4	100.0	13.4	89.6	68
Zomba city	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.6)	(41.3)	(15.1)	100.0	(6.9)	(100.0)	31
Blantyre city	8.5	7.4	42.8	39.9	1.3	100.0	14.1	92.9	337

[1] MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

[2] MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight		
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Percent above	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Total	**16.7**	**3.7**	**-1.0**	**18,530**	**42.4**	**16.3**	**-1.8**	**18,275**	**3.8**	**1.1**	**5.1**	**0.1**	**18,211**
Northern	11.7	2.3	-0.8	2,099	38.7	14.4	-1.6	2,057	3.1	1.0	7.1	0.2	2,059
Chitipa	17.4	3.8	-1.0	211	44.6	18.3	-1.8	204	6.5	2.6	5.2	0.0	205
Karonga	11.6	3.6	-0.7	295	32.4	12.1	-1.3	282	4.0	1.0	8.3	0.1	285
Nkhatabay	14.4	2.4	-0.9	231	42.2	13.7	-1.7	227	1.8	0.2	2.8	0.1	228
Rumphi	12.2	2.8	-0.7	187	37.5	13.6	-1.5	185	3.2	0.2	5.8	0.2	185
Mzimba	10.4	1.6	-0.8	1,071	39.3	14.9	-1.7	1,054	2.5	0.9	7.8	0.3	1,052
Mzuzu city	6.2	1.3	-0.4	104	31.8	10.2	-1.5	105	1.9	1.9	12.2	0.6	103
Central	16.6	3.9	-1.0	7,300	44.2	17.0	-1.8	7,211	3.9	1.0	5.9	0.1	7,177
Kasungu	16.4	3.8	-1.1	910	39.8	12.5	-1.7	905	4.0	1.0	3.3	0.0	896
Nkhotakota	15.0	2.8	-0.6	416	43.5	21.6	-1.8	408	4.0	1.2	13.0	0.4	391
Ntchisi	14.6	2.9	-0.9	337	44.7	19.0	-1.9	330	2.3	0.5	6.4	0.3	329
Dowa	14.9	4.8	-1.0	722	40.3	13.7	-1.8	718	3.6	0.6	3.4	0.1	718
Salima	15.0	3.4	-0.8	545	47.1	22.3	-1.7	536	5.7	2.1	10.7	0.2	524
Lilongwe	18.1	4.4	-1.1	1,739	52.4	20.5	-2.0	1,714	3.5	0.3	5.5	0.1	1,723
Mchinji	16.9	3.7	-1.1	724	46.8	20.3	-1.9	707	5.5	2.2	5.4	0.1	704
Dedza	20.1	5.0	-1.1	676	46.4	17.0	-1.9	669	4.4	1.6	5.6	0.0	668
Ntcheu	18.6	4.1	-1.0	589	40.4	15.6	-1.7	587	3.4	0.7	3.0	-0.1	585
Lilongwe city	12.0	2.1	-0.7	642	28.4	6.8	-1.5	637	2.8	1.1	8.5	0.2	639

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

[2] MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

[3] MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)

[4] MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

[5] MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)

[6] MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

[7] MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children: Districts - continued

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight		
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Percent above	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Southern	**18.0**	**4.0**	**-1.0**	**9,131**	**41.8**	**16.1**	**-1.7**	**9,006**	**3.9**	**1.1**	**3.9**	**0.0**	**8,975**
Mangochi	20.2	5.5	-0.9	1,169	44.6	19.4	-1.5	1,148	4.7	1.9	5.6	0.0	1,104
Machinga	16.7	3.4	-1.0	1,054	38.6	14.1	-1.6	1,034	2.2	0.5	3.0	0.0	1,036
Zomba	16.0	3.9	-1.0	983	36.4	14.4	-1.8	964	4.3	1.3	2.5	0.0	963
Chiradzulu	16.3	4.1	-1.0	434	41.3	13.5	-1.7	430	3.5	0.8	3.2	0.0	430
Blantyre	15.6	1.7	-0.9	538	47.8	16.8	-1.9	528	2.3	0.3	3.9	0.3	534
Mwanza	16.4	5.1	-1.0	134	48.4	21.6	-2.0	130	2.3	0.2	7.0	0.3	133
Thyolo	24.6	5.6	-1.1	817	43.1	18.1	-1.8	816	7.7	2.8	5.6	-0.2	812
Mulanje	18.1	3.9	-1.1	775	40.2	13.0	-1.8	774	3.4	0.4	2.8	-0.1	773
Phalombe	14.5	2.7	-1.0	504	41.3	14.2	-1.7	502	2.4	0.9	3.2	0.0	505
Chikwawa	20.5	3.9	-1.3	861	48.2	21.3	-1.9	852	3.3	0.9	2.3	-0.2	855
Nsanje	16.6	3.3	-1.0	389	38.0	12.1	-1.6	379	4.6	0.9	2.7	-0.1	378
Balaka	14.6	3.4	-0.9	383	34.8	14.8	-1.5	374	5.6	1.2	4.7	-0.1	376
Neno	20.9	4.9	-1.1	160	44.8	18.1	-1.9	158	4.1	0.7	4.7	0.0	160
Zomba city	10.2	2.1	-0.6	87	34.3	10.8	-1.5	87	1.8	0.0	6.9	0.4	87
Blantyre city	16.9	3.7	-0.9	843	42.9	15.2	-1.7	830	3.0	0.7	5.6	0.2	831

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

[2] MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

[3] MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)

[4] MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

[5] MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)

[6] MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

[7] MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding: Districts

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	**97.8**	**74.5**	**94.4**	**1.5**	**7,490**
Northern	**98.0**	**73.6**	**95.0**	**1.2**	**839**
Chitipa	97.5	71.1	93.5	0.7	82
Karonga	98.3	77.0	95.1	0.3	132
Nkhatabay	97.7	58.2	94.5	1.3	91
Rumphi	96.7	68.5	91.7	1.4	79
Mzimba	98.2	78.5	96.0	1.6	406
Mzuzu city	(98.8)	(63.6)	(95.9)	(0.0)	49
Central	**98.7**	**78.4**	**96.5**	**2.0**	**2,957**
Kasungu	99.4	80.1	96.3	3.2	355
Nkhotakota	98.3	79.3	95.1	1.3	160
Ntchisi	97.8	81.9	94.9	2.3	140
Dowa	97.0	80.4	92.5	0.8	299
Salima	97.3	68.8	95.8	1.0	201
Lilongwe	99.6	81.4	99.2	4.0	730
Mchinji	99.0	69.1	97.9	0.8	300
Dedza	98.8	84.2	94.0	0.0	267
Ntcheu	97.9	71.2	97.4	1.4	257
Lilongwe city	99.0	81.9	96.6	1.4	249
Southern	**97.1**	**71.5**	**92.6**	**1.1**	**3,695**
Mangochi	96.8	77.2	91.2	1.0	478
Machinga	96.3	72.6	90.2	1.6	399
Zomba	95.8	62.1	91.3	0.6	414
Chiradzulu	98.7	68.8	95.8	0.7	175
Blantyre	96.0	66.8	92.7	0.0	190
Mwanza	97.5	65.7	93.2	1.3	55
Thyolo	96.4	63.0	90.9	1.3	328
Mulanje	98.2	77.2	96.4	1.2	306
Phalombe	97.5	71.4	92.8	1.3	207
Chikwawa	97.9	74.0	96.4	2.1	403
Nsanje	97.5	74.2	94.6	1.5	158
Balaka	98.2	86.8	94.2	0.0	148
Neno	99.2	81.3	97.1	0.3	68
Zomba city	(100.0)	(57.9)	(94.0)	(0.0)	31
Blantyre city	97.3	70.6	87.9	0.7	337

[1] MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding: Districts

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	**70.2**	**80.1**	**1,780**	**97.2**	**1,372**	**75.4**	**1,076**
Northern	**65.8**	**78.5**	**181**	**96.9**	**160**	**69.7**	**114**
Chitipa	81.7	85.7	19	(96.7)	15	(77.4)	14
Karonga	(74.4)	(81.7)	22	95.3	24	(64.4)	19
Nkhatabay	62.0	74.6	17	93.4	18	(78.7)	15
Rumphi	(73.7)	(89.0)	14	(100.0)	13	(72.1)	13
Mzimba	60.5	76.7	98	(97.5)	81	(66.0)	47
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	9	(*)	6
Central	**68.9**	**80.7**	**735**	**98.0**	**495**	**77.5**	**422**
Kasungu	81.3	88.5	70	99.3	70	(89.1)	53
Nkhotakota	80.7	86.8	36	98.4	33	70.0	29
Ntchisi	77.2	95.4	38	100.0	26	(80.9)	16
Dowa	89.7	95.6	60	(94.7)	50	(77.1)	52
Salima	73.9	89.2	52	(94.3)	30	(79.4)	35
Lilongwe	(52.0)	(70.9)	205	(100.0)	116	(*)	67
Mchinji	79.2	88.1	61	100.0	54	(70.9)	48
Dedza	57.9	73.3	59	(100.0)	41	(85.1)	46
Ntcheu	65.7	76.5	70	97.3	53	(82.0)	37
Lilongwe city	(76.3)	(76.3)	84	(*)	21	(*)	39
Southern	**72.2**	**79.9**	**863**	**96.6**	**718**	**75.0**	**540**
Mangochi	62.4	71.5	120	94.1	82	(80.8)	54
Machinga	78.3	83.1	86	94.8	85	72.9	65
Zomba	76.3	90.3	93	98.7	97	(77.4)	75
Chiradzulu	83.6	85.7	33	96.8	40	(64.8)	34
Blantyre	(*)	(*)	66	(*)	34	(*)	21
Mwanza	62.1	75.9	13	(100.0)	9	(79.8)	7
Thyolo	76.2	78.8	78	(97.2)	63	(87.7)	51
Mulanje	85.5	87.2	72	(98.2)	59	(*)	35
Phalombe	66.2	74.8	40	93.7	40	(78.2)	28
Chikwawa	70.2	84.4	81	100.0	86	79.6	52
Nsanje	75.2	79.5	36	100.0	21	83.1	26
Balaka	72.7	76.3	31	96.4	30	66.9	28
Neno	61.3	64.6	16	97.9	14	(76.6)	11
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	3	(*)	4
Blantyre city	(71.7)	(78.5)	90	(95.2)	55	(*)	49

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

[4] MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding: Districts

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Median duration (in months) of:			
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-35 months
Median	**24.1**	**4.1**	**4.9**	**11,217**
Northern	**23.7**	**3.6**	**4.7**	**1,206**
Chitipa	24.6	5.1	5.3	121
Karonga	22.4	3.9	4.4	176
Nkhatabay	23.0	3.5	4.7	138
Rumphi	24.1	4.2	5.1	106
Mzimba	24.1	3.2	4.4	602
Mzuzu city	25.2	4.7	5.2	63
Central	**25.0**	**4.0**	**4.9**	**4,461**
Kasungu	25.6	4.5	5.0	515
Nkhotakota	23.9	4.1	4.7	241
Ntchisi	25.7	4.8	6.0	208
Dowa	25.9	4.6	5.1	457
Salima	24.0	4.1	4.9	314
Lilongwe	25.7	2.7	4.8	1,115
Mchinji	24.9	4.7	5.2	444
Dedza	25.8	3.2	4.4	399
Ntcheu	24.5	3.7	4.6	365
Lilongwe city	22.1	4.7	4.7	404
Southern	**23.6**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**5,550**
Mangochi	23.9	3.8	4.4	711
Machinga	23.5	4.5	4.8	637
Zomba	23.9	4.8	5.6	606
Chiradzulu	24.2	4.7	4.9	264
Blantyre	21.8	4.6	5.2	324
Mwanza	26.0	3.4	4.6	84
Thyolo	24.1	4.7	5.0	485
Mulanje	23.5	4.6	4.8	467
Phalombe	23.5	4.1	5.3	299
Chikwawa	24.3	4.2	5.4	536
Nsanje	26.3	4.1	4.9	237
Balaka	23.3	4.2	4.5	226
Neno	24.6	3.2	3.4	101
Zomba city	22.4	4.1	5.7	50
Blantyre city	22.3	4.5	4.9	525
Mean	**24.2**	**4.2**	**5.2**	**11,217**

[1] MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	**70.2**	**1,780**	**88.6**	**5,502**	**84.1**	**7,281**
Northern	65.8	**181**	**89.3**	**631**	**84.1**	**812**
Chitipa	81.7	19	87.5	61	86.1	80
Karonga	(74.4)	22	88.3	104	85.9	126
Nkhatabay	62.0	17	85.3	70	80.7	87
Rumphi	(73.7)	14	91.4	60	88.0	74
Mzimba	60.5	98	90.1	299	82.8	396
Mzuzu city	(*)	12	(93.1)	38	(86.1)	49
Central	68.9	**735**	**89.4**	**2,157**	**84.2**	**2,892**
Kasungu	81.3	70	93.8	263	91.1	333
Nkhotakota	80.7	36	86.9	127	85.6	163
Ntchisi	77.2	38	89.7	99	86.2	138
Dowa	89.7	60	88.1	226	88.4	286
Salima	73.9	52	87.2	158	83.9	210
Lilongwe	(52.0)	205	89.5	507	78.7	711
Mchinji	79.2	61	86.9	236	85.4	297
Dedza	57.9	59	93.6	198	85.4	257
Ntcheu	65.7	70	88.9	179	82.4	249
Lilongwe city	(76.3)	84	86.8	164	83.2	248
Southern	72.2	**863**	**87.8**	**2,714**	**84.0**	**3,576**
Mangochi	62.4	120	88.4	335	81.6	454
Machinga	78.3	86	86.0	298	84.3	383
Zomba	76.3	93	89.4	312	86.4	405
Chiradzulu	83.6	33	87.1	141	86.4	175
Blantyre	(*)	66	83.6	115	75.1	181
Mwanza	62.1	13	89.4	39	82.8	52
Thyolo	76.2	78	89.3	240	86.1	317
Mulanje	85.5	72	88.4	219	87.7	291
Phalombe	(66.2)	40	84.7	155	80.9	195
Chikwawa	70.2	81	91.8	319	87.4	400
Nsanje	75.2	36	89.5	116	86.1	152
Balaka	72.7	31	88.0	114	84.7	145
Neno	61.3	16	89.5	49	82.8	65
Zomba city	(*)	10	(84.8)	20	(82.8)	30
Blantyre city	(71.7)	90	82.8	241	79.8	331

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices: Districts

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day by breastfeeding status according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	**25.1**	**48.3**	**15.0**	**5,081**	**44.1**	**28.0**	**5.2**	**12.5**	**384**	**26.6**	**46.8**	**14.3**	**5,502**
Northern	**30.0**	**61.6**	**23.3**	**582**	**58.4**	**22.4**	**1.8**	**5.2**	**46**	**32.0**	**58.7**	**21.8**	**631**
Chitipa	44.8	73.1	40.5	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	45.0	70.7	37.6	61
Karonga	36.0	56.6	29.2	95	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	37.0	54.2	26.8	104
Nkhatabay	24.1	47.7	12.2	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	29.9	46.6	11.8	70
Rumphi	39.6	65.0	29.2	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	37.7	62.9	27.0	60
Mzimba	20.7	62.7	16.8	278	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	23.9	59.2	15.8	299
Mzuzu city	(58.2)	(67.3)	(41.5)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(56.6)	(63.9)	(39.4)	38
Central	**19.4**	**48.5**	**12.2**	**2,007**	**36.5**	**22.4**	**2.9**	**13.6**	**136**	**20.5**	**46.9**	**11.6**	**2,157**
Kasungu	12.6	58.0	9.1	254	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	13.1	56.8	9.3	263
Nkhotakota	18.0	51.7	9.0	115	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	20.5	49.7	8.3	127
Ntchisi	14.2	46.2	10.6	94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	14.2	44.5	10.1	99
Dowa	18.2	50.2	14.6	210	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	18.7	48.5	13.8	226
Salima	17.5	52.4	8.9	145	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	19.2	49.8	8.2	158
Lilongwe	16.5	37.4	11.6	475	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	18.2	35.4	10.9	507
Mchinji	20.1	47.8	13.4	219	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	21.0	45.9	12.6	236
Dedza	19.9	53.3	8.8	188	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	21.2	52.3	8.4	198
Ntcheu	22.7	55.2	14.0	164	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	24.2	52.6	13.4	179
Lilongwe city	43.5	48.2	23.4	143	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	41.8	48.6	21.4	164

[1] MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)

[2] MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)

[3] MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity [5] MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

[a] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

[b] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[c] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices: Districts - Continued

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day by breastfeeding status according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Southern	**28.6**	**45.0**	**15.3**	**2,492**	**46.0**	**33.1**	**7.6**	**13.3**	**202**	**30.1**	**44.1**	**14.7**	**2,714**
Mangochi	29.7	39.3	10.9	310	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	30.5	38.7	11.1	335
Machinga	31.2	48.5	17.2	265	(35.0)	(10.9)	(2.7)	(2.7)	28	32.7	44.9	15.8	298
Zomba	37.1	35.2	18.1	290	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	37.6	34.3	17.1	312
Chiradzulu	41.8	48.6	25.0	128	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	42.4	48.7	24.4	141
Blantyre	(29.1)	(53.3)	(22.5)	103	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	32.2	53.7	22.1	115
Mwanza	25.4	52.3	15.6	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	27.0	51.1	14.7	39
Thyolo	21.7	51.7	15.1	225	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	22.4	49.0	14.4	240
Mulanje	37.9	49.3	19.5	201	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	38.4	49.2	17.9	219
Phalombe	27.5	33.6	12.9	140	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	27.9	32.7	12.5	155
Chikwawa	19.2	38.1	9.4	308	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	20.8	37.8	9.0	319
Nsanje	24.8	39.9	14.5	112	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	25.6	39.3	14.0	116
Balaka	17.5	54.0	8.6	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	20.6	54.3	8.5	114
Neno	24.4	56.0	17.6	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	23.8	53.1	16.3	49
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(50.8)	(50.8)	(27.2)	20
Blantyre city	22.9	56.6	14.8	205	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	29.6	55.7	14.6	241

[1] MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)

[2] MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)

[3] MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity

[5] MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

[a] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

[b] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[c] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	**4.2**	**7,281**
Northern	**4.7**	**812**
Chitipa	3.5	80
Karonga	2.5	126
Nkhatabay	9.3	87
Rumphi	2.2	74
Mzimba	3.8	396
Mzuzu city	(15.0)	49
Central	**3.6**	**2,892**
Kasungu	3.4	333
Nkhotakota	3.0	163
Ntchisi	1.1	138
Dowa	2.4	286
Salima	2.2	210
Lilongwe	1.5	711
Mchinji	1.2	297
Dedza	0.1	257
Ntcheu	3.0	249
Lilongwe city	21.6	248
Southern	**4.6**	**3,576**
Mangochi	3.3	454
Machinga	3.4	383
Zomba	4.2	405
Chiradzulu	6.2	175
Blantyre	3.6	181
Mwanza	2.6	52
Thyolo	2.2	317
Mulanje	6.1	291
Phalombe	3.5	195
Chikwawa	3.2	400
Nsanje	2.7	152
Balaka	4.2	145
Neno	1.2	65
Zomba city	(8.7)	30
Blantyre city	12.5	331

[1] MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption: Districts

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt according to districts , Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with: Salt test result					Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM[1]	Total	
Total	**83.0**	**26,713**	**16.2**	**5.9**	**34.9**	**43.0**	**100.0**	**26,464**
Northern	**89.9**	**3,050**	**9.6**	**5.4**	**32.5**	**52.5**	**100.0**	**3,033**
Chitipa	88.1	305	11.3	3.4	29.0	56.3	100.0	303
Karonga	87.4	465	12.2	8.1	32.9	46.9	100.0	463
Nkhatabay	85.6	312	13.6	7.4	34.7	44.3	100.0	309
Rumphi	89.3	308	10.1	4.0	30.0	56.0	100.0	306
Mzimba	91.7	1,470	7.8	5.1	33.5	53.6	100.0	1,462
Mzuzu city	92.6	190	7.4	3.9	29.4	59.3	100.0	190
Central	**83.2**	**10,598**	**16.1**	**4.8**	**36.5**	**42.7**	**100.0**	**10,511**
Kasungu	87.9	1,149	11.0	4.7	35.9	48.4	100.0	1,135
Nkhotakota	78.0	551	21.1	5.8	32.5	40.6	100.0	545
Ntchisi	81.1	464	18.4	6.5	36.5	38.6	100.0	461
Dowa	82.5	1,090	16.8	3.3	39.6	40.3	100.0	1,081
Salima	83.3	789	15.8	8.5	32.5	43.2	100.0	781
Lilongwe	84.8	2,562	14.8	6.7	38.0	40.5	100.0	2,550
Mchinji	70.7	1,014	28.5	1.9	27.2	42.5	100.0	1,003
Dedza	85.1	1,045	14.7	3.3	50.4	31.6	100.0	1,043
Ntcheu	76.4	813	22.1	4.8	35.7	37.3	100.0	798
Lilongwe city	93.3	1,122	6.2	1.9	31.3	60.6	100.0	1,116
Southern	**81.2**	**13,065**	**17.9**	**7.0**	**34.1**	**41.0**	**100.0**	**12,920**
Mangochi	74.7	1,442	25.0	3.7	31.1	40.3	100.0	1,436
Machinga	76.0	1,115	23.2	5.1	28.0	43.8	100.0	1,103
Zomba	83.1	1,296	16.3	11.7	37.1	34.9	100.0	1,287
Chiradzulu	80.4	689	18.0	5.9	35.4	40.7	100.0	675
Blantyre	78.8	900	20.4	14.2	26.8	38.7	100.0	891
Mwanza	83.3	215	14.7	8.0	36.8	40.5	100.0	210
Thyolo	85.4	1,437	13.0	6.1	43.2	37.7	100.0	1,412
Mulanje	83.2	1,203	16.1	8.0	43.1	32.8	100.0	1,193
Phalombe	76.8	623	22.5	12.3	32.9	32.3	100.0	618
Chikwawa	78.4	1,142	20.4	4.5	33.8	41.3	100.0	1,126
Nsanje	77.4	505	21.7	9.0	37.3	31.9	100.0	499
Balaka	85.2	548	13.9	5.3	36.3	44.6	100.0	542
Neno	76.6	228	22.1	15.2	40.2	22.5	100.0	224
Zomba city	78.6	166	19.5	7.1	32.1	41.2	100.0	162
Blantyre city	89.8	1,556	9.5	2.3	25.0	63.2	100.0	1,543

[1] MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

Child Health

Table CH.2: Vaccinations: Districts

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who received:																Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months
		Polio				DPT-HepB-Hib			PCV			ROTA						
	BCG	At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	Measles (MCV1)	Full[a]	None		
Total	**98.2**	**78.1**	**98.1**	**96.6**	**90.5**	**98.2**	**97.1**	**92.6**	**97.0**	**94.9**	**89.4**	**67.5**	**63.4**	**92.0**	**54.0**	**1.1**	**83.8**	**3,755**
Northern	**98.2**	**72.6**	**98.7**	**97.0**	**90.3**	**98.7**	**96.9**	**93.5**	**97.9**	**97.4**	**92.1**	**71.9**	**67.4**	**89.7**	**56.1**	**0.4**	**83.5**	**439**
Chitipa	98.8	78.6	98.8	98.0	96.8	100.0	98.7	95.6	99.2	98.6	93.8	70.0	60.3	94.3	56.0	0.0	91.7	45
Karonga	96.5	68.5	96.3	95.1	90.6	96.4	95.1	92.8	96.6	95.9	91.8	73.2	66.8	88.1	58.5	2.0	81.7	63
Nkhatabay	96.7	82.7	99.5	95.3	84.6	98.8	92.4	85.5	97.1	95.8	85.5	66.9	57.3	93.9	45.6	0.0	77.2	49
Rumphi	97.4	84.4	99.1	96.9	93.2	98.1	97.4	94.7	97.1	98.1	93.2	77.7	73.9	90.2	61.2	0.9	80.5	43
Mzimba	98.9	64.9	98.9	97.5	88.5	99.1	97.7	94.3	98.0	97.5	92.1	72.3	69.9	86.9	55.3	0.0	83.3	214
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Central	**98.0**	**77.9**	**97.7**	**95.8**	**89.6**	**98.01**	**97.24**	**91.98**	**96.8**	**94.8**	**89.6**	**67.9**	**64.6**	**90.9**	**54.7**	**1.3**	**82.5**	**1,466**
Kasungu	96.5	78.9	95.4	90.5	83.1	97.3	95.7	85.4	96.4	94.8	86.5	63.9	60.2	84.8	48.6	2.7	81.8	185
Nkhotakota	99.3	76.4	98.2	94.8	90.0	98.9	97.2	89.4	97.7	95.6	89.0	73.5	64.3	91.8	55.8	0.7	77.0	83
Ntchisi	99.0	76.6	97.8	99.0	95.4	98.3	98.4	95.0	98.3	96.8	92.6	72.5	69.4	93.6	62.4	0.4	84.5	67
Dowa	93.1	80.2	93.7	92.2	84.7	93.7	93.5	89.3	92.9	92.9	88.9	56.3	54.1	89.1	46.7	4.6	83.3	146
Salima	100.0	89.3	100.0	99.3	96.4	99.3	98.7	97.1	100.0	98.7	95.5	78.9	76.1	97.0	72.4	0.0	71.1	104
Lilongwe	98.4	72.8	97.4	97.4	92.6	97.4	97.4	90.6	95.0	91.5	86.2	71.4	71.4	92.1	62.2	1.6	85.6	351
Mchinji	98.4	76.8	99.5	95.9	90.0	99.3	97.9	96.8	98.5	95.7	92.5	73.2	69.2	87.3	55.0	0.0	85.9	161
Dedza	99.4	73.3	99.4	95.1	85.7	99.4	99.0	90.7	97.1	95.1	87.6	62.2	59.7	92.2	47.4	0.6	82.1	138
Ntcheu	98.2	79.9	99.1	98.1	95.1	99.1	98.3	96.4	99.1	98.6	96.1	70.4	63.4	92.0	53.3	0.0	87.6	132
Lilongwe city	(100.0)	(87.1)	(98.2)	(97.7)	(85.1)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(95.9)	(98.6)	(96.5)	(90.2)	(56.6)	(49.6)	(94.2)	(38.4)	(0.0)	(74.8)	99

[a] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Malawi

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.2: Vaccinations: Districts - continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who received:																Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months
		Polio				DPT-HepB-Hib			PCV			ROTA						
	BCG	At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	Measles (MCV1)	Full[a]	None		
Southern	**98.3**	**79.6**	**98.3**	**97.1**	**91.3**	**98.3**	**97.1**	**93.0**	**96.8**	**94.4**	**88.7**	**66.0**	**61.5**	**93.5**	**53.0**	**1.2**	**85.0**	**1,850**
Mangochi	95.9	65.7	97.2	95.6	88.8	96.2	95.5	93.8	96.3	94.8	88.3	58.4	56.9	87.6	46.5	2.1	85.3	223
Machinga	96.5	73.8	95.5	92.2	84.1	94.6	92.3	84.4	92.3	88.1	74.3	61.0	50.5	90.6	40.4	2.8	79.2	207
Zomba	99.3	79.9	98.5	99.3	92.3	99.3	98.9	94.2	95.4	93.2	88.1	71.5	67.0	93.9	54.2	0.7	90.1	226
Chiradzulu	96.8	94.1	97.5	96.3	91.8	97.5	96.7	93.5	95.8	92.7	89.3	77.3	74.1	96.4	70.9	2.5	89.7	96
Blantyre	(98.3)	(86.2)	(98.3)	(98.3)	(75.5)	(98.3)	(94.1)	(81.8)	(96.0)	(91.3)	(74.9)	(68.8)	(62.1)	(94.3)	(45.7)	(1.7)	(68.9)	90
Mwanza	100.0	94.1	99.5	98.3	93.8	99.4	98.8	97.2	98.6	96.2	95.3	86.2	77.4	98.8	70.7	0.0	77.2	23
Thyolo	100.0	89.7	100.0	97.7	97.1	100.0	97.3	97.1	99.1	97.7	97.2	67.2	62.2	93.9	56.4	0.0	91.8	169
Mulanje	99.2	79.8	99.2	99.2	97.8	99.2	99.2	95.7	99.2	96.2	92.4	55.0	52.1	98.7	48.3	0.8	87.6	155
Phalombe	98.7	75.8	99.0	96.8	94.0	99.5	99.0	95.2	98.3	95.4	90.7	67.4	65.4	95.7	55.4	0.5	89.6	101
Chikwawa	99.3	71.7	99.1	99.1	94.4	99.3	99.5	95.6	98.2	96.5	94.2	68.8	67.9	94.9	62.8	0.5	87.5	203
Nsanje	98.5	80.0	100.0	96.1	89.2	100.0	96.8	85.3	95.8	96.1	86.2	51.8	44.0	93.3	33.0	0.0	77.7	72
Balaka	97.1	83.3	98.5	96.0	93.4	98.5	97.2	94.7	97.4	93.8	90.2	68.0	66.6	96.1	60.8	1.5	82.6	84
Neno	99.3	75.6	99.3	99.2	93.0	99.3	99.3	93.8	99.3	94.1	89.9	63.1	59.3	93.3	52.4	0.7	88.2	33
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Blantyre city	98.6	90.9	98.6	97.3	92.5	98.6	97.9	97.2	98.6	97.1	94.6	76.4	68.8	92.3	60.4	1.4	80.5	158

[a] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Malawi

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	**61.6**	**19.5**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**1.0**	**89.7**	**7,490**
Northern	**57.4**	**21.9**	**3.9**	**6.4**	**0.9**	**90.5**	**839**
Chitipa	51.6	24.4	3.9	8.5	3.2	91.6	82
Karonga	55.2	25.2	4.2	6.0	2.2	92.7	132
Nkhatabay	60.1	22.8	2.7	2.6	0.0	88.3	91
Rumphi	58.5	19.8	5.6	9.7	3.0	96.7	79
Mzimba	57.5	22.1	3.7	6.0	0.0	89.3	406
Mzuzu city	(66.1)	(8.4)	(4.1)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(86.9)	49
Central	**66.2**	**18.6**	**3.2**	**3.4**	**0.7**	**92.1**	**2,957**
Kasungu	59.0	23.5	5.6	3.0	0.0	91.1	355
Nkhotakota	68.8	18.5	1.0	1.9	0.0	90.2	160
Ntchisi	50.9	26.9	3.4	8.0	2.3	91.5	140
Dowa	66.5	15.1	4.0	4.2	1.3	91.1	299
Salima	68.5	15.3	4.0	3.5	1.2	92.6	201
Lilongwe	65.3	18.3	3.1	4.4	0.8	91.8	730
Mchinji	70.4	20.5	1.6	1.4	0.1	94.0	300
Dedza	73.7	14.7	1.1	3.0	0.0	92.6	267
Ntcheu	59.1	23.8	4.5	4.3	2.3	94.0	257
Lilongwe city	77.3	10.9	3.2	0.5	0.0	91.9	249
Southern	**58.9**	**19.7**	**3.5**	**4.2**	**1.1**	**87.5**	**3,695**
Mangochi	67.8	17.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	89.2	478
Machinga	55.6	16.6	2.0	1.2	0.9	76.2	399
Zomba	52.6	27.7	4.2	5.0	1.3	90.7	414
Chiradzulu	54.8	19.0	6.0	7.0	0.5	87.3	175
Blantyre	53.5	24.8	6.0	6.9	0.0	91.2	190
Mwanza	50.4	22.2	7.8	7.5	4.0	92.0	55
Thyolo	65.3	14.3	5.2	4.2	0.6	89.6	328
Mulanje	67.8	15.1	1.8	1.0	1.4	87.2	306
Phalombe	52.7	21.0	3.1	2.9	0.4	80.1	207
Chikwawa	49.7	24.8	5.0	9.7	3.0	92.1	403
Nsanje	59.7	21.3	4.7	2.4	0.4	88.5	158
Balaka	65.0	19.1	3.1	5.1	0.4	92.6	148
Neno	41.7	27.8	5.5	6.5	4.1	85.7	68
Zomba city	(73.9)	(12.0)	(1.1)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(89.5)	31
Blantyre city	64.0	15.1	1.4	5.6	0.7	86.8	337

[1] MICS indicator 3.9 - Neonatal tetanus protection

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case

Table CH.4: Reported disease episodes: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children age 0-59 months
Total	**24.1**	**7.8**	**37.2**	**18,981**
Northern	**18.1**	**8.3**	**34.1**	**2,163**
Chitipa	13.7	4.1	22.2	218
Karonga	16.7	5.5	26.5	304
Nkhatabay	20.3	6.6	56.1	241
Rumphi	18.0	8.4	29.5	190
Mzimba	18.9	10.0	34.4	1,103
Mzuzu city	16.5	11.6	35.8	107
Central	**25.1**	**7.6**	**37.1**	**7,452**
Kasungu	29.2	7.3	41.4	929
Nkhotakota	21.4	7.1	48.5	427
Ntchisi	24.3	6.8	39.5	342
Dowa	28.0	9.6	41.4	751
Salima	23.5	4.6	36.6	566
Lilongwe	25.3	8.9	38.7	1,775
Mchinji	27.4	12.2	38.0	737
Dedza	19.7	4.4	31.7	688
Ntcheu	23.8	6.7	33.3	594
Lilongwe city	24.5	4.2	21.0	642
Southern	**24.6**	**7.8**	**38.0**	**9,366**
Mangochi	31.9	7.9	37.3	1,198
Machinga	22.9	6.6	43.1	1,070
Zomba	17.2	8.3	36.8	1,012
Chiradzulu	22.3	10.3	36.5	443
Blantyre	15.6	6.1	42.7	550
Mwanza	20.2	6.3	44.4	140
Thyolo	28.7	8.6	36.7	860
Mulanje	27.8	7.9	47.7	786
Phalombe	27.7	10.1	45.5	516
Chikwawa	26.3	9.0	36.7	886
Nsanje	20.3	6.4	34.9	404
Balaka	26.5	9.3	32.8	393
Neno	25.3	6.2	40.4	165
Zomba city	13.3	4.4	16.7	92
Blantyre city	24.2	5.6	25.6	851

Table CH.5: Care-seeking during diarrhoea: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers							
	Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**60.4**	**3.6**	**3.1**	**12.1**	**8.8**	**67.0**	**24.7**	**4,566**
Northern	**63.3**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**7.5**	**9.6**	**73.7**	**17.9**	**390**
Chitipa	70.6	1.1	.9	10.9	6.7	72.6	20.7	30
Karonga	63.3	5.4	1.8	5.5	11.9	70.4	20.0	51
Nkhatabay	71.5	3.6	1.2	6.6	8.5	76.2	15.8	49
Rumphi	64.4	4.3	2.7	4.8	5.6	71.5	23.0	34
Mzimba	60.5	6.1	7.8	8.9	11.0	74.3	16.2	209
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Central	**59.5**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**12.6**	**8.8**	**65.9**	**25.7**	**1,873**
Kasungu	67.7	2.1	.2	21.9	8.9	69.5	21.8	271
Nkhotakota	60.3	10.7	4.8	15.5	10.0	74.6	17.3	91
Ntchisi	74.1	0.0	3.0	17.9	2.5	77.1	20.4	83
Dowa	61.0	1.1	3.8	18.0	8.1	65.9	26.5	210
Salima	69.5	3.7	2.5	10.8	9.8	75.4	15.9	133
Lilongwe	53.4	3.6	4.1	6.8	8.3	61.1	30.6	449
Mchinji	61.5	1.0	2.3	11.7	9.4	64.8	25.9	202
Dedza	55.7	3.7	6.0	10.9	7.3	65.5	28.4	135
Ntcheu	61.6	0.0	2.8	18.6	10.8	64.4	25.4	141
Lilongwe city	43.0	7.9	6.0	0.0	11.5	56.9	31.6	157
Southern	**60.7**	**3.8**	**2.5**	**12.4**	**8.7**	**66.8**	**25.0**	**2,303**
Mangochi	59.9	4.8	.8	4.1	7.1	65.5	26.6	383
Machinga	63.3	2.8	.8	10.0	9.9	66.3	24.5	245
Zomba	56.7	2.6	5.1	22.3	5.2	64.4	32.7	174
Chiradzulu	65.9	11.8	1.5	5.1	3.0	79.2	18.8	99
Blantyre	(61.3)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(11.3)	(22.4)	(63.8)	(13.7)	86
Mwanza	68.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	14.4	68.5	27.0	28
Thyolo	59.6	4.7	3.8	22.4	11.8	68.1	22.5	247
Mulanje	58.3	1.5	2.6	9.3	5.6	62.4	32.0	219
Phalombe	79.1	1.5	.4	12.9	8.0	81.0	11.9	143
Chikwawa	64.2	4.1	3.0	24.0	11.4	71.3	17.2	233
Nsanje	50.0	.6	7.5	4.2	12.3	58.1	30.2	82
Balaka	62.4	1.5	4.1	27.0	8.6	68.0	23.4	104
Neno	66.5	1.9	6.0	11.7	4.4	74.4	21.7	42
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Blantyre city	47.0	7.2	1.8	1.7	5.9	56.0	36.8	206

[1] MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

[a] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission, but excludes private pharmacy

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhoea: Districts

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea by district if residence, Malawi, 2014

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	20.3	26.0	27.2	20.7	5.8	0.0	100.0	19.0	29.5	29.1	11.1	11.4	0.0	100.0	4,566
Northern	**21.8**	**26.7**	**26.9**	**21.1**	**3.1**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**19.1**	**27.3**	**24.1**	**14.0**	**15.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**390**
Chitipa	10.6	30.2	32.4	22.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	15.5	27.0	38.8	11.5	7.2	0.0	100.0	30
Karonga	11.6	42.4	30.0	12.6	2.5	0.9	100.0	14.3	42.1	25.7	9.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	51
Nkhatabay	11.9	33.0	33.0	20.7	0.6	0.9	100.0	13.4	27.1	45.3	8.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	49
Rumphi	16.7	20.6	41.7	14.4	6.7	0.0	100.0	14.6	20.5	41.2	8.3	15.4	0.0	100.0	34
Mzimba	27.1	21.9	23.1	24.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	21.6	26.3	14.2	17.8	20.1	0.0	100.0	209
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Central	**17.2**	**25.5**	**29.2**	**21.2**	**7.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**15.1**	**28.8**	**33.0**	**10.4**	**12.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,873**
Kasungu	13.9	27.2	28.5	28.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	12.6	27.1	32.6	16.2	11.5	0.0	100.0	271
Nkhotakota	9.2	32.2	28.7	26.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	39.6	31.1	9.7	13.6	0.0	100.0	91
Ntchisi	18.6	28.7	32.5	17.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	13.4	31.7	37.0	5.3	12.6	0.0	100.0	83
Dowa	24.1	28.6	31.1	13.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	19.7	34.7	25.8	6.8	13.1	0.0	100.0	210
Salima	7.3	34.4	34.3	16.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	9.3	29.3	44.1	11.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	133
Lilongwe	20.4	22.6	22.0	17.7	17.3	0.0	100.0	18.2	26.0	28.8	9.7	17.3	0.0	100.0	449
Mchinji	26.2	21.4	22.1	27.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	21.6	34.7	28.6	4.8	10.3	0.0	100.0	202
Dedza	17.4	24.4	43.7	9.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	12.9	23.7	37.4	11.9	14.1	0.0	100.0	135
Ntcheu	9.2	24.7	27.5	33.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	15.0	29.0	31.3	15.9	8.8	0.0	100.0	141
Lilongwe city	11.9	19.9	41.0	22.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	8.7	20.6	48.5	10.6	11.7	0.0	100.0	157

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case
(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhoea: Districts - Continued

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Southern	**22.5**	**26.3**	**25.7**	**20.2**	**5.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**22.2**	**30.3**	**26.8**	**11.1**	**9.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,303**
Mangochi	29.8	29.7	24.2	9.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	28.3	25.5	20.9	10.0	15.2	0.0	100.0	383
Machinga	17.6	22.8	28.1	26.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	18.1	25.0	31.6	17.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	245
Zomba	26.9	21.4	27.5	22.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	28.9	25.1	32.1	9.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	174
Chiradzulu	22.3	25.4	18.8	30.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	25.0	27.3	22.8	17.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	99
Blantyre	(20.5)	(23.9)	(15.9)	(13.4)	(26.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(23.9)	(37.2)	(25.2)	(11.5)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	86
Mwanza	12.4	25.9	23.4	36.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	15.2	41.1	21.7	12.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	28
Thyolo	13.9	32.0	20.1	26.7	7.4	0.0	100.0	12.8	41.7	16.6	10.6	18.4	0.0	100.0	247
Mulanje	20.4	20.3	32.4	21.4	5.5	0.0	100.0	20.5	25.3	33.9	6.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	219
Phalombe	31.3	22.9	18.4	23.0	4.0	0.5	100.0	30.5	33.3	21.5	10.4	3.8	0.5	100.0	143
Chikwawa	24.4	28.3	22.9	22.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	22.7	42.5	22.5	7.4	4.9	0.0	100.0	233
Nsanje	19.6	21.6	32.9	17.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	28.0	25.5	29.6	12.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	82
Balaka	8.5	32.9	31.1	23.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	7.2	27.6	44.5	15.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	104
Neno	33.9	19.4	30.5	13.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	30.8	23.7	27.7	9.3	8.4	0.0	100.0	42
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Blantyre city	23.9	28.7	33.1	12.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	20.2	28.1	33.2	10.3	8.1	0.0	100.0	206

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions and zinc: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:					
		Zinc				
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS): Fluid from packet	Tablet	Syrup	Any zinc	ORS and zinc[1]	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**63.5**	**24.3**	**6.6**	**28.4**	**23.0**	**4,566**
Northern	**61.0**	**32.6**	**5.9**	**37.1**	**25.4**	**390**
Chitipa	58.1	25.0	10.4	30.9	21.5	30
Karonga	58.6	23.3	6.8	27.8	20.9	51
Nkhatabay	66.6	16.0	4.6	19.9	15.6	49
Rumphi	63.8	31.2	5.1	33.3	24.7	34
Mzimba	58.8	39.3	5.2	43.9	28.3	209
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Central	**61.7**	**22.0**	**5.5**	**25.4**	**20.7**	**1,873**
Kasungu	65.8	30.4	5.4	34.0	30.4	271
Nkhotakota	70.9	30.9	7.9	36.5	28.8	91
Ntchisi	60.9	36.1	8.2	42.0	30.0	83
Dowa	63.6	15.1	7.5	17.8	16.1	210
Salima	67.7	32.5	9.0	37.6	29.6	133
Lilongwe	56.1	15.8	2.3	16.7	14.2	449
Mchinji	63.3	17.2	4.6	20.7	14.4	202
Dedza	55.2	23.1	8.3	30.1	18.8	135
Ntcheu	67.5	21.5	4.4	25.7	23.3	141
Lilongwe city	56.2	18.8	6.8	22.4	18.7	157
Southern	**65.5**	**24.8**	**7.6**	**29.2**	**24.5**	**2,303**
Mangochi	63.1	26.2	9.5	34.1	23.6	383
Machinga	68.1	31.9	11.4	36.5	33.0	245
Zomba	73.0	27.8	11.0	32.2	28.3	174
Chiradzulu	70.6	33.5	11.4	42.4	34.9	99
Blantyre	(58.6)	(27.1)	(8.0)	(29.0)	(26.5)	86
Mwanza	63.7	22.2	2.4	24.1	18.2	28
Thyolo	59.4	20.3	5.0	24.2	20.5	247
Mulanje	59.0	13.3	5.4	16.7	15.9	219
Phalombe	74.2	25.2	9.1	30.4	27.2	143
Chikwawa	64.7	16.6	4.4	18.7	15.6	233
Nsanje	55.7	25.0	8.4	30.4	25.4	82
Balaka	69.5	33.4	8.9	36.9	32.8	104
Neno	66.6	26.6	2.2	28.3	24.5	42
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Blantyre city	70.5	27.6	3.1	28.8	23.9	206

[1] **MICS indicator 3.11 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														
				Other treatments											
				Pill or syrup				Injection							
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1,2]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**28.4**	**70.0**	**48.5**	**7.0**	**0.9**	**3.3**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**4.4**	**3.0**	**17.5**	**4,566**
Northern	**37.1**	**70.7**	**46.5**	**5.8**	**1.5**	**4.1**	**0.9**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**5.5**	**3.8**	**14.0**	**390**
Chitipa	30.9	66.3	50.0	9.1	3.7	6.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.1	16.6	30
Karonga	27.8	62.0	49.0	8.7	4.7	3.4	0.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	51
Nkhatabay	19.9	71.0	53.2	7.2	0.0	2.5	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	5.8	7.9	20.5	49
Rumphi	33.3	68.5	46.7	9.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	9.2	16.2	34
Mzimba	43.9	72.2	44.3	3.4	1.2	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	3.1	12.2	209
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Central	**25.4**	**69.0**	**49.7**	**8.2**	**1.1**	**2.9**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**4.9**	**2.5**	**18.9**	**1,873**
Kasungu	34.0	72.5	54.3	8.6	0.8	3.3	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.5	17.5	271
Nkhotakota	36.5	77.1	62.1	2.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	5.8	14.2	91
Ntchisi	42.0	66.3	48.6	5.1	2.1	5.5	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	18.5	83
Dowa	17.8	66.5	45.3	8.9	1.1	1.0	3.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.2	23.2	210
Salima	37.6	72.7	62.2	2.3	0.0	0.8	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	16.8	133
Lilongwe	16.7	66.6	42.1	10.2	2.9	6.5	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	4.7	15.7	449
Mchinji	20.7	72.2	48.6	6.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.6	1.8	18.7	202
Dedza	30.1	57.9	45.0	8.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.9	27.3	135
Ntcheu	25.7	77.2	59.1	2.4	0.0	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.5	19.6	141
Lilongwe city	22.4	64.5	48.6	17.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.3	22.2	157

[1] MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

[2] In Malawi, ORT is the same as 'ORS or increased fluids' since there are no recommended fluids

( ) Figures that are based on 25 - 49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments: Districts - Continued

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments by districts of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														
				Other treatments											
				Pill or syrup				Injection							
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1,2]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Southern	**29.2**	**70.7**	**47.9**	**6.2**	**0.6**	**3.5**	**2.6**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**3.8**	**3.2**	**17.0**	**2,303**
Mangochi	34.1	66.1	39.5	7.6	1.3	2.9	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.7	2.0	19.2	383
Machinga	36.5	73.9	56.7	5.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	2.3	18.4	245
Zomba	32.2	75.3	47.8	2.2	1.1	1.3	5.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	6.5	12.7	174
Chiradzulu	42.4	78.4	53.0	5.2	0.0	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	4.1	12.4	99
Blantyre	(29.0)	(65.7)	(46.3)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(2.5)	(14.4)	86
Mwanza	24.1	75.1	54.7	6.6	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.4	11.4	28
Thyolo	24.2	66.4	43.7	6.1	0.0	5.1	5.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.0	17.2	247
Mulanje	16.7	64.6	41.5	4.0	0.0	4.1	3.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.8	26.7	219
Phalombe	30.4	78.9	52.1	5.5	0.0	2.4	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.1	13.4	143
Chikwawa	18.7	72.7	49.8	6.8	1.3	11.7	3.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	14.6	233
Nsanje	30.4	62.5	40.7	6.1	0.8	1.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.1	22.9	82
Balaka	36.9	74.7	65.6	12.2	1.0	2.6	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.1	13.0	104
Neno	28.3	69.2	42.8	7.5	0.3	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.7	1.7	14.7	42
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Blantyre city	28.8	73.7	49.7	8.8	0.0	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.0	8.2	13.6	206

[1] MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

[2] In Malawi, ORT is the same as 'ORS or increased fluids' since there are no recommended fluids

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.9A: Source of ORS: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by the source of ORS according district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given as ORS treatment for diarrhoea	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:							Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers							
			Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	DK/Missing	A health facility or provider[b]	
Total	**63.5**	**4,566**	**79.8**	**4.0**	**3.0**	**17.0**	**12.9**	**0.2**	**86.8**	**2,901**
Northern	**61.0**	**390**	**83.4**	**3.8**	**3.7**	**12.1**	**9.0**	**0.1**	**90.9**	**238**
Chitipa	58.1	30	90.4	0.0	1.6	10.2	8.1	0.0	91.9	17
Karonga	58.6	51	82.7	2.4	4.2	9.7	10.6	0.0	89.4	30
Nkhatabay	66.6	49	88.4	2.9	1.7	10.1	6.1	0.9	93.0	33
Rumphi	63.8	34	87.4	3.3	2.9	4.3	6.4	0.0	93.6	22
Mzimba	58.8	209	82.5	4.9	3.7	16.2	8.8	0.0	91.2	123
Mzuzu city	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Central	**61.7**	**1,873**	**76.7**	**3.8**	**3.1**	**17.9**	**16.3**	**0.1**	**83.6**	**1,155**
Kasungu	65.8	271	86.2	2.0	0.6	28.2	10.6	0.6	88.8	179
Nkhotakota	70.9	91	70.6	10.0	4.4	17.4	15.0	0.0	85.0	65
Ntchisi	60.9	83	89.9	0.0	4.9	18.6	4.0	1.1	94.9	51
Dowa	63.6	210	81.1	0.9	3.8	24.6	14.2	0.0	85.8	134
Salima	67.7	133	77.1	2.6	1.4	12.3	18.9	0.0	81.1	90
Lilongwe	56.1	449	68.1	6.5	2.7	10.4	22.7	0.0	77.3	252
Mchinji	63.3	202	79.9	1.0	1.9	19.5	17.2	0.0	82.8	128
Dedza	55.2	135	76.4	3.7	7.8	17.4	12.0	0.0	88.0	75
Ntcheu	67.5	141	87.1	0.0	3.0	29.3	9.9	0.0	90.1	95
Lilongwe city	56.2	157	(55.4)	(11.1)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(27.0)	(0.0)	(73.0)	88

[a] Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.9A: Source of ORS: Districts - Continued

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by the source of ORS according district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given as ORS treatment for diarrhoea	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:							Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers							
			Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	DK/Missing	A health facility or provider[b]	
Southern	**65.5**	**2,303**	**81.6**	**4.2**	**2.8**	**17.1**	**11.0**	**0.3**	**88.7**	**1,507**
Mangochi	63.1	383	76.5	3.1	0.7	5.8	18.9	0.7	80.3	241
Machinga	68.1	245	86.9	3.1	1.2	14.6	8.8	0.0	91.2	167
Zomba	73.0	174	81.3	2.0	4.6	30.8	12.1	0.0	87.9	127
Chiradzulu	70.6	99	75.2	16.7	1.6	4.7	6.4	0.0	93.6	70
Blantyre	(58.6)	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50
Mwanza	63.7	28	94.6	2.5	0.0	8.4	2.9	0.0	97.1	18
Thyolo	59.4	247	83.5	8.0	5.7	37.1	2.8	0.0	97.2	147
Mulanje	59.0	219	88.7	2.6	0.9	11.6	7.8	0.0	92.2	129
Phalombe	74.2	143	89.0	0.8	0.5	15.3	9.1	0.6	90.3	106
Chikwawa	64.7	233	81.4	4.7	4.3	29.8	9.6	0.0	90.4	151
Nsanje	55.7	82	76.3	0.9	13.1	7.6	9.6	0.0	90.4	46
Balaka	69.5	104	81.6	1.8	5.1	37.3	11.4	0.0	88.6	72
Neno	66.6	42	80.1	1.5	7.2	11.9	11.2	0.0	88.8	28
Zomba city	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Blantyre city	70.5	206	71.6	7.3	2.6	2.4	16.8	1.7	81.5	145

[a] Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.9B: Source of Zinc: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given Zinc, by the source of zinc according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:							Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers							
			Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	DK/Missing	A health facility or provider[b]	
Total	**28.4**	**4,566**	**83.4**	**5.8**	**5.0**	**14.9**	**5.2**	**0.6**	**94.2**	**1,295**
Northern	**37.1**	**390**	**78.4**	**9.2**	**9.6**	**9.8**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**97.1**	**145**
Chitipa	30.9	30	(93.5)	(3.6)	(3.0)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	9
Karonga	27.8	51	(80.7)	(9.8)	(4.0)	(11.1)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(94.5)	14
Nkhatabay	19.9	49	(83.4)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(4.1)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(88.9)	10
Rumphi	33.3	34	(91.1)	(3.4)	(5.6)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	11
Mzimba	43.9	209	(74.5)	(11.3)	(11.7)	(10.9)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(97.5)	92
Mzuzu city	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Central	**25.4**	**1,873**	**85.2**	**4.7**	**5.9**	**19.7**	**3.7**	**0.5**	**95.8**	**476**
Kasungu	34.0	271	95.5	4.0	0.5	29.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Nkhotakota	36.5	91	62.8	22.1	4.7	7.8	10.5	0.0	89.5	33
Ntchisi	42.0	83	89.1	0.0	7.1	24.0	1.4	2.4	96.2	35
Dowa	17.8	210	(90.1)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(32.8)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(97.1)	37
Salima	37.6	133	88.3	7.2	4.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
Lilongwe	16.7	449	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	75
Mchinji	20.7	202	(91.8)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(13.2)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(94.4)	42
Dedza	30.1	135	(79.0)	(7.3)	(9.7)	(19.1)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(96.0)	41
Ntcheu	25.7	141	(90.6)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(22.4)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(96.5)	36
Lilongwe city	22.4	157	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35

[a] Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.9B: Source of Zinc: Districts - Continued

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given zinc, by the source of zinc according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:							Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers							
			Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	DK/Missing	A health facility or provider[b]	
Southern	**29.2**	2,303	**83.1**	**5.9**	**3.4**	**12.5**	**6.8**	**0.9**	**92.4**	**673**
Mangochi	34.1	383	85.1	8.6	0.0	2.1	5.2	1.1	93.7	130
Machinga	36.5	245	89.9	2.4	0.8	13.5	6.9	0.0	93.1	90
Zomba	32.2	174	(75.7)	(4.5)	(8.2)	(35.8)	(8.1)	(3.4)	(88.5)	56
Chiradzulu	42.4	99	87.7	8.6	1.8	3.0	1.9	0.0	98.1	42
Blantyre	(29.0)	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Mwanza	24.1	28	(94.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(94.9)	7
Thyolo	24.2	247	87.8	4.4	2.6	14.8	5.3	0.0	94.7	60
Mulanje	16.7	219	(88.7)	(3.3)	(7.9)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	37
Phalombe	30.4	143	95.6	2.0	2.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	44
Chikwawa	18.7	233	(69.3)	(13.5)	(7.2)	(8.1)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(90.0)	43
Nsanje	30.4	82	(79.3)	(1.9)	(17.0)	(10.9)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(98.2)	25
Balaka	36.9	104	85.3	3.5	7.9	34.9	3.3	0.0	96.7	38
Neno	28.3	42	(87.8)	(3.5)	(7.3)	(10.9)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(98.6)	12
Zomba city	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Blantyre city	28.8	206	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	59

[a] Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.10: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI): Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:									Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:															
	Health facilities or providers									Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[c]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
Total	**59.5**	**7.4**	**2.2**	**9.2**	**12.2**	**68.2**	**20.0**	**45.7**	**1,475**	**69.5**	**11.5**	**3.1**	**8.4**	**14.7**	**84.1**	**674**
Northern	**69.2**	**4.4**	**0.8**	**7.6**	**9.9**	**74.0**	**15.9**	**63.2**	**180**	**85.4**	**6.7**	**1.5**	**13.0**	**6.3**	**93.7**	**114**
Chitipa	(52.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(15.6)	(52.7)	(31.7)	(56.4)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Karonga	(49.2)	(8.2)	(2.8)	(7.1)	(7.2)	(58.3)	(34.6)	(43.3)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Nkhatabay	(67.0)	(8.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(77.0)	(11.5)	(40.8)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Rumphi	69.9	5.7	4.5	2.6	4.2	80.1	15.7	80.5	16	(7.9)	(7.1)	(7.5)	(3.3)	(7.5)	(92.5)	13
Mzimba	74.6	2.1	0.0	10.4	11.6	76.7	11.8	63.3	110	(90.9)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(5.8)	(94.2)	70
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Central	**57.1**	**6.8**	**2.1**	**11.1**	**15.1**	**65.2**	**21.4**	**48.0**	**564**	**67.8**	**9.6**	**2.5**	**9.9**	**18.1**	**79.9**	**271**
Kasungu	63.4	5.6	2.3	15.4	13.2	67.9	17.9	50.7	68	(70.3)	(11.0)	(4.6)	(16.6)	(14.0)	(86.0)	34
Nkhotakota	72.1	5.7	3.2	13.5	26.0	77.3	6.5	54.5	30	(74.6)	(3.8)	(5.8)	(10.1)	(15.9)	(84.1)	17
Ntchisi	(74.7)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(24.9)	(8.0)	(77.5)	(14.4)	(57.3)	93	(95.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	13
Dowa	54.4	6.0	1.0	10.2	18.6	59.5	21.6	48.6	72	(55.4)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(31.1)	(68.9)	35
Salima	(73.4)	(10.6)	(3.6)	(9.5)	(5.2)	(87.6)	(9.6)	(52.6)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Lilongwe	(57.6)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(13.6)	(70.8)	(18.2)	(52.6)	157	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	83
Mchinji	58.9	2.4	4.7	6.1	13.8	66.0	20.3	38.1	90	(75.1)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(21.3)	(78.7)	34
Dedza	(51.2)	(1.5)	(6.8)	(11.6)	(27.2)	(59.5)	(18.7)	(60.1)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Ntcheu	(45.7)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(15.2)	(23.9)	(47.5)	(31.4)	(39.6)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Lilongwe city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7

[1] MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms
[2] MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

[a] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities
[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission, but excludes private pharmacy
[c] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.10: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI): Districts – Continued

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was: Health facilities or providers						Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[c]	
Southern	**58.9**	**8.6**	**2.7**	**8.2**	**10.5**	**69.0**	**20.0**	**39.6**	**731**	**64.8**	**15.2**	**4.3**	**5.2**	**14.7**	**84.3**	**289**
Mangochi	64.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	69.0	24.7	28.6	95	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Machinga	54.0	7.1	0.0	4.3	17.8	58.0	24.2	30.7	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Zomba	(51.1)	(1.1)	(1.6)	(13.7)	(13.8)	(53.8)	(33.6)	(38.4)	84	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Chiradzulu	55.2	12.8	0.9	5.5	7.8	68.9	23.3	45.2	46	(47.1)	(35.4)	(2.1)	(1.7)	(15.5)	(84.5)	21
Blantyre	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36.9	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Mwanza	(79.1)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(11.0)	(79.1)	(16.3)	(61.8)	9	(95.4)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	5
Thyolo	58.5	10.2	3.7	11.7	4.1	72.4	23.5	43.3	74	(59.6)	(7.3)	(8.6)	(2.8)	(24.5)	(75.5)	32
Mulanje	(75.2)	(8.5)	(6.2)	(12.5)	(4.7)	(89.9)	(5.4)	(26.3)	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Phalombe	74.9	0.0	1.0	8.2	9.1	75.9	15.0	44.8	52	(85.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(5.8)	(89.0)	23
Chikwawa	47.0	21.4	2.4	17.3	13.2	70.4	15.7	34.1	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Nsanje	49.3	0.0	14.8	0.0	26.3	64.0	9.7	39.9	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Balaka	48.9	2.7	12.3	12.4	18.3	62.1	19.7	52.8	37	(61.1)	(5.1)	(20.5	(13.8)	(13.2)	(86.8)	19
Neno	(81.1)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(18.5)	(10.1)	(83.5)	(8.4)	(49.1)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Blantyre city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34

[1] MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

[2] MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

[a] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission, but excludes private pharmacy

[c] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:									Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/caretakers of children under age 5
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Is vomiting	Has other symptoms		
Total	**15.9**	**46.2**	**88.4**	**14.6**	**19.6**	**8.6**	**6.2**	**56.4**	**40.0**	**29.2**	**13,921**
Northern	**14.3**	**58.1**	**89.3**	**21.0**	**20.7**	**7.1**	**9.9**	**59.2**	**42.7**	**33.5**	**1,574**
Chitipa	21.6	48.1	94.7	23.5	25.5	12.4	10.0	52.0	50.7	35.1	154
Karonga	24.8	55.1	95.1	22.6	22.8	16.8	21.3	53.6	46.5	27.7	234
Nkhatabay	9.5	61.2	92.9	14.4	16.7	8.6	6.0	48.5	47.5	21.5	167
Rumphi	12.3	35.9	95.5	8.9	12.5	4.0	5.3	36.9	75.1	15.7	146
Mzimba	10.7	70.0	83.9	25.4	21.8	3.5	8.1	67.1	30.8	42.2	784
Mzuzu city	16.9	9.6	96.2	5.3	17.0	6.6	11.6	72.6	60.6	21.6	90
Central	**17.5**	**39.8**	**88.6**	**14.3**	**19.4**	**6.7**	**4.8**	**53.8**	**47.1**	**29.0**	**5,559**
Kasungu	14.6	49.3	88.8	22.4	17.5	4.1	2.6	59.2	43.8	34.1	659
Nkhotakota	25.6	57.0	82.7	15.8	16.9	5.2	4.4	62.2	42.8	28.4	294
Ntchisi	21.3	45.7	87.9	14.5	21.7	9.3	13.9	64.5	13.8	34.3	248
Dowa	14.1	48.1	79.9	15.4	15.7	7.0	4.8	31.3	41.8	28.1	558
Salima	13.5	53.9	92.1	19.6	25.5	17.0	11.9	66.3	31.0	39.2	392
Lilongwe	17.8	31.9	88.6	12.1	16.0	3.5	2.9	40.5	50.8	23.4	1,377
Mchinji	16.7	34.0	86.6	12.9	20.0	7.3	6.9	61.5	58.7	28.0	540
Dedza	17.4	33.1	95.4	15.9	33.0	8.0	3.3	68.5	61.2	38.6	535
Ntcheu	15.0	31.3	90.6	10.4	15.2	7.8	2.1	61.5	63.6	23.2	440
Lilongwe city	23.1	36.5	91.8	7.0	19.9	7.1	4.9	57.3	37.2	25.0	516
Southern	**14.9**	**48.6**	**88.0**	**13.4**	**19.5**	**10.4**	**6.4**	**57.8**	**33.6**	**28.4**	**6,788**
Mangochi	13.3	48.6	80.0	13.4	18.0	7.5	4.1	56.4	49.4	25.0	836
Machinga	14.9	52.2	90.1	14.4	20.3	12.4	5.4	60.6	29.0	27.4	710
Zomba	12.6	49.8	83.0	15.5	25.4	18.4	8.9	58.2	20.5	35.6	699
Chiradzulu	11.3	35.4	91.9	11.0	17.3	9.9	5.7	57.5	46.8	26.0	341
Blantyre	16.3	55.1	92.0	7.5	17.3	8.2	3.0	49.8	34.3	22.4	420
Mwanza	28.1	55.2	93.5	20.4	25.5	14.8	10.5	62.1	32.4	36.7	108
Thyolo	8.0	54.1	91.1	11.7	12.1	1.3	4.5	60.0	29.9	21.5	652
Mulanje	15.1	62.7	86.7	16.0	15.1	10.5	5.4	52.7	33.8	27.0	601
Phalombe	21.8	52.0	89.8	16.4	25.7	14.7	8.0	67.2	23.7	34.9	352
Chikwawa	14.9	41.3	85.6	15.1	24.8	13.7	13.8	53.5	11.9	34.6	648
Nsanje	13.4	42.9	89.4	14.0	25.7	11.3	5.6	52.8	30.1	36.2	286
Balaka	19.2	59.7	97.4	15.6	24.6	9.2	5.9	76.6	31.0	35.9	274
Neno	23.6	38.7	83.3	20.3	19.6	11.7	4.3	54.8	33.6	37.9	123
Zomba city	21.0	45.0	90.7	19.6	19.0	25.2	8.2	66.5	30.2	29.9	76
Blantyre city	18.0	32.6	90.9	6.9	14.3	6.3	5.1	56.7	58.2	19.9	662

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use: Districts

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:														
				Solid fuels											
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Kerosene	Coal/ Lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	No food cooked in the household	Other fuel	Missing	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	Number of household members
Total	**1.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**13.7**	**84.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**98.3**	**120,695**
Northern	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7.9**	**91.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.1**	**14,729**
Chitipa	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.7	1,417
Karonga	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	85.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	2,176
Nkhatabay	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	96.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	1,630
Rumphi	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	92.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,385
Mzimba	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	95.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	7,322
Mzuzu city	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.5	800
Central	**1.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**14.2**	**83.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**98.2**	**47,633**
Kasungu	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	90.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.0	5,809
Nkhotakota	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	2,650
Ntchisi	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	95.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	2,157
Dowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	4,923
Salima	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	89.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	3,471
Lilongwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	87.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10,922
Mchinji	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.1	4,708
Dedza	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	95.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,572
Ntcheu	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	89.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	3,502
Lilongwe city	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.8	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.8	4,919

[1] MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use: Districts - Continued

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:														
				Solid fuels											
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Kerosene	Coal/ Lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	No food cooked in the household	Other fuel	Missing	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	Number of household members
Southern	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**14.6**	**83.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**98.2**	**58,332**
Mangochi	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.0	88.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	6,976
Machinga	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	94.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	5,693
Zomba	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.8	96.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.4	5,874
Chiradzulu	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	91.1	2.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.4	3,047
Blantyre	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	87.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	3,847
Mwanza	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	81.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	949
Thyolo	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	6,160
Mulanje	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	92.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	5,186
Phalombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	94.9	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	2,935
Chikwawa	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	88.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	5,219
Nsanje	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.3	95.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	2,429
Balaka	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	85.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	2,326
Neno	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	88.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,025
Zomba city	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.5	661
Blantyre city	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.4	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.9	6,006

[1] MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

Table CH.13: Solid fuel use by place of cooking: Districts

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Place of cooking:							
	In the house							
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Missing	Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
Total	**9.4**	**5.2**	**59.6**	**25.7**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**118,654**
Northern	**2.0**	**1.4**	**83.7**	**12.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**14,589**
Chitipa	3.2	2.8	90.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,413
Karonga	1.1	2.3	71.0	25.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,151
Nkhatabay	0.7	1.4	77.5	19.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,623
Rumphi	2.2	0.9	84.9	11.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,373
Mzimba	1.1	0.3	89.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,289
Mzuzu city	14.0	7.0	67.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	740
Central	**5.6**	**4.8**	**68.7**	**20.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**46,762**
Kasungu	1.6	1.9	81.8	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,748
Nkhotakota	0.7	1.7	76.5	21.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,639
Ntchisi	13.6	2.1	68.7	15.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,153
Dowa	13.1	6.1	70.6	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,918
Salima	6.8	1.3	57.2	34.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,446
Lilongwe	5.5	5.4	73.5	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,922
Mchinji	0.8	7.4	73.6	18.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,663
Dedza	5.1	5.4	78.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,563
Ntcheu	1.7	5.8	75.2	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,492
Lilongwe city	9.3	7.6	18.3	64.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,218
Southern	**14.5**	**6.5**	**46.0**	**32.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**57,303**
Mangochi	4.2	1.1	62.3	32.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,962
Machinga	22.8	2.4	52.9	21.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,674
Zomba	34.7	4.2	43.2	17.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,842
Chiradzulu	18.9	3.9	54.9	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,030
Blantyre	19.6	2.8	39.8	37.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,793
Mwanza	15.9	.8	51.8	31.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	942
Thyolo	2.3	5.3	62.7	29.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,141
Mulanje	15.9	14.6	49.6	19.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,179
Phalombe	24.1	11.1	44.8	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,932
Chikwawa	8.8	5.7	31.6	53.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	5,187
Nsanje	13.6	9.2	27.3	49.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	2,424
Balaka	0.4	2.3	61.2	36.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,318
Neno	2.6	4.2	59.2	34.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,022
Zomba city	16.2	6.3	36.9	39.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	579
Blantyre city	12.1	18.7	10.3	58.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,278

Table CH.14: Household availability of insecticide treated nets and protection by a vector control method: Districts

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one insecticide treated net (ITN), and one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one insecticide treated net (ITN) per two people, and one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, and percentage of households with at least one ITN per two people and/or with indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:			Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons[a]:						
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Percentage of households with IRS in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS during the last 12 months[3]	Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every 2 persons and/or received IRS during the last 12 months[4]	Number of households
Total	**80.2**	**77.7**	**76.5**	**36.5**	**33.9**	**32.7**	**9.0**	**79.5**	**39.9**	**26,713**
Northern	**86.7**	**83.2**	**82.1**	**45.8**	**42.6**	**41.2**	**13.0**	**85.0**	**49.8**	**3,050**
Chitipa	80.7	79.0	78.4	43.7	41.1	40.3	0.1	79.0	41.1	305
Karonga	92.2	89.8	88.5	61.0	56.2	53.7	51.2	94.4	80.0	465
Nkhatabay	82.8	80.0	78.6	37.8	35.5	33.1	41.9	88.3	63.4	312
Rumphi	87.6	85.5	85.0	49.4	47.3	46.8	0.8	85.6	47.7	308
Mzimba	86.2	81.9	81.4	39.5	36.9	36.5	0.7	82.1	37.5	1,470
Mzuzu city	91.4	85.2	78.9	67.7	60.0	53.0	7.4	88.2	65.2	190
Central	**81.0**	**79.0**	**78.0**	**37.0**	**34.7**	**34.0**	**5.6**	**79.9**	**38.2**	**10,598**
Kasungu	80.6	78.9	77.9	32.0	30.4	29.5	0.2	78.9	30.6	1,149
Nkhotakota	84.9	81.8	81.2	39.2	35.8	35.2	10.4	83.2	41.6	551
Ntchisi	75.4	73.0	72.5	27.4	25.3	25.1	0.4	73.0	25.5	464
Dowa	79.1	77.4	77.1	32.7	31.2	31.1	2.2	78.0	33.0	1,090
Salima	81.9	80.6	80.4	37.6	36.7	36.5	39.9	87.3	60.7	789
Lilongwe	83.9	82.4	81.9	41.0	39.3	38.8	3.6	82.8	42.1	2,562
Mchinji	73.9	72.9	72.3	28.2	27.0	26.4	0.3	72.9	27.2	1,014
Dedza	80.0	78.7	78.3	29.2	28.8	28.4	7.9	79.5	32.8	1,045
Ntcheu	80.4	79.6	79.5	40.1	39.2	39.0	0.3	79.6	39.2	813
Lilongwe city	84.6	78.5	73.3	52.8	43.1	40.2	1.2	78.7	43.7	1,122

[1] MICS indicator 3.16a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+

[2] MICS indicator 3.16b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+ per 2 people

[3] MICS indicator 3.17a - Households covered by vector control - One+ ITNs

[4] MICS indicator 3.17b - Households covered by vector control - One+ ITNs per 2 people

[a] The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Table CH.14: Household availability of insecticide treated nets and protection by a vector control method: Districts - Continued

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one insecticide treated net (ITN), and one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one insecticide treated net (ITN) per two people, and one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, and percentage of households with at least one ITN per two people and/or with indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:			Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons[a]:						
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Percentage of households with IRS in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS during the last 12 months[3]	Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every 2 persons and/or received IRS during the last 12 months[4]	Number of households
Southern	**78.0**	**75.3**	**74.0**	**33.9**	**31.1**	**29.7**	**10.8**	**78.0**	**39.0**	**13,065**
Mangochi	76.1	73.0	71.9	29.9	27.5	26.1	40.6	85.6	58.4	1,442
Machinga	77.1	75.6	75.2	22.9	22.1	21.3	1.4	75.6	22.9	1,115
Zomba	83.6	81.9	81.0	35.9	34.5	34.3	1.0	82.0	35.2	1,296
Chiradzulu	82.1	80.6	79.6	39.1	36.7	35.6	0.2	80.6	36.7	689
Blantyre	78.9	75.7	74.5	34.2	29.2	28.3	0.3	76.0	29.5	900
Mwanza	68.6	64.3	63.3	26.4	22.9	22.3	0.0	64.3	22.9	215
Thyolo	70.4	66.9	66.4	30.9	28.5	27.9	0.3	67.1	28.6	1,437
Mulanje	82.7	81.3	80.3	35.6	33.7	33.0	3.9	82.0	35.9	1,203
Phalombe	69.1	66.8	66.6	19.8	18.2	17.9	1.3	67.6	19.3	623
Chikwawa	76.3	75.5	74.6	28.0	26.6	25.2	41.0	83.1	56.1	1,142
Nsanje	74.9	73.5	72.4	24.6	23.7	22.7	44.4	84.2	57.1	505
Balaka	94.2	92.1	91.7	55.5	53.0	52.2	2.7	92.1	54.2	548
Neno	61.6	59.7	59.3	20.4	19.5	18.8	5.8	61.7	24.2	228
Zomba city	82.7	73.0	67.9	58.5	43.3	38.7	0.0	73.0	43.3	166
Blantyre city	80.2	74.6	69.7	49.0	42.2	36.9	1.0	74.7	42.5	1,556

[1] MICS indicator 3.16a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+

[2] MICS indicator 3.16b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+ per 2 people

[3] MICS indicator 3.17a - Households covered by vector control - One+ ITNs

[4] MICS indicator 3.17b - Households covered by vector control - One+ ITNs per 2 people

[a] The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Table CH.16: Access to an insecticide treated net (ITN): Districts

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage with access to an ITN[a]	Number of household members[b]
Total	**15.1**	**120,695**
Northern	20.7	14,729
Chitipa	22.1	1,417
Karonga	30.8	2,176
Nkhatabay	14.0	1,630
Rumphi	23.3	1,385
Mzimba	16.7	7,322
Mzuzu city	36.3	800
Central	**16.0**	**47,633**
Kasungu	13.6	5,809
Nkhotakota	15.0	2,650
Ntchisi	10.0	2,157
Dowa	11.0	4,923
Salima	15.2	3,471
Lilongwe	21.5	10,922
Mchinji	11.0	4,708
Dedza	11.8	4,572
Ntcheu	18.3	3,502
Lilongwe city	23.0	4,919
Southern	**12.9**	**58,332**
Mangochi	10.1	6,976
Machinga	7.6	5,693
Zomba	15.2	5,874
Chiradzulu	16.8	3,047
Blantyre	11.8	3,847
Mwanza	8.8	949
Thyolo	10.3	6,160
Mulanje	13.4	5,186
Phalombe	6.6	2,935
Chikwawa	9.2	5,219
Nsanje	8.9	2,429
Balaka	25.4	2,326
Neno	8.3	1,025
Zomba city	22.6	661
Blantyre city	23.5	6,006

[a] Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

[b] The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Table CH.17: Use of ITNs: Districts

Percentage of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night by district, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	**76.6**	**39,150**
Northern	81.5	5,520
Chitipa	70.4	536
Karonga	87.1	1,005
Nkhatabay	80.0	513
Rumphi	84.3	562
Mzimba	81.1	2,533
Mzuzu city	82.2	371
Central	**79.4**	**15,913**
Kasungu	82.1	1,844
Nkhotakota	91.0	884
Ntchisi	79.5	598
Dowa	81.4	1,537
Salima	89.7	1,182
Lilongwe	75.8	3,993
Mchinji	77.9	1,337
Dedza	84.0	1,378
Ntcheu	70.9	1,258
Lilongwe city	74.7	1,902
Southern	**72.5**	**17,717**
Mangochi	77.9	1,863
Machinga	69.7	1,468
Zomba	70.1	1,975
Chiradzulu	61.8	1,030
Blantyre	65.9	1,185
Mwanza	82.7	227
Thyolo	67.4	1,651
Mulanje	73.6	1,751
Phalombe	51.9	662
Chikwawa	79.1	1,503
Nsanje	68.2	656
Balaka	83.2	1,029
Neno	65.5	225
Zomba city	83.0	244
Blantyre city	79.6	2,252

Table CH.18: Children sleeping under mosquito nets: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:				Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1]	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	**98.9**	**18,981**	**67.7**	**65.5**	**64.0**	**68.5**	**18,770**	**78.2**	**15,678**
Northern	**99.0**	**2,163**	**76.1**	**73.4**	**72.3**	**76.7**	**2,142**	**83.8**	**1,871**
Chitipa	99.1	218	68.8	66.7	65.7	66.7	216	74.3	194
Karonga	98.5	304	88.0	84.8	83.0	93.4	299	90.9	279
Nkhatabay	97.9	241	64.5	61.8	59.6	79.0	236	74.7	195
Rumphi	99.2	190	81.2	80.4	80.1	80.6	189	86.8	175
Mzimba	99.3	1,103	75.1	72.1	71.6	72.1	1,095	84.0	939
Mzuzu city	100.0	107	84.4	80.2	77.1	84.2	107	94.5	91
Central	**99.4**	**7,452**	**74.0**	**71.5**	**70.1**	**72.6**	**7,408**	**84.6**	**6,244**
Kasungu	99.0	929	69.9	67.7	66.5	68.0	919	81.2	764
Nkhotakota	98.9	427	82.7	77.6	76.9	79.9	423	91.1	360
Ntchisi	98.9	342	71.7	68.1	67.8	68.3	338	85.4	270
Dowa	99.3	751	72.6	69.8	69.4	70.3	746	82.3	632
Salima	99.8	566	81.0	79.7	79.6	86.4	565	89.8	501
Lilongwe	100.0	1,775	77.2	74.8	73.6	75.8	1,775	87.6	1,513
Mchinji	99.1	737	68.8	67.8	66.2	68.0	730	82.5	600
Dedza	99.8	688	72.8	71.9	71.2	73.3	687	83.8	588
Ntcheu	98.9	594	71.0	69.7	69.0	69.7	588	82.0	499
Lilongwe city	99.2	642	71.7	65.1	59.4	65.1	637	79.8	517
Southern	**98.4**	**9,366**	**60.7**	**58.8**	**57.1**	**63.3**	**9,221**	**71.6**	**7,563**
Mangochi	98.9	1,198	61.6	59.3	57.1	77.8	1,185	76.0	922
Machinga	98.3	1,070	52.3	50.7	50.3	50.8	1,052	63.3	842
Zomba	98.2	1,012	59.7	58.9	57.7	58.9	994	66.7	876
Chiradzulu	97.8	443	62.1	60.7	59.7	61.0	433	69.1	378
Blantyre	99.0	550	50.0	47.8	45.8	47.8	545	57.2	455
Mwanza	97.7	140	57.3	54.4	53.1	54.4	136	78.7	94
Thyolo	99.4	860	51.4	49.4	48.1	49.4	855	67.6	625
Mulanje	99.1	786	67.3	66.2	65.2	67.1	779	74.6	691
Phalombe	96.4	516	36.4	35.3	34.8	36.1	498	47.8	368
Chikwawa	98.7	886	69.2	67.6	65.8	79.2	874	81.5	726
Nsanje	98.1	404	59.2	58.2	57.2	75.3	396	71.5	322
Balaka	99.5	393	86.9	84.8	84.6	85.4	391	89.7	369
Neno	99.5	165	55.6	54.3	53.6	57.4	164	74.9	119
Zomba city	95.8	92	79.4	71.1	64.6	71.1	89	87.5	72
Blantyre city	97.6	851	74.8	70.4	64.2	70.7	830	82.9	703

[1] MICS indicator 3.18; MDG indicator 6.7 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

Table CH.19: Use of mosquito nets by the household population: Districts

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:						
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1]	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months	Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
Total	**56.0**	**53.3**	**52.2**	**57.5**	**117,521**	**66.5**	**94,226**
Northern	**64.2**	**60.5**	**59.6**	**65.3**	**14,408**	**71.4**	**12,222**
Chitipa	54.2	52.0	51.2	52.1	1,390	63.3	1,143
Karonga	79.1	75.1	73.5	88.2	2,114	82.3	1,929
Nkhatabay	54.4	51.1	49.7	72.5	1,568	64.1	1,250
Rumphi	67.7	65.9	65.4	66.1	1,357	75.4	1,185
Mzimba	61.9	58.4	58.0	58.7	7,188	69.4	6,045
Mzuzu city	77.2	65.7	61.3	70.7	790	77.5	670
Central	**60.9**	**58.3**	**57.4**	**60.1**	**46,798**	**71.7**	**38,028**
Kasungu	60.8	58.4	57.6	58.6	5,694	71.5	4,648
Nkhotakota	70.0	65.7	65.1	68.9	2,607	79.1	2,166
Ntchisi	55.7	52.6	52.1	52.7	2,118	68.6	1,624
Dowa	59.0	57.1	56.9	57.9	4,844	71.6	3,864
Salima	67.9	66.5	66.4	78.4	3,433	80.2	2,846
Lilongwe	64.5	62.1	61.7	63.8	10,677	73.9	8,976
Mchinji	53.4	52.3	51.1	52.4	4,614	68.5	3,519
Dedza	56.9	55.9	55.7	58.0	4,518	69.3	3,649
Ntcheu	57.3	56.2	55.8	56.2	3,440	68.5	2,823
Lilongwe city	61.2	53.0	48.4	53.6	4,852	65.7	3,912

[1] MICS indicator 3.19 - Population that slept under an ITN

Table CH.19: Use of mosquito nets by the household population: Districts - Continued

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:						
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1]	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months	Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
Southern	**49.8**	**47.3**	**46.0**	**53.3**	**56,316**	**60.6**	**43,975**
Mangochi	48.1	45.2	44.0	70.1	6,813	61.7	4,992
Machinga	43.7	42.1	41.7	42.7	5,452	54.0	4,252
Zomba	52.5	51.1	50.3	51.4	5,676	60.5	4,792
Chiradzulu	45.9	44.4	43.8	44.5	2,942	53.4	2,448
Blantyre	44.2	41.2	40.3	41.3	3,702	52.3	2,915
Mwanza	47.5	43.9	43.2	43.9	921	65.8	614
Thyolo	40.1	37.7	37.1	37.8	5,994	53.6	4,220
Mulanje	55.3	53.3	52.6	54.7	5,004	62.8	4,247
Phalombe	28.1	27.3	26.9	28.3	2,819	38.6	1,992
Chikwawa	55.8	54.4	53.5	71.8	5,030	69.3	3,946
Nsanje	44.8	43.7	42.9	67.9	2,330	56.2	1,811
Balaka	77.7	75.0	74.8	75.7	2,285	80.1	2,140
Neno	35.7	34.6	34.0	38.6	1,002	54.3	638
Zomba city	65.9	55.8	49.7	55.8	628	72.5	483
Blantyre city	62.9	57.0	51.7	57.5	5,717	72.6	4,486

[1] **MICS indicator 3.19 - Population that slept under an ITN**

Table CH.20: Care-seeking during fever: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers							
	Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	**56.1**	**4.1**	**3.4**	**9.3**	**13.6**	**74.9**	**23.6**	**7,060**
Northern	**66.6**	**2.6**	**5.7**	**7.5**	**12.5**	**85.1**	**13.4**	**738**
Chitipa	62.7	0.7	0.9	7.8	6.5	70.2	29.8	48
Karonga	61.9	1.5	0.6	4.3	12.3	73.1	24.1	80
Nkhatabay	72.7	5.1	2.2	4.9	14.5	90.2	7.3	135
Rumphi	67.7	3.6	8.4	8.1	9.5	87.3	12.7	56
Mzimba	66.7	1.4	8.0	9.7	12.7	87.5	11.6	380
Mzuzu city	(58.0)	(8.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(16.5)	(84.6)	(10.1)	38
Central	**55.4**	**4.7**	**3.6**	**9.5**	**13.7**	**74.7**	**23.6**	**2,763**
Kasungu	62.6	2.4	0.7	20.3	11.5	74.0	22.8	385
Nkhotakota	59.7	7.8	3.2	7.8	19.3	84.3	13.4	207
Ntchisi	74.0	0.1	1.5	15.9	8.6	83.4	16.1	135
Dowa	54.8	5.0	5.2	10.7	14.2	77.5	21.6	311
Salima	63.7	4.4	1.3	8.8	14.6	82.2	15.4	207
Lilongwe	48.1	6.6	4.3	3.0	12.1	69.0	29.7	687
Mchinji	60.6	1.5	4.6	9.5	17.3	81.9	17.0	280
Dedza	46.0	4.7	4.7	7.6	17.8	70.8	28.0	218
Ntcheu	59.1	2.5	7.0	16.4	16.9	81.3	16.6	198
Lilongwe city	33.7	10.1	1.5	0.0	3.1	46.2	52.1	135
Southern	**54.5**	**4.0**	**2.7**	**9.6**	**13.8**	**72.8**	**25.8**	**3,559**
Mangochi	54.8	5.4	1.1	1.8	10.3	70.1	28.4	446
Machinga	47.0	3.7	1.0	6.7	22.8	69.6	28.2	461
Zomba	53.1	2.0	3.5	17.6	14.6	71.9	27.1	373
Chiradzulu	56.7	8.6	0.6	5.2	9.8	71.4	24.6	162
Blantyre	53.2	2.0	1.8	7.3	5.0	62.1	37.9	235
Mwanza	75.9	1.2	0.0	3.0	18.9	84.1	12.6	62
Thyolo	49.6	6.6	4.9	14.9	12.6	71.9	27.2	316
Mulanje	68.2	2.5	3.2	10.5	6.4	80.0	19.7	375
Phalombe	66.6	1.3	1.3	12.3	11.8	80.0	18.9	235
Chikwawa	47.4	4.5	2.2	17.6	24.7	76.7	21.3	325
Nsanje	48.3	0.3	10.2	1.0	16.6	73.3	25.9	141
Balaka	55.2	1.9	6.8	19.0	16.6	78.6	20.1	129
Neno	72.1	0.0	5.0	9.6	8.0	84.1	15.2	67
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Blantyre city	45.0	9.9	2.3	0.7	10.0	65.1	33.0	218

[1] MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission and shops

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.21: Treatment of children with fever: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													
	Anti-malarials						Other medications							
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti-malarial	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/ DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	**1.0**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**34.5**	**1.3**	**26.2**	**2.0**	**65.3**	**5.0**	**1.1**	**5.0**	**0.5**	**7,060**
Northern	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**44.9**	**0.2**	**42.4**	**2.9**	**75.7**	**3.1**	**1.2**	**3.1**	**0.4**	**738**
Chitipa	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	26.2	0.0	22.2	2.8	60.6	3.2	1.2	4.7	0.7	48
Karonga	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	28.6	0.6	33.1	3.1	67.2	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	80
Nkhatabay	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	61.1	0.5	31.5	2.6	83.2	4.4	3.0	4.3	0.3	135
Rumphi	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	40.4	0.7	49.3	0.9	87.9	1.2	0.4	4.5	0.0	56
Mzimba	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	48.1	0.0	46.3	3.3	75.0	3.0	0.7	2.0	0.3	380
Mzuzu city	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(76.7)	(1.5)	(74.9)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(0.0)	38
Central	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**2.7**	**44.4**	**0.2**	**28.4**	**1.7**	**66.9**	**5.4**	**0.6**	**4.5**	**0.4**	**2,763**
Kasungu	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	47.3	0.0	33.4	1.7	62.4	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	385
Nkhotakota	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	58.7	0.0	20.2	2.1	70.0	1.4	0.0	4.1	0.9	207
Ntchisi	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	49.8	0.7	25.3	1.8	72.0	4.8	0.9	1.9	0.4	135
Dowa	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.5	39.6	0.0	37.3	1.7	69.9	3.8	0.0	8.2	1.3	311
Salima	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.2	54.5	0.9	16.0	0.5	80.3	4.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	207
Lilongwe	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	39.9	0.0	29.5	1.4	59.0	12.0	0.6	4.7	0.5	687
Mchinji	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	50.9	0.4	22.3	2.9	73.9	2.5	0.5	5.3	0.0	280
Dedza	2.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	40.2	0.0	30.5	1.7	65.2	7.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	218
Ntcheu	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	45.5	0.9	24.5	1.6	69.1	4.1	2.9	10.0	0.0	198
Lilongwe city	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	19.0	0.9	38.7	2.5	66.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	135

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.21: Treatment of children with fever: Districts - Continued

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													
	Anti-malarials						Other medications							
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti-malarial	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/ DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Southern	**1.4**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**1.6**	**24.8**	**2.4**	**21.0**	**1.9**	**62.0**	**5.0**	**1.5**	**5.8**	**0.7**	**3,559**
Mangochi	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.0	0.0	19.4	2.1	57.9	2.5	0.0	3.0	1.4	446
Machinga	3.2	0.0	1.8	0.3	27.0	2.9	14.2	1.7	55.4	6.2	1.4	10.3	0.0	461
Zomba	0.9	0.0	1.8	1.9	21.3	6.2	16.6	1.5	62.5	6.2	1.3	7.8	1.2	373
Chiradzulu	0.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	10.3	3.5	25.4	1.6	59.8	2.5	1.6	10.0	0.0	162
Blantyre	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.0	11.9	16.1	0.6	62.5	0.0	1.6	2.7	0.0	235
Mwanza	1.5	0.1	0.1	2.5	54.4	0.0	18.5	1.4	74.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.5	62
Thyolo	1.9	0.0	2.7	3.3	26.2	0.0	25.5	3.5	55.1	4.9	4.0	1.5	0.0	316
Mulanje	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	33.0	0.0	21.8	1.1	73.2	7.5	2.6	9.3	1.3	375
Phalombe	2.6	0.4	0.0	1.4	12.5	3.2	28.0	3.0	58.5	10.0	1.5	5.9	0.7	235
Chikwawa	0.6	0.0	0.7	2.2	23.4	0.0	11.7	1.9	62.9	6.1	0.4	3.0	0.5	325
Nsanje	2.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	18.0	5.0	17.9	3.4	56.0	9.5	2.1	7.0	2.0	141
Balaka	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	35.2	0.0	27.0	1.4	70.8	4.3	0.3	8.4	0.0	129
Neno	0.4	0.0	1.8	1.7	52.4	0.0	22.7	0.4	74.6	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.6	67
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Blantyre city	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	10.5	0.0	45.3	2.6	69.9	1.0	1.0	3.7	0.2	218

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.22: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who:							
		Were given:						
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs[2]	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment[3]	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs
Total	**41.5**	**34.5**	**27.8**	**39.1**	**31.1**	**7,060**	**88.3**	**2,763**
Northern	**49.4**	**44.9**	**36.2**	**46.6**	**37.4**	**738**	**96.5**	**344**
Chitipa	24.7	26.2	24.6	27.5	25.9	48	(95.3)	13
Karonga	53.6	28.6	20.4	31.3	23.1	80	91.4	25
Nkhatabay	59.5	61.1	54.7	63.6	56.7	135	96.1	86
Rumphi	57.8	40.4	37.6	41.6	37.6	56	97.1	23
Mzimba	47.0	48.1	35.8	49.5	36.7	380	97.2	188
Mzuzu city	(48.7)	(20.4)	(20.4)	(20.4)	(20.4)	38	(*)	8
Central	**43.2**	**44.4**	**34.3**	**47.9**	**36.3**	**2,763**	**92.7**	**1,322**
Kasungu	38.5	47.3	40.0	49.4	41.9	385	95.7	190
Nkhotakota	57.9	58.7	52.7	61.7	55.5	207	95.2	128
Ntchisi	46.0	49.8	39.4	51.4	40.4	135	97.0	69
Dowa	39.6	39.6	33.1	41.9	35.2	311	94.4	130
Salima	52.9	54.5	41.7	59.4	43.7	207	91.7	123
Lilongwe	39.7	39.9	26.1	45.3	29.1	687	88.1	311
Mchinji	54.1	50.9	39.2	53.4	40.2	280	95.3	149
Dedza	38.7	40.2	29.3	42.9	30.5	218	93.7	94
Ntcheu	41.0	45.5	34.3	49.7	37.2	198	91.5	98
Lilongwe city	30.6	19.0	15.2	21.7	15.2	135	(*)	29
Southern	**38.6**	**24.8**	**21.0**	**30.8**	**25.7**	**3,559**	**80.4**	**1,097**
Mangochi	50.9	38.0	32.2	39.7	33.4	446	95.8	177
Machinga	29.3	27.0	24.4	35.0	30.4	461	77.1	]161
Zomba	34.8	21.3	18.6	31.8	27.1	373	66.9	119
Chiradzulu	46.5	10.3	10.0	19.7	17.6	162	(52.1)	32
Blantyre	34.1	6.0	2.5	19.3	10.4	235	(*)	45
Mwanza	67.0	54.4	46.6	58.4	50.7	62	93.0	36
Thyolo	26.0	26.2	21.8	33.5	28.2	316	78.2	106
Mulanje	50.0	33.0	30.9	34.6	32.6	375	95.2	130
Phalombe	36.7	12.5	10.0	20.0	15.5	235	62.5	47
Chikwawa	27.1	23.4	16.8	26.2	19.3	325	89.3	85
Nsanje	39.1	18.0	13.8	27.4	21.4	141	65.6	39
Balaka	36.4	35.2	28.9	36.7	30.4	129	95.8	47
Neno	58.8	52.4	43.9	55.6	45.4	67	94.3	37
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	4
Blantyre city	42.9	10.5	8.0	14.0	11.4	218	(*)	30

[1] MICS indicator 3.21 - Malaria diagnostics usage

[2] MICS indicator 3.22; MDG indicator 6.8 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

[3] MICS indicator 3.23 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.23: Source of anti-malarial: Districts

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given anti-malarial	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of anti-malarial was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers						
			Public	Private	CHAM/Mission	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[b]	
Total	**39.1**	**7,060**	**80.8**	**6.6**	**6.0**	**14.5**	**5.4**	**96.9**	**2,763**
Northern	46.6	738	85.1	2.8	9.1	10.1	2.3	97.5	344
Chitipa	27.5	48	(94.3)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(14.6)	(2.3)	(100.0)	13
Karonga	31.3	80	91.9	0.0	0.0	10.8	8.1	94.9	25
Nkhatabay	63.6	135	86.6	6.6	3.0	4.6	3.8	96.6	86
Rumphi	41.6	56	79.3	1.6	17.6	7.3	1.5	100.0	23
Mzimba	49.5	380	84.7	1.6	11.3	13.1	1.0	97.6	188
Mzuzu city	(20.4)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Central	**47.9**	**2,763**	**80.7**	**8.4**	**5.9**	**13.8**	**4.3**	**97.3**	**1,322**
Kasungu	49.4	385	90.4	2.4	0.0	29.7	7.2	96.2	190
Nkhotakota	61.7	207	78.4	10.9	4.2	10.1	6.5	97.0	128
Ntchisi	51.4	135	93.4	0.0	2.9	23.5	2.8	96.2	69
Dowa	41.9	311	80.8	7.1	9.6	15.7	2.5	99.0	130
Salima	59.4	207	84.0	6.1	2.6	12.6	5.0	96.6	123
Lilongwe	45.3	687	71.6	16.4	8.3	1.4	2.3	96.2	311
Mchinji	53.4	280	87.0	1.2	6.4	14.8	4.9	98.7	149
Dedza	42.9	218	77.2	9.6	6.8	13.3	6.5	98.7	94
Ntcheu	49.7	198	83.1	2.8	10.9	21.6	3.2	98.5	98
Lilongwe city	21.7	135	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Southern	**30.8**	**3,559**	**79.6**	**5.6**	**5.2**	**16.9**	**7.8**	**96.2**	**1,097**
Mangochi	39.7	446	84.5	8.0	0.8	1.6	6.8	98.2	177
Machinga	35.0	461	78.4	0.5	0.5	11.0	16.9	91.1	161
Zomba	31.8	373	84.7	1.5	6.0	28.7	2.1	92.1	119
Chiradzulu	19.7	162	(68.6)	(19.4)	(2.8)	(4.6)	(7.7)	(92.9)	32
Blantyre	19.3	235	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45
Mwanza	58.4	62	96.7	0.6	0.0	4.2	1.0	97.3	36
Thyolo	33.5	316	64.5	11.9	10.4	16.7	13.2	97.4	106
Mulanje	34.6	375	86.5	2.5	7.0	16.4	4.0	99.3	130
Phalombe	20.0	235	81.4	3.1	2.8	24.8	8.4	93.4	47
Chikwawa	26.2	325	81.5	9.1	4.8	49.5	2.4	97.7	85
Nsanje	27.4	141	74.1	0.0	21.5	3.1	3.6	99.1	39
Balaka	36.7	129	85.0	3.9	6.9	32.4	4.2	100.0	47
Neno	55.6	67	89.9	0.0	7.2	13.8	2.3	99.3	37
Zomba city	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Blantyre city	14.0	218	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30

[a] Community health providers include both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as CHAM/Mission and shops

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.24: Pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets: Districts

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:				Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1]	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	**99.3**	**1,895**	**62.8**	**60.8**	**59.9**	**64.1**	**1,882**	**76.4**	**1,498**
Northern	**100.0**	**216**	**73.6**	**69.8**	**68.2**	**72.4**	**216**	**79.9**	**189**
Chitipa	100.0	23	68.2	68.2	68.2	68.2	23	73.4	21
Karonga	100.0	33	85.7	79.3	76.2	87.2	33	85.6	31
Nkhatabay	100.0	22	68.5	66.8	62.7	80.2	22	75.9	20
Rumphi	100.0	20	78.4	76.8	76.8	76.8	20	81.4	19
Mzimba	100.0	100	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	100	78.8	85
Mzuzu city	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	13
Central	**99.2**	**738**	**69.5**	**67.5**	**66.3**	**69.6**	**732**	**85.8**	**575**
Kasungu	100.0	97	68.2	65.6	65.6	65.6	97	86.7	73
Nkhotakota	100.0	48	74.3	70.6	67.8	71.7	48	88.0	38
Ntchisi	96.3	35	65.5	61.1	61.1	61.1	33	85.4	24
Dowa	99.0	84	78.5	78.5	77.0	78.5	83	91.5	71
Salima	100.0	75	81.4	80.2	80.2	86.5	75	91.9	65
Lilongwe	(100.0)	126	(70.2)	(70.2)	(70.2)	74.8	126	(*)	92
Mchinji	96.6	84	63.8	62.8	59.5	62.8	81	83.1	61
Dedza	100.0	78	67.6	67.0	65.7	72.9	78	85.4	61
Ntcheu	98.8	61	59.2	56.1	56.1	56.1	60	65.1	52
Lilongwe city	(*)	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51	(*)	37

[1] **MICS indicator 3.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide treated net (ITN)**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.24: Pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets: Districts - Continued

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:				Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1]	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Southern	**99.2**	**941**	**55.1**	**53.5**	**53.0**	**57.9**	**933**	**68.0**	**734**
Mangochi	100.0	121	57.0	52.9	52.9	69.3	121	81.8	78
Machinga	99.3	137	49.6	47.1	47.1	47.1	136	61.6	104
Zomba	100.0	94	58.2	57.2	55.3	58.4	94	(63.8)	84
Chiradzulu	100.0	36	64.5	64.5	63.3	64.5	36	(75.5)	30
Blantyre	(*)	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	56	(*)	46
Mwanza	100.0	13	47.2	46.0	46.0	46.0	13	(82.2)	7
Thyolo	(95.3)	71	(38.5)	(38.5)	(38.5)	(38.5)	68	(67.6)	38
Mulanje	98.6	85	59.9	56.0	56.0	56.0	84	63.7	74
Phalombe	100.0	39	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	39	45.1	31
Chikwawa	100.0	76	53.8	53.8	53.8	69.4	76	61.4	67
Nsanje	97.4	48	56.5	55.5	53.0	71.7	47	70.8	36
Balaka	98.4	31	84.4	83.1	83.1	83.1	30	86.1	29
Neno	100.0	15	36.9	36.9	36.9	44.3	15	(56.4)	10
Zomba city	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	4
Blantyre city	(100.0)	111	(73.5)	(72.3)	(71.3)	(72.3)	111	(85.1)	94

[1] **MICS indicator 3.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide treated net (ITN)**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.25: Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey and who received intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for malaria during pregnancy at any antenatal care visit by district of residence, Malawi, 2014.

	Percentage of women who received antenatal care (ANC)	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Percentage of pregnant women: Who took any medicine to prevent malaria at any ANC visit during pregnancy	who took SP/Fansidar at least once during an ANC visit and in total took: At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times[1]	Four or more times	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years and who received antenatal care
Total	**96.1**	**7,490**	**92.0**	**90.0**	**59.1**	**19.3**	**3.4**	**7,195**
Northern	**97.9**	**839**	**91.9**	**87.9**	**56.9**	**17.5**	**1.7**	**821**
Chitipa	93.6	82	87.1	83.6	55.3	13.5	1.1	77
Karonga	96.7	132	87.1	82.7	58.9	12.1	1.8	128
Nkhatabay	98.4	91	89.4	84.7	57.3	21.7	4.1	89
Rumphi	97.1	79	83.3	80.5	46.0	13.8	1.9	77
Mzimba	99.0	406	95.7	92.0	58.6	19.8	0.8	402
Mzuzu city	(100.0)	49	(98.6)	(91.6)	(57.0)	(16.7)	(4.1)	49
Central	**96.3**	**2,957**	**92.8**	**92.1**	**63.1**	**19.1**	**2.9**	**2,849**
Kasungu	96.8	355	93.7	93.7	57.8	18.7	1.7	344
Nkhotakota	98.4	160	96.0	95.0	58.1	17.4	1.0	157
Ntchisi	99.2	140	97.8	97.8	78.1	23.8	3.3	139
Dowa	94.1	299	98.4	97.9	69.5	24.3	5.9	281
Salima	97.1	201	93.7	93.2	75.7	30.7	5.5	195
Lilongwe	94.3	730	88.4	87.0	59.2	13.2	1.8	688
Mchinji	98.7	300	95.9	95.6	70.5	23.3	3.8	296
Dedza	98.2	267	91.1	89.4	59.1	17.3	2.5	262
Ntcheu	95.1	257	92.0	91.5	63.5	26.7	5.2	244
Lilongwe city	97.4	249	91.4	91.4	53.1	8.7	0.6	242

[1] MICS indicator 3.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.25: Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria: Districts - Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey and who received intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for malaria during pregnancy at any antenatal care visit by district of residence, Malawi, 2014.

	Percentage of women who received antenatal care (ANC)	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Percentage of pregnant women: Who took any medicine to prevent malaria at any ANC visit during pregnancy	who took SP/Fansidar at least once during an ANC visit and in total took: At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times[1]	Four or more times	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years and who received antenatal care
Southern	**95.4**	**3,695**	**91.4**	**88.8**	**56.4**	**19.9**	**4.1**	**3,525**
Mangochi	98.2	478	95.2	92.2	62.8	22.4	5.1	469
Machinga	93.2	399	88.0	83.7	51.7	14.0	3.7	372
Zomba	92.8	414	91.8	88.2	59.2	25.2	6.6	384
Chiradzulu	94.2	175	91.8	89.5	59.5	21.0	3.7	165
Blantyre	96.7	190	89.2	89.2	60.0	23.0	6.1	184
Mwanza	97.1	55	96.4	95.3	67.2	28.0	2.9	53
Thyolo	96.8	328	89.5	87.1	57.4	21.4	0.5	317
Mulanje	98.1	306	93.8	91.3	55.6	15.4	3.8	300
Phalombe	94.4	207	91.7	87.7	49.9	22.1	6.9	195
Chikwawa	91.4	403	90.3	89.4	57.3	19.8	4.0	368
Nsanje	95.9	158	88.5	83.6	53.5	21.3	6.7	152
Balaka	97.0	148	92.2	91.7	56.6	19.9	1.3	143
Neno	98.2	68	95.3	93.3	54.6	6.8	0.7	67
Zomba city	(97.0)	31	(94.3)	(94.3)	(73.1)	(36.8)	(12.0)	30
Blantyre city	96.6	337	89.9	88.1	46.4	15.6	2.1	326

[1] MICS indicator 3.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Water and Sanitation

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources: Districts

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Main source of drinking water								
	Improved sources								
	Piped water								
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water[a]
Total	**3.0**	**4.2**	**2.2**	**10.6**	**62.6**	**3.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Northern	**4.7**	**6.8**	**2.8**	**11.1**	**62.1**	**2.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Chitipa	2.8	3.9	1.2	10.0	63.2	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
Karonga	7.3	7.4	2.9	6.8	59.7	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nkhatabay	2.9	4.8	1.1	6.7	58.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rumphi	8.3	6.7	6.6	19.0	48.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mzimba	1.3	4.3	0.6	13.1	72.4	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mzuzu city	29.6	38.5	22.9	2.9	4.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Central	**2.5**	**4.4**	**1.4**	**7.0**	**63.3**	**5.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Kasungu	1.3	3.2	1.5	3.1	57.2	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Nkhotakota	1.5	2.3	1.9	8.8	69.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ntchisi	1.7	1.7	0.6	4.6	75.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Dowa	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.5	63.4	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
Salima	2.5	2.0	1.1	5.1	72.4	9.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Lilongwe	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	80.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mchinji	0.8	1.7	0.9	2.7	60.7	9.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
Dedza	0.8	1.2	0.4	2.0	77.0	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Ntcheu	0.6	1.0	1.1	11.6	65.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lilongwe city	16.2	29.9	6.2	38.9	6.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern	**3.1**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**13.4**	**62.2**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Mangochi	1.4	2.8	0.7	5.8	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machinga	1.0	3.5	0.8	7.9	64.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Zomba	2.5	3.6	1.0	6.5	74.9	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Chiradzulu	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.8	85.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Blantyre	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.8	71.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mwanza	3.6	7.2	0.3	1.7	70.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thyolo	1.5	0.7	0.2	1.7	55.5	4.7	1.4	0.0	0.0
Mulanje	3.4	4.0	1.8	14.4	59.9	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Phalombe	0.9	2.6	1.3	33.0	50.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Chikwawa	2.0	3.0	2.7	10.5	72.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nsanje	1.2	1.2	0.4	4.0	78.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
Balaka	1.2	4.6	1.3	10.9	76.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Neno	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	70.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zomba city	21.3	24.6	5.4	40.4	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blantyre city	12.5	7.1	16.4	57.2	3.8	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.5

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[a] Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources: Districts – Continued

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Unimproved sources									
	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Surface water	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**10.2**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**86.2**	**120,695**
Northern	**4.5**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**4.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**90.2**	**14,729**
Chitipa	6.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	**100.0**	84.5	1,417
Karonga	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.5	2,176
Nkhatabay	13.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	75.3	1,630
Rumphi	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.0	1,385
Mzimba	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	7,322
Mzuzu city	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	800
Central	**13.2**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**83.8**	**47,633**
Kasungu	17.3	2.4	0.7	0.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.5	5,809
Nkhotakota	12.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.4	2,650
Ntchisi	10.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.1	2,157
Dowa	20.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.7	4,923
Salima	4.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.6	3,471
Lilongwe	13.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.5	10,922
Mchinji	21.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.7	4,708
Dedza	12.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.4	4,572
Ntcheu	13.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.3	3,502
Lilongwe city	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,919
Southern	**9.2**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**87.1**	**58,332**
Mangochi	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	6,976
Machinga	17.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.7	5,693
Zomba	5.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.4	5,874
Chiradzulu	7.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.2	3,047
Blantyre	19.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.3	3,847
Mwanza	7.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.9	949
Thyolo	24.7	2.4	0.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.8	6,160
Mulanje	9.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	5,186
Phalombe	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.7	2,935
Chikwawa	4.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	5,219
Nsanje	7.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.9	2,429
Balaka	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	2,326
Neno	15.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	74.1	1,025
Zomba city	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	661
Blantyre city	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	6,006

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[a] Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment: Districts

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Water treatment method used in the household					
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection
Total	**80.3**	**5.9**	**14.6**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Northern	**87.5**	**5.8**	**7.3**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Chitipa	86.3	6.7	7.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Karonga	80.8	4.4	16.5	0.7	0.2	0.0
Nkhatabay	72.5	13.2	15.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Rumphi	89.4	4.9	6.6	0.5	0.1	0.0
Mzimba	92.5	4.6	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Mzuzu city	89.4	6.3	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Central	**82.3**	**5.8**	**13.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Kasungu	80.2	8.0	13.1	0.9	0.1	0.0
Nkhotakota	86.1	6.5	9.2	2.1	0.1	0.0
Ntchisi	88.8	3.6	7.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
Dowa	75.3	8.4	19.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
Salima	88.9	3.0	9.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Lilongwe	80.5	5.0	15.6	0.2	0.3	0.0
Mchinji	88.3	4.3	6.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dedza	77.4	7.8	15.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Ntcheu	79.9	6.7	14.7	1.7	0.1	0.0
Lilongwe city	86.4	3.5	10.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Southern	**76.8**	**6.0**	**17.7**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Mangochi	72.7	9.7	17.6	0.8	0.2	0.0
Machinga	81.8	6.2	11.3	3.3	0.2	0.0
Zomba	69.7	9.8	22.6	1.3	0.0	0.3
Chiradzulu	74.4	10.4	16.4	1.2	0.2	0.0
Blantyre	80.6	3.2	16.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Mwanza	81.8	3.0	15.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thyolo	80.7	4.2	16.2	0.9	0.0	0.0
Mulanje	81.5	6.1	13.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
Phalombe	74.2	5.5	21.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
Chikwawa	80.2	2.2	17.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nsanje	76.5	4.9	17.5	0.1	0.4	0.0
Balaka	78.0	3.6	18.8	1.1	0.2	0.0
Neno	53.5	9.1	39.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Zomba city	90.0	4.4	6.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Blantyre city	74.4	3.9	21.2	0.1	0.1	0.0

[1] MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

Table WS.2: Household water treatment: Districts – Continued

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method by district, Malawi, 2014

	Water treatment method used in the household					
	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK	Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
Total	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**120,695**	**27.8**	**16,704**
Northern	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**14,729**	**22.1**	**1,440**
Chitipa	1.2	0.0	0.0	1,417	32.5	219
Karonga	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,176	25.4	272
Nkhatabay	0.3	0.2	0.0	1,630	28.4	403
Rumphi	0.3	0.0	0.0	1,385	16.1	125
Mzimba	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,322	10.2	419
Mzuzu city	0.0	0.0	0.0	800	(*)	2
Central	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**47,633**	**30.1**	**7,731**
Kasungu	0.1	0.0	0.0	5,809	30.8	1,600
Nkhotakota	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,650	25.7	386
Ntchisi	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,157	15.2	321
Dowa	0.3	0.2	0.0	4,923	39.0	1,246
Salima	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,471	28.2	255
Lilongwe	0.2	0.0	0.0	10,922	39.2	1,586
Mchinji	0.4	0.5	0.0	4,708	14.0	1,099
Dedza	0.2	0.2	0.0	4,572	34.8	620
Ntcheu	0.2	0.1	0.0	3,502	20.2	587
Lilongwe city	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,919	(*)	31
Southern	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**58,332**	**26.6**	**7,533**
Mangochi	1.0	0.6	0.0	6,976	40.7	511
Machinga	0.8	0.9	0.0	5,693	26.2	1,154
Zomba	0.4	0.3	0.0	5,874	36.4	448
Chiradzulu	0.0	0.6	0.0	3,047	32.6	298
Blantyre	0.7	0.0	0.0	3,847	17.0	797
Mwanza	0.0	0.0	0.0	949	33.2	96
Thyolo	0.4	0.0	0.0	6,160	22.0	2,109
Mulanje	0.8	0.0	0.0	5,186	22.4	617
Phalombe	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,935	17.9	273
Chikwawa	0.0	0.5	0.0	5,219	36.8	425
Nsanje	0.8	0.8	0.0	2,429	19.1	319
Balaka	0.3	0.1	0.0	2,326	38.2	121
Neno	0.3	0.0	0.0	1,025	46.4	265
Zomba city	0.0	0.9	0.0	661	(20.1)	33
Blantyre city	0.0	0.9	0.0	6,006	(26.8)	67

[1] MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water: Districts

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources by district, Malawi, 2014

	Time to source of drinking water									
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Total	Number of household members
Total	**14.3**	**29.8**	**41.2**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**5.3**	**7.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**12,0695**
Northern	**17.0**	**32.1**	**39.7**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**4.9**	**4.6**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**14,729**
Chitipa	9.4	28.1	43.1	3.9	0.2	6.2	8.4	0.7	100.0	1,417
Karonga	18.4	40.5	26.8	1.8	0.0	7.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	2,176
Nkhatabay	12.7	26.5	36.0	0.1	0.9	12.7	11.1	0.0	100.0	1,630
Rumphi	24.4	28.4	37.6	0.5	0.1	6.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	1,385
Mzimba	9.4	35.4	48.2	1.3	0.1	2.5	3.0	0.1	100.0	7,322
Mzuzu city	92.0	5.2	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	800
Central	**13.6**	**34.2**	**35.6**	**0.4**	**2.3**	**7.6**	**6.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**47,633**
Kasungu	9.8	19.2	42.3	1.2	2.4	10.0	14.9	0.2	100.0	5,809
Nkhotakota	12.9	37.1	34.8	0.6	1.7	8.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	2,650
Ntchisi	6.8	35.0	43.1	0.2	0.4	7.9	6.5	0.1	100.0	2,157
Dowa	7.1	36.8	30.8	0.0	2.9	12.5	9.8	0.0	100.0	4,923
Salima	15.1	36.0	41.5	0.0	0.7	4.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	3,471
Lilongwe	5.5	46.0	33.8	0.1	2.5	7.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	10,922
Mchinji	16.2	26.8	33.7	0.0	8.5	9.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	4,708
Dedza	6.6	35.9	41.7	2.3	1.1	7.8	4.7	0.0	100.0	4,572
Ntcheu	3.8	27.9	51.6	0.0	0.2	5.2	11.3	0.0	100.0	3,502
Lilongwe city	56.0	29.4	13.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,919
Southern	**14.1**	**25.7**	**46.1**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**3.6**	**8.6**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**58,332**
Mangochi	19.2	29.0	41.9	2.6	1.1	2.8	2.9	0.5	100.0	6,976
Machinga	8.3	20.4	49.4	1.6	1.0	3.8	14.9	0.5	100.0	5,693
Zomba	13.9	29.2	46.7	2.5	0.5	1.7	5.3	0.1	100.0	5,874
Chiradzulu	4.8	29.0	55.9	0.6	0.4	3.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	3,047
Blantyre	6.5	27.9	44.6	0.4	0.4	6.3	13.3	0.7	100.0	3,847
Mwanza	17.4	27.7	43.6	1.2	1.5	5.5	3.0	0.2	100.0	949
Thyolo	4.5	14.0	45.8	1.4	0.1	9.0	24.6	0.5	100.0	6,160
Mulanje	14.0	32.1	42.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	7.6	0.0	100.0	5,186
Phalombe	12.2	27.2	49.7	1.5	0.1	1.8	7.0	0.4	100.0	2,935
Chikwawa	9.2	23.9	58.3	0.4	0.0	2.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	5,219
Nsanje	9.7	29.0	47.3	0.9	0.6	3.7	8.9	0.0	100.0	2,429
Balaka	9.5	27.5	57.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	4.5	0.0	100.0	2,326
Neno	2.9	20.0	50.4	0.8	0.6	11.0	14.2	0.1	100.0	1,025
Zomba city	52.2	25.9	16.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	661
Blantyre city	39.3	26.5	32.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	6,006

Table WS.4: Person collecting water: Districts

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household by district, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water							Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK	Missing	Total	
Total	**84.2**	**26,713**	**85.8**	**5.7**	**7.3**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**22,504**
Northern	81.6	3,050	88.9	5.7	4.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,490
Chitipa	91.1	305	89.7	5.3	4.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	278
Karonga	81.4	465	86.2	6.2	5.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	379
Nkhatabay	85.4	312	85.5	7.7	6.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	266
Rumphi	75.8	308	86.1	8.6	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	233
Mzimba	89.7	1,470	90.5	4.7	3.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,319
Mzuzu city	7.9	190	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Central	**84.4**	**10,598**	**87.4**	**4.9**	**6.7**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**8,947**
Kasungu	88.1	11,49	89.6	6.1	3.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,012
Nkhotakota	84.7	551	85.4	7.5	6.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	467
Ntchisi	92.1	464	92.7	3.4	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	427
Dowa	89.9	1,090	88.2	5.3	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	980
Salima	83.6	789	81.9	5.8	11.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	659
Lilongwe	92.6	2,562	86.9	3.1	9.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,371
Mchinji	75.5	1,014	86.6	6.8	5.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	766
Dedza	92.1	1,045	88.8	3.3	6.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	962
Ntcheu	96.1	813	88.6	3.2	7.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	781
Lilongwe city	46.4	1,122	85.6	10.3	2.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	521
Southern	**84.7**	**13,065**	**83.7**	**6.4**	**8.5**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**11,067**
Mangochi	78.8	1,442	85.6	4.3	8.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,137
Machinga	90.0	1,115	88.0	4.6	6.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,003
Zomba	86.0	1,296	87.0	4.5	7.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,115
Chiradzulu	94.7	689	86.5	2.6	10.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	652
Blantyre	94.1	900	80.4	6.8	11.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	847
Mwanza	79.2	215	87.1	3.4	8.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	170
Thyolo	94.9	1,437	83.3	9.0	6.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,363
Mulanje	84.7	1,203	86.0	4.4	8.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,019
Phalombe	87.3	623	83.4	4.5	9.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	544
Chikwawa	91.1	1,142	83.8	4.6	9.6	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,040
Nsanje	90.0	505	85.8	5.4	8.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	454
Balaka	90.2	548	82.8	8.2	8.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	494
Neno	96.2	228	82.6	8.1	7.9	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	219
Zomba city	43.5	166	84.0	5.3	7.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	72
Blantyre city	60.3	1,556	71.7	16.2	7.7	4.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	938

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities: Districts

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household according to district of residence by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household							
	Improved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:							
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine made from mud, rock, wood etc	Compos-ting toilet
Total	**0.5**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**6.8**	**52.5**	**0.0**
Northern	**0.1**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**6.7**	**76.8**	**0.1**
Chitipa	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.8	62.2	0.0
Karonga	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	13.8	73.5	0.0
Nkhatabay	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.9	56.6	0.1
Rumphi	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.8	86.6	0.2
Mzimba	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.7	84.3	0.0
Mzuzu city	1.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	66.9	0.5
Central	**0.8**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**6.1**	**68.5**	**0.0**
Kasungu	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	5.4	74.8	0.0
Nkhotakota	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.8	81.2	0.1
Ntchisi	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.3	92.9	0.0
Dowa	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.2	55.6	0.0
Salima	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.9	48.1	0.1
Lilongwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	91.1	0.0
Mchinji	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	77.4	0.0
Dedza	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.4	56.0	0.0
Ntcheu	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.2	16.9	0.0
Lilongwe city	5.5	14.2	0.3	0.2	3.1	16.5	59.9	0.0
Southern	**0.3**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**7.4**	**33.2**	**0.1**
Mangochi	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.2	15.6	0.0
Machinga	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	46.3	0.2
Zomba	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.9	58.8	0.0
Chiradzulu	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.8	17.6	0.0
Blantyre	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	38.2	0.0
Mwanza	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	29.2	0.0
Thyolo	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	5.1	12.5	0.0
Mulanje	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.1	13.5	0.4
Phalombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.6	50.8	0.2
Chikwawa	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.2	41.2	0.0
Nsanje	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.2	38.4	0.0
Balaka	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	25.9	0.0
Neno	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	46.5	0.0
Zomba city	0.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	30.0	47.4	0.0
Blantyre city	0.8	12.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	15.1	41.5	0.0

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities: Districts – Continued

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household								
	Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Missing/DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	**0.0**	**32.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**120,695**
Northern	**0.1**	**9.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**14,729**
Chitipa	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	100.0	1,417
Karonga	0.5	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.7	100.0	2,176
Nkhatabay	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.5	100.0	1,630
Rumphi	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,385
Mzimba	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	7,322
Mzuzu city	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	800
Central	**0.0**	**17.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**4.3**	**100.0**	**47,633**
Kasungu	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.6	100.0	5,809
Nkhotakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.8	100.0	2,650
Ntchisi	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	2,157
Dowa	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.4	100.0	4,923
Salima	0.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	8.9	100.0	3,471
Lilongwe	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	10,922
Mchinji	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.8	100.0	4,708
Dedza	0.2	35.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	4,572
Ntcheu	0.0	74.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	3,502
Lilongwe city	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,919
Southern	**0.0**	**50.4**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**5.7**	**100.0**	**58,332**
Mangochi	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	6,976
Machinga	0.1	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.9	100.0	5,693
Zomba	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	2.9	100.0	5,874
Chiradzulu	0.0	76.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	3,047
Blantyre	0.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.3	100.0	3,847
Mwanza	0.0	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	949
Thyolo	0.0	76.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	4.2	100.0	6,160
Mulanje	0.0	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	100.0	5,186
Phalombe	0.0	33.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.5	100.0	2,935
Chikwawa	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	100.0	5,219
Nsanje	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	15.5	100.0	2,429
Balaka	0.0	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.4	100.0	2,326
Neno	0.0	44.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.5	100.0	1,025
Zomba city	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	661
Blantyre city	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,006

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities: Districts

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				
			Shared by		
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK
Total	**40.6**	**0.3**	**20.0**	**1.4**	**0.0**
Northern	**59.0**	**0.1**	**26.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**
Chitipa	68.5	0.4	4.5	0.0	0.0
Karonga	63.6	0.1	25.4	1.0	0.0
Nkhatabay	36.1	0.1	22.0	2.5	0.0
Rumphi	68.7	0.0	27.9	0.4	0.0
Mzimba	58.2	0.0	30.9	0.5	0.2
Mzuzu city	67.6	0.0	27.6	1.4	0.0
Central	**49.8**	**0.3**	**25.8**	**2.2**	**0.0**
Kasungu	55.6	0.5	25.5	0.7	0.0
Nkhotakota	62.4	2.2	28.6	1.7	0.0
Ntchisi	70.7	0.0	26.0	0.4	0.0
Dowa	42.9	0.2	17.3	0.9	0.0
Salima	45.9	0.2	10.4	0.7	0.0
Lilongwe	58.4	0.2	35.0	1.5	0.0
Mchinji	41.3	0.0	39.6	1.7	0.1
Dedza	48.3	0.0	12.1	0.6	0.0
Ntcheu	16.2	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.0
Lilongwe city	50.6	0.0	37.3	11.8	0.0
Southern	**28.4**	**0.4**	**13.6**	**1.0**	**0.1**
Mangochi	22.7	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0
Machinga	42.4	0.5	12.4	0.2	0.3
Zomba	49.4	0.7	17.3	0.6	0.2
Chiradzulu	14.2	0.8	6.9	0.2	0.1
Blantyre	30.6	0.0	14.6	0.7	0.0
Mwanza	26.4	0.7	9.6	0.3	0.0
Thyolo	13.0	0.7	4.4	0.7	0.0
Mulanje	13.1	0.0	6.4	0.3	0.1
Phalombe	38.1	1.0	18.9	0.1	0.0
Chikwawa	19.6	0.7	25.5	1.1	0.0
Nsanje	25.7	0.6	16.0	0.9	0.2
Balaka	23.4	0.0	8.1	0.4	0.0
Neno	34.3	0.0	13.5	0.8	0.0
Zomba city	56.4	1.9	30.1	3.4	0.0
Blantyre city	37.8	0.0	28.3	5.4	0.0

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities: Districts - Continued

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Users of unimproved sanitation facilities							
			Shared by					
	Not shared	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	**22.3**	**0.2**	**9.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**120,695**
Northern	**7.4**	**0.0**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**14,729**
Chitipa	23.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	1,417
Karonga	5.5	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	2,176
Nkhatabay	21.8	0.1	11.3	0.5	0.0	5.5	100.0	1,630
Rumphi	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,385
Mzimba	3.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	7,322
Mzuzu city	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	800
Central	**12.5**	**0.0**	**5.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4.3**	**100.0**	**47,633**
Kasungu	11.4	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	3.6	100.0	5,809
Nkhotakota	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	2,650
Ntchisi	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	2,157
Dowa	20.4	0.0	11.8	0.1	0.0	6.4	100.0	4,923
Salima	26.2	0.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	8.9	100.0	3,471
Lilongwe	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	10,922
Mchinji	4.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.1	8.8	100.0	4,708
Dedza	28.8	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	4,572
Ntcheu	49.4	0.1	25.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	100.0	3,502
Lilongwe city	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,919
Southern	**34.0**	**0.4**	**15.4**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**5.7**	**100.0**	**58,332**
Mangochi	57.8	0.2	10.7	0.2	0.1	4.3	100.0	6,976
Machinga	28.1	0.8	9.2	0.1	0.0	5.9	100.0	5,693
Zomba	21.3	0.5	6.6	0.2	0.1	2.9	100.0	5,874
Chiradzulu	52.1	1.1	22.8	0.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	3,047
Blantyre	35.4	0.6	13.8	0.1	0.0	4.3	100.0	3,847
Mwanza	34.8	0.7	17.7	0.7	0.1	9.0	100.0	949
Thyolo	53.3	0.5	21.8	1.5	0.0	4.2	100.0	6,160
Mulanje	39.6	0.4	29.4	0.9	0.1	9.6	100.0	5,186
Phalombe	22.1	0.4	10.7	0.3	0.1	8.5	100.0	2,935
Chikwawa	22.1	0.2	17.5	1.9	0.0	11.5	100.0	5,219
Nsanje	21.6	0.6	16.7	2.2	0.0	15.5	100.0	2,429
Balaka	45.8	0.1	14.7	0.1	0.0	7.4	100.0	2,326
Neno	25.6	0.1	18.2	1.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	1,025
Zomba city	5.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	661
Blantyre city	11.1	0.0	14.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,006

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders: Districts

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of household population using:			
	Improved drinking water[1, a]			
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total
Total	7.2	78.9	13.8	100.0
Northern	**11.6**	**78.7**	**9.8**	**100.0**
Chitipa	6.7	77.8	15.5	100.0
Karonga	14.7	72.8	12.5	100.0
Nkhatabay	7.7	67.6	24.7	100.0
Rumphi	15.0	76.0	9.0	100.0
Mzimba	5.6	88.7	5.7	100.0
Mzuzu city	68.1	31.7	0.3	100.0
Central	**6.9**	**76.9**	**16.2**	**100.0**
Kasungu	4.6	67.9	27.5	100.0
Nkhotakota	3.8	81.6	14.6	100.0
Ntchisi	3.4	81.8	14.9	100.0
Dowa	2.7	72.0	25.3	100.0
Salima	4.5	88.1	7.4	100.0
Lilongwe	0.2	85.3	14.5	100.0
Mchinji	2.4	74.2	23.3	100.0
Dedza	2.0	84.4	13.6	100.0
Ntcheu	1.6	81.6	16.7	100.0
Lilongwe city	46.1	53.2	0.6	100.0
Southern	**6.5**	**80.6**	**12.9**	**100.0**
Mangochi	4.1	88.5	7.3	100.0
Machinga	4.5	75.2	20.3	100.0
Zomba	6.0	86.3	7.6	100.0
Chiradzulu	0.7	89.6	9.8	100.0
Blantyre	4.1	75.2	20.7	100.0
Mwanza	10.7	79.1	10.1	100.0
Thyolo	2.2	63.5	34.2	100.0
Mulanje	7.4	80.7	11.9	100.0
Phalombe	3.5	87.2	9.3	100.0
Chikwawa	5.0	86.8	8.1	100.0
Nsanje	2.4	84.5	13.1	100.0
Balaka	5.8	89.0	5.2	100.0
Neno	0.3	73.9	25.9	100.0
Zomba city	45.9	49.1	5.1	100.0
Blantyre city	20.0	78.9	1.1	100.0

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

[a] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders: Districts – Continued

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders by districts, Malawi, 2014

		Unimproved sanitation					
	Improved sanitation[2]	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
Total	**40.6**	**21.8**	**32.8**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**35.8**	**120,695**
Northern	**59.0**	**27.0**	**10.3**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**54.0**	**14,729**
Chitipa	68.5	4.8	24.4	2.3	100.0	57.8	1,417
Karonga	63.6	26.5	7.2	2.7	100.0	56.1	2,176
Nkhatabay	36.1	24.7	33.7	5.5	100.0	28.0	1,630
Rumphi	68.7	28.3	1.9	1.1	100.0	63.2	1,385
Mzimba	58.2	31.6	5.6	4.6	100.0	55.3	7,322
Mzuzu city	67.6	29.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	67.6	800
Central	**49.8**	**28.3**	**17.7**	**4.3**	**100.0**	**42.4**	**47,633**
Kasungu	55.6	26.7	14.0	3.6	100.0	40.0	5,809
Nkhotakota	62.4	32.6	0.2	4.8	100.0	53.3	2,650
Ntchisi	70.7	26.4	0.4	2.5	100.0	61.2	2,157
Dowa	42.9	18.4	32.2	6.4	100.0	33.6	4,923
Salima	45.9	11.3	33.9	8.9	100.0	42.8	3,471
Lilongwe	58.4	36.7	1.4	3.5	100.0	50.5	10,922
Mchinji	41.3	41.5	8.5	8.8	100.0	32.4	4,708
Dedza	48.3	12.8	35.5	3.4	100.0	42.5	4,572
Ntcheu	16.2	6.2	75.1	2.4	100.0	15.0	3,502
Lilongwe city	50.6	49.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	50.3	4,919
Southern	**28.4**	**15.1**	**50.8**	**5.7**	**100.0**	**25.8**	**58,332**
Mangochi	22.7	4.0	69.0	4.3	100.0	21.7	6,976
Machinga	42.4	13.4	38.3	5.9	100.0	35.8	5,693
Zomba	49.4	18.8	28.8	2.9	100.0	46.0	5,874
Chiradzulu	14.2	8.0	76.3	1.6	100.0	12.6	3,047
Blantyre	30.6	15.3	49.8	4.3	100.0	27.7	3,847
Mwanza	26.4	10.6	54.0	9.0	100.0	24.2	949
Thyolo	13.0	5.8	77.0	4.2	100.0	10.1	6,160
Mulanje	13.1	6.9	70.5	9.6	100.0	12.1	5,186
Phalombe	38.1	20.0	33.5	8.5	100.0	35.3	2,935
Chikwawa	19.6	27.2	41.7	11.5	100.0	17.6	5,219
Nsanje	25.7	17.7	41.0	15.5	100.0	23.0	2,429
Balaka	23.4	8.5	60.7	7.4	100.0	23.1	2,326
Neno	34.3	14.3	44.9	6.5	100.0	20.7	1,025
Zomba city	56.4	35.4	8.1	0.1	100.0	54.1	661
Blantyre city	37.8	33.7	28.5	0.0	100.0	37.6	6,006

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

[a] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces: Districts

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Place of disposal of child's faeces					
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open
Total	**6.3**	**81.9**	**3.8**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**0.8**
Northern	**3.9**	**79.9**	**8.3**	**0.7**	**2.5**	**0.1**
Chitipa	9.2	70.1	16.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Karonga	6.3	72.1	13.8	0.6	0.8	0.3
Nkhatabay	4.6	81.1	1.0	0.8	4.1	0.2
Rumphi	4.3	80.2	10.0	1.0	0.0	0.3
Mzimba	2.2	83.3	7.5	0.9	3.7	0.0
Mzuzu city	0.0	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central	**6.1**	**82.0**	**3.7**	**2.1**	**1.5**	**1.1**
Kasungu	2.5	90.1	3.5	0.6	0.4	1.5
Nkhotakota	2.9	84.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	0.2
Ntchisi	2.4	88.1	6.8	1.4	1.0	0.3
Dowa	4.1	78.8	8.8	3.4	2.0	0.5
Salima	1.6	89.1	2.1	1.7	2.2	0.2
Lilongwe	9.2	74.1	4.7	1.8	1.8	2.3
Mchinji	1.1	83.1	3.4	4.0	1.6	0.8
Dedza	8.5	84.6	2.1	0.9	2.0	0.3
Ntcheu	7.3	82.5	1.0	3.3	1.0	1.4
Lilongwe city	13.7	83.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Southern	**7.0**	**82.2**	**3.0**	**0.7**	**2.0**	**0.7**
Mangochi	8.6	78.7	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Machinga	7.0	84.0	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.8
Zomba	8.9	81.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Chiradzulu	12.0	84.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Blantyre	7.5	88.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9
Mwanza	12.6	79.1	2.9	0.9	0.8	0.5
Thyolo	2.0	88.2	3.0	0.8	1.1	0.0
Mulanje	4.0	79.6	8.9	0.6	3.7	0.3
Phalombe	13.4	72.9	2.7	2.1	4.2	0.7
Chikwawa	2.6	80.9	4.8	0.4	6.0	0.7
Nsanje	4.3	71.8	5.8	3.2	5.4	3.4
Balaka	4.2	87.8	1.9	1.4	3.6	0.0
Neno	7.2	77.9	6.2	0.2	1.8	2.6
Zomba city	3.4	85.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blantyre city	10.1	87.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0

[1] **MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces**

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces: Districts – Continued

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Place of disposal of child's faeces					
	Other	DK	Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[1]	Number of children age 0-2 years
Total	**3.1**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**88.2**	**11,347**
Northern	3.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	83.7	1,214
Chitipa	3.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	79.3	122
Karonga	5.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	78.4	177
Nkhatabay	8.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	85.7	139
Rumphi	3.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	84.5	107
Mzimba	0.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	85.6	605
Mzuzu city	15.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	83.9	63
Central	**2.7**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**88.1**	**4,502**
Kasungu	0.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	92.6	518
Nkhotakota	2.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	87.7	242
Ntchisi	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	213
Dowa	2.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	82.9	459
Salima	1.6	0.0	1.5	100.0	90.7	318
Lilongwe	5.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	83.2	1,124
Mchinji	5.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	84.2	451
Dedza	1.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.2	406
Ntcheu	2.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	89.8	368
Lilongwe city	0.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	96.6	404
Southern	**3.4**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**89.2**	**5,630**
Mangochi	8.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	87.3	722
Machinga	1.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	91.0	650
Zomba	4.6	0.2	2.0	100.0	90.4	621
Chiradzulu	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	96.5	267
Blantyre	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	95.7	330
Mwanza	2.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	91.7	84
Thyolo	3.7	0.5	0.6	100.0	90.2	488
Mulanje	2.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	83.6	472
Phalombe	2.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	86.3	309
Chikwawa	4.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	83.5	545
Nsanje	5.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	76.2	237
Balaka	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	92.0	228
Neno	3.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	85.1	101
Zomba city	3.6	0.0	5.5	100.0	89.1	50
Blantyre city	0.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.5	527

[1] **MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces**

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing: Districts

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing by district, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of households:			Place for handwashing observed		
				Water is available and:		
					No soap:	
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Number of households	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present
Total	**11.0**	**87.7**	**26,713**	**4.0**	**0.2**	**4.3**
Northern	11.9	87.9	3,050	4.0	0.0	6.2
Chitipa	9.4	90.5	305	2.7	0.1	3.8
Karonga	15.6	84.3	465	5.2	0.1	8.9
Nkhatabay	16.4	83.5	312	2.4	0.0	9.8
Rumphi	15.5	84.5	308	4.8	0.0	7.1
Mzimba	5.9	93.8	1,470	1.8	0.0	3.4
Mzuzu city	39.7	60.3	190	20.7	0.0	18.3
Central	**7.3**	**92.1**	**10,598**	**2.8**	**0.2**	**2.9**
Kasungu	6.6	93.1	1,149	1.4	0.1	3.4
Nkhotakota	15.7	84.2	551	5.2	0.0	7.2
Ntchisi	7.5	92.4	464	0.8	0.2	3.6
Dowa	5.4	93.9	1,090	1.1	0.3	1.6
Salima	7.5	92.3	789	3.8	0.3	3.1
Lilongwe	2.4	97.6	2,562	0.3	0.2	1.2
Mchinji	4.1	95.4	1,014	1.1	0.2	1.7
Dedza	8.7	91.0	1,045	2.9	0.4	3.5
Ntcheu	5.3	89.6	813	1.0	0.2	1.6
Lilongwe city	20.0	79.8	1,122	12.9	0.0	6.1
Southern	**13.8**	**84.2**	**13,065**	**4.9**	**0.3**	**5.1**
Mangochi	27.2	72.6	1,442	11.0	1.3	10.9
Machinga	17.5	79.9	1,115	4.9	0.2	7.9
Zomba	16.0	76.3	1,296	5.2	0.3	6.0
Chiradzulu	9.7	89.5	689	2.0	0.5	3.0
Blantyre	9.1	90.9	900	2.4	0.2	2.9
Mwanza	12.0	85.8	215	4.3	0.0	3.2
Thyolo	3.5	96.4	1,437	0.9	0.0	1.2
Mulanje	12.7	86.6	1,203	2.4	0.1	5.6
Phalombe	21.0	78.1	623	4.7	1.2	5.5
Chikwawa	7.0	86.6	1,142	1.3	0.0	3.4
Nsanje	8.0	89.4	505	2.4	0.3	2.2
Balaka	13.7	85.9	548	2.9	0.1	7.2
Neno	5.9	93.8	228	1.4	0.1	2.4
Zomba city	34.4	55.6	166	19.7	0.5	14.7
Blantyre city	15.1	84.9	1,556	10.7	0.0	3.6

[1] MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing: Districts - Continued

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing by districts, Malawi, 2014

	Water is not available and:						
		No soap:					
	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present[1]	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Total	**0.4**	**0.1**	**2.1**	**88.8**	**100.0**	**4.2**	**26,377**
Northern	**0.4**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**88.1**	**100.0**	**4.0**	**3,044**
Chitipa	1.0	0.0	1.9	90.6	100.0	2.7	305
Karonga	0.0	0.0	1.5	84.3	100.0	5.3	465
Nkhatabay	1.5	0.0	2.8	83.6	100.0	2.4	311
Rumphi	1.2	0.0	2.5	84.5	100.0	4.8	308
Mzimba	0.1	0.0	0.5	94.1	100.0	1.8	1,465
Mzuzu city	0.0	0.0	0.7	60.3	100.0	20.7	190
Central	**0.2**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**92.6**	**100.0**	**3.0**	**10,534**
Kasungu	0.2	0.0	1.6	93.4	100.0	1.5	1,146
Nkhotakota	0.9	0.0	2.4	84.3	100.0	5.2	551
Ntchisi	0.2	0.1	2.7	92.5	100.0	1.0	463
Dowa	0.1	0.1	2.3	94.6	100.0	1.4	1,083
Salima	0.0	0.0	0.2	92.4	100.0	4.2	787
Lilongwe	0.0	0.0	0.7	97.6	100.0	0.5	2,562
Mchinji	0.2	0.0	1.0	95.9	100.0	1.3	1,009
Dedza	0.3	0.0	1.7	91.3	100.0	3.2	1,042
Ntcheu	0.1	0.1	2.5	94.4	100.0	1.2	771
Lilongwe city	0.4	0.0	0.7	79.9	100.0	12.9	1,120
Southern	**0.5**	**0.2**	**3.0**	**85.9**	**100.0**	**5.2**	**12,799**
Mangochi	0.6	0.0	3.6	72.8	100.0	12.2	1,439
Machinga	0.4	0.0	4.5	82.0	100.0	5.1	1,086
Zomba	1.6	1.2	3.1	82.7	100.0	5.5	1,195
Chiradzulu	0.4	0.1	3.9	90.2	100.0	2.4	683
Blantyre	0.5	0.0	3.1	90.9	100.0	2.6	900
Mwanza	2.1	0.2	2.5	87.7	100.0	4.3	210
Thyolo	0.0	0.0	1.3	96.5	100.0	0.9	1,436
Mulanje	0.6	0.3	3.8	87.2	100.0	2.5	1,194
Phalombe	1.3	0.4	8.1	78.8	100.0	5.9	617
Chikwawa	0.0	0.2	2.6	92.5	100.0	1.3	1,069
Nsanje	0.4	0.4	2.5	91.8	100.0	2.7	491
Balaka	0.3	0.0	3.3	86.2	100.0	3.0	546
Neno	0.0	0.1	1.9	94.1	100.0	1.4	227
Zomba city	0.5	0.0	2.9	61.8	100.0	20.2	149
Blantyre city	0.4	0.0	0.5	84.9	100.0	10.7	1,556

[1] **MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing**

Table WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent: Districts

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling by district, Malawi, 2014

	Place for handwashing not observed						
	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling[1]	Number of households
Total	**48.5**	**32.6**	**7.7**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**56.2**	**26,713**
Northern	**55.9**	**25.4**	**6.6**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**64.7**	**3,050**
Chitipa	61.6	23.1	5.4	0.5	100.0	69.7	305
Karonga	44.5	33.4	6.1	0.4	100.0	55.1	465
Nkhatabay	51.1	19.7	12.8	0.0	100.0	60.6	312
Rumphi	54.1	27.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	65.8	308
Mzimba	60.0	26.9	7.0	0.3	100.0	64.0	1,470
Mzuzu city	53.9	4.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	90.4	190
Central	**50.6**	**35.9**	**6.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**55.9**	**10,598**
Kasungu	56.9	28.5	8.0	0.0	100.0	62.5	1,149
Nkhotakota	49.6	30.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	60.0	551
Ntchisi	50.3	36.1	5.8	0.4	100.0	53.8	464
Dowa	38.8	49.3	6.4	0.1	100.0	41.3	1,090
Salima	55.5	34.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	61.3	789
Lilongwe	58.3	31.7	7.5	0.1	100.0	59.7	2,562
Mchinji	43.4	49.5	3.0	0.0	100.0	45.7	1,014
Dedza	44.8	40.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	51.3	1,045
Ntcheu	39.5	46.5	8.5	0.2	100.0	42.7	813
Lilongwe city	54.8	19.2	5.9	0.0	100.0	72.6	1,122
Southern	**45.2**	**31.7**	**9.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**54.5**	**13,065**
Mangochi	34.8	31.0	6.9	0.1	100.0	52.2	1,442
Machinga	38.8	38.6	4.8	0.3	100.0	48.8	1,115
Zomba	47.7	22.7	13.6	0.0	100.0	59.1	1,296
Chiradzulu	53.5	22.1	14.6	0.1	100.0	59.9	689
Blantyre	50.3	25.8	14.5	0.4	100.0	55.9	900
Mwanza	40.9	41.2	5.4	0.4	100.0	49.7	215
Thyolo	41.9	44.6	10.0	0.0	100.0	43.6	1,437
Mulanje	38.4	39.9	9.0	0.0	100.0	45.9	1,203
Phalombe	48.3	22.1	8.5	0.1	100.0	62.8	623
Chikwawa	40.7	43.7	8.6	0.0	100.0	43.6	1,142
Nsanje	39.8	41.0	11.1	0.2	100.0	45.5	505
Balaka	41.7	40.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	49.0	548
Neno	64.8	21.3	8.1	0.0	100.0	69.5	228
Zomba city	40.9	10.3	14.4	0.0	100.0	69.2	166
Blantyre city	62.1	15.8	6.9	0.1	100.0	76.6	1,556

[1] MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Reproductive Health

Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate: Districts

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Malawi, 2014

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)	Total fertility rate
Total	**143**	**5.0**
Northern	**124**	**4.5**
Chitipa	132	(5.2)
Karonga	147	(4.4)
Nkhatabay	154	(4.4)
Rumphi	137	(4.0)
Mzimba	115	(4.7)
Mzuzu city	(63)	(*)
Central	**126**	**5.0**
Kasungu	103	(5.2)
Nkhotakota	130	(5.1)
Ntchisi	112	(5.6)
Dowa	127	(5.2)
Salima	143	(5.0)
Lilongwe	165	(5.2)
Mchinji	113	(5.3)
Dedza	133	(4.8)
Ntcheu	168	(5.4)
Lilongwe city	52	(*)
Southern	**162**	**5.2**
Mangochi	161	(6.4)
Machinga	209	(6.8)
Zomba	143	(5.4)
Chiradzulu	138	(4.5)
Blantyre	(219)	(*)
Mwanza	133	(4.6)
Thyolo	155	(4.2)
Mulanje	155	(4.3)
Phalombe	220	(6.0)
Chikwawa	197	(6.0)
Nsanje	150	(6.2)
Balaka	173	(5.1)
Neno	169	(5.4)
Zomba city	(72)	(*)
Blantyre city	114	(3.7)

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

( ) Rates that are based on 125-149 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: rates that are based on less than 125 unweighted cases

Table RH.3: Early childbearing: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
Total	**24.3**	**6.1**	**30.4**	**1.0**	**5,152**	**31.3**	**4,582**
Northern	**20.5**	**5.7**	**26.2**	**1.0**	**586**	**34.3**	**509**
Chitipa	25.4	5.4	30.8	0.9	61	32.8	43
Karonga	23.3	6.7	30.0	1.3	87	37.8	77
Nkhatabay	22.3	5.6	27.9	2.0	70	33.0	69
Rumphi	26.8	6.6	33.4	1.4	56	30.7	49
Mzimba	17.7	5.2	22.8	0.7	273	37.1	230
Mzuzu city	(14.4)	(6.6)	(21.0)	(0.0)	39	(19.7)	41
Central	**21.7**	**4.8**	**26.5**	**0.3**	**2,118**	**23.6**	**1,829**
Kasungu	13.1	6.8	20.0	0.0	250	25.2	211
Nkhotakota	20.8	5.0	25.8	0.0	118	27.0	86
Ntchisi	13.9	2.8	16.7	0.0	86	17.5	75
Dowa	14.7	5.7	20.4	0.3	206	15.6	182
Salima	28.8	4.4	33.1	1.2	129	26.5	113
Lilongwe	29.7	4.3	34.0	0.0	503	22.1	434
Mchinji	22.5	3.9	26.4	0.9	218	30.6	159
Dedza	20.7	5.0	25.7	0.2	195	30.3	167
Ntcheu	25.4	8.3	33.7	0.0	152	37.7	160
Lilongwe city	17.2	2.5	19.7	0.5	261	11.5	242
Southern	**27.5**	**7.3**	**34.8**	**1.6**	**2,447**	**36.9**	**2,244**
Mangochi	26.3	8.6	34.8	0.5	310	34.1	252
Machinga	36.2	10.2	46.4	3.8	236	45.7	188
Zomba	24.9	5.9	30.8	0.6	295	38.6	251
Chiradzulu	23.2	5.0	28.2	3.9	134	35.6	122
Blantyre	31.8	7.3	39.1	3.4	125	(40.4)	144
Mwanza	16.0	2.9	18.8	1.1	42	40.5	40
Thyolo	24.0	5.6	29.7	1.6	250	39.2	197
Mulanje	30.0	6.3	36.4	1.5	235	42.9	231
Phalombe	37.1	4.8	41.9	2.6	114	51.6	110
Chikwawa	36.4	13.3	49.7	1.5	146	34.1	145
Nsanje	24.4	10.3	34.7	1.5	92	41.9	87
Balaka	26.9	5.8	32.7	3.2	95	37.0	84
Neno	26.1	6.3	32.4	0.0	49	32.0	39
Zomba city	(19.4)	(3.4)	(22.8)	(1.8)	34	(22.6)	34
Blantyre city	21.2	7.1	28.3	0.0	289	22.1	321

[1] **MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-59 unweighted cases

Table RH.5: Use of contraception: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):								
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom
Total	**41.4**	**10.2**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**32.2**	**9.4**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**0.2**
Northern	**47.6**	**7.8**	**0.3**	**2.5**	**25.3**	**9.7**	**2.1**	**3.3**	**0.3**
Chitipa	45.6	8.7	0.2	1.0	27.8	9.7	2.9	2.8	0.3
Karonga	42.9	4.2	1.3	1.6	28.2	14.4	1.7	4.0	0.5
Nkhatabay	48.4	13.0	0.0	1.1	20.4	8.1	1.8	5.6	1.4
Rumphi	41.6	11.8	0.0	0.3	26.4	12.3	2.3	4.0	0.0
Mzimba	51.5	6.8	0.2	4.1	22.7	8.5	2.1	2.8	0.2
Mzuzu city	39.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	41.1	7.9	2.5	1.0	0.0
Central	**36.2**	**14.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**33.3**	**10.5**	**2.5**	**1.5**	**0.1**
Kasungu	36.4	11.1	0.0	0.8	31.4	14.3	2.8	1.3	0.9
Nkhotakota	43.0	15.0	0.0	0.4	28.0	10.4	0.9	1.3	0.2
Ntchisi	41.0	9.4	0.7	0.8	39.0	6.5	1.6	0.8	0.1
Dowa	34.3	16.2	0.0	0.0	37.3	9.0	2.4	0.3	0.0
Salima	49.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	33.1	7.6	0.6	1.6	0.0
Lilongwe	32.1	19.8	0.0	0.0	31.1	12.8	1.3	1.6	0.0
Mchinji	35.4	13.4	0.0	0.7	35.8	11.8	1.3	0.6	0.0
Dedza	31.7	16.5	0.3	0.6	36.4	8.7	4.0	1.0	0.2
Ntcheu	44.7	11.1	0.0	0.6	33.4	5.9	1.5	1.7	0.0
Lilongwe city	32.0	12.4	0.0	0.8	31.8	9.8	7.6	4.2	0.0
Southern	**44.3**	**7.2**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**33.1**	**8.5**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**0.2**
Mangochi	55.8	5.5	0.0	0.2	26.3	6.7	1.6	1.1	0.4
Machinga	50.4	5.4	0.0	1.1	33.7	5.8	0.7	1.8	0.0
Zomba	45.3	5.8	0.0	0.7	35.4	7.1	1.0	3.1	0.2
Chiradzulu	32.4	7.7	0.0	2.2	39.1	7.2	4.4	4.0	0.2
Blantyre	35.7	7.3	0.3	0.5	29.0	13.0	2.5	2.1	0.6
Mwanza	35.2	6.6	0.3	0.0	37.0	14.0	4.2	1.3	0.2
Thyolo	42.2	11.9	0.0	0.8	35.2	5.2	1.4	2.1	0.3
Mulanje	38.0	9.5	0.0	0.5	39.1	8.4	1.4	1.8	0.6
Phalombe	39.0	5.3	0.0	1.8	37.4	9.4	1.8	4.3	0.3
Chikwawa	42.6	5.9	0.1	2.2	33.6	11.7	2.9	0.4	0.0
Nsanje	47.7	5.0	0.0	1.9	31.8	11.2	1.8	0.3	0.1
Balaka	38.1	7.0	0.2	0.4	45.5	5.9	1.4	1.2	0.0
Neno	43.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	33.4	12.8	3.7	1.6	0.2
Zomba city	42.3	8.6	0.0	0.4	26.9	10.5	2.8	4.9	1.4
Blantyre city	48.6	7.8	0.0	1.4	25.1	9.9	2.9	3.1	0.0

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Table RH.5: Use of contraception: Districts - continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):									
	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**57.4**	**1.2**	**58.6**	**16,176**
Northern	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**51.3**	**1.0**	**52.4**	**1,928**
Chitipa	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	53.3	1.1	54.4	186
Karonga	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	55.9	1.2	57.1	279
Nkhatabay	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	51.3	0.3	51.6	205
Rumphi	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	57.1	1.3	58.4	180
Mzimba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	47.4	1.1	48.5	953
Mzuzu city	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	59.7	1.0	60.7	126
Central	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**62.9**	**0.9**	**63.8**	**6,588**
Kasungu	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	62.6	1.0	63.6	796
Nkhotakota	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	56.1	0.9	57.0	344
Ntchisi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.0	0.0	59.0	300
Dowa	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	65.1	0.6	65.7	688
Salima	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	49.4	1.0	50.4	444
Lilongwe	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	66.7	1.1	67.9	1,598
Mchinji	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	63.6	0.9	64.6	605
Dedza	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	67.7	0.6	68.3	620
Ntcheu	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	54.2	1.1	55.3	480
Lilongwe city	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	66.7	1.3	68.0	713
Southern	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**54.1**	**1.6**	**55.7**	**7,660**
Mangochi	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.5	0.0	41.9	2.3	44.2	908
Machinga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	48.4	1.2	49.6	714
Zomba	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	53.3	1.4	54.7	754
Chiradzulu	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	65.1	1.9	67.6	359
Blantyre	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.8	3.3	0.0	55.2	9.1	64.3	452
Mwanza	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	63.7	1.0	64.8	128
Thyolo	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	57.0	0.8	57.8	796
Mulanje	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	61.3	0.7	62.0	739
Phalombe	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	60.4	0.3	61.0	362
Chikwawa	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.2	57.4	734
Nsanje	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	52.0	0.3	52.3	300
Balaka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	61.4	0.5	61.9	270
Neno	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	56.7	0.4	57.0	135
Zomba city	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	2.1	57.7	82
Blantyre city	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	50.1	1.3	51.4	928

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Table RH.6: Unmet need for contraception: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total[1]			
Total	**31.1**	**27.5**	**58.6**	**12.1**	**7.3**	**19.4**	**16,176**	**75.1**	**12,628**
Northern	**28.1**	**24.2**	**52.4**	**13.2**	**9.2**	**22.5**	**1,928**	**70.0**	**1,443**
Chitipa	32.6	21.8	54.4	10.7	8.4	19.0	186	74.1	136
Karonga	34.7	22.4	57.1	10.5	8.3	18.8	279	75.2	212
Nkhatabay	24.9	26.7	51.6	16.7	8.0	24.7	205	67.7	156
Rumphi	32.9	25.5	58.4	12.2	6.9	19.1	180	75.4	139
Mzimba	25.5	23.0	48.5	14.6	10.7	25.3	953	65.8	703
Mzuzu city	25.3	35.4	60.7	8.9	7.0	15.8	126	79.3	96
Central	**32.8**	**31.0**	**63.8**	**10.6**	**6.8**	**17.4**	**6,588**	**78.5**	**5,353**
Kasungu	30.9	32.7	63.6	10.0	8.6	18.6	796	77.4	654
Nkhotakota	28.3	28.7	57.0	19.0	4.3	23.3	344	71.0	276
Ntchisi	33.8	25.2	59.0	13.7	7.9	21.6	300	73.2	242
Dowa	35.9	29.9	65.7	11.3	6.2	17.6	688	78.9	573
Salima	29.0	21.4	50.4	13.1	6.3	19.3	444	72.3	310
Lilongwe	36.3	31.6	67.9	7.7	6.4	14.1	1,598	82.8	1,310
Mchinji	31.9	32.7	64.6	11.3	5.1	16.5	605	79.7	490
Dedza	30.0	38.3	68.3	9.0	7.3	16.3	620	80.7	525
Ntcheu	27.2	28.1	55.3	16.5	9.6	26.1	480	67.9	391
Lilongwe city	35.0	33.0	68.0	7.2	6.5	13.7	713	83.2	582
Southern	**30.4**	**25.3**	**55.7**	**13.1**	**7.3**	**20.4**	**7,660**	**73.2**	**5,832**
Mangochi	25.0	19.2	44.2	21.0	5.1	26.1	908	62.9	639
Machinga	27.9	21.6	49.6	15.9	6.9	22.8	714	68.5	517
Zomba	30.1	24.7	54.7	11.0	10.0	21.1	754	72.2	571
Chiradzulu	33.2	34.4	67.6	6.7	6.6	13.3	359	83.5	290
Blantyre	30.8	33.5	64.3	11.4	6.3	17.7	452	78.4	371
Mwanza	39.9	24.9	64.8	9.9	5.6	15.5	128	80.6	103
Thyolo	29.1	28.6	57.8	12.1	6.7	18.8	796	75.4	609
Mulanje	37.1	24.9	62.0	11.3	4.1	15.4	739	80.1	571
Phalombe	33.4	27.7	61.0	11.6	6.4	18.0	362	77.2	286
Chikwawa	36.3	21.1	57.4	12.1	8.0	20.2	734	74.0	570
Nsanje	31.6	20.7	52.3	15.7	6.5	22.3	300	70.1	223
Balaka	34.4	27.5	61.9	10.7	7.1	17.8	270	77.7	215
Neno	32.4	24.6	57.0	13.3	5.1	18.5	135	75.5	102
Zomba city	28.8	28.9	57.7	8.3	11.4	19.8	82	74.5	63
Blantyre city	23.8	27.6	51.4	12.6	11.6	24.1	928	68.0	701

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Provider of antenatal care[a]										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Community midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Patient/Ward attendant	Other/missing	No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider[1 b]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	**14.3**	**78.6**	**3.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**2.3**	**100.0**	**96.1**	**7,490**
Northern	**12.5**	**83.5**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**97.9**	**839**
Chitipa	7.5	82.4	3.7	0.4	4.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	93.6	82
Karonga	12.2	81.3	3.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	96.7	132
Nkhatabay	17.9	78.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	98.4	91
Rumphi	10.7	83.8	2.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.1	79
Mzimba	13.7	84.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	406
Mzuzu city	(4.1)	(95.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	49
Central	**14.4**	**78.0**	**4.0**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**2.0**	**100.0**	**96.3**	**2,957**
Kasungu	9.6	85.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	96.8	355
Nkhotakota	18.8	74.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	160
Ntchisi	4.6	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	140
Dowa	21.8	71.9	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.4	0.0	2.7	100.0	94.1	299
Salima	21.5	75.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	97.1	201
Lilongwe	8.5	76.5	9.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	2.4	100.0	94.3	730
Mchinji	14.0	80.9	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	98.7	300
Dedza	25.0	72.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.2	267
Ntcheu	22.2	72.0	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.4	2.4	100.0	95.1	257
Lilongwe city	7.4	82.3	7.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	97.4	249

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

[a] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

.[b] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife/Community midwife

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage: Districts - continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Provider of antenatal care[a]										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Community midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Patient/Ward attendant	Other/missing	No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider[1 b]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Southern	14.7	78.0	2.7	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	95.4	3,695
Mangochi	19.4	73.9	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.2	478
Machinga	13.5	77.9	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	4.4	100.0	93.2	399
Zomba	13.8	76.6	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	92.8	414
Chiradzulu	9.4	82.7	2.1	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.0	3.3	100.0	94.2	175
Blantyre	9.1	80.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	190
Mwanza	17.7	74.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.1	55
Thyolo	19.3	74.8	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	96.8	328
Mulanje	33.0	64.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	306
Phalombe	8.1	81.1	5.1	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	4.0	100.0	94.4	207
Chikwawa	11.2	79.6	0.6	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.1	2.1	100.0	91.4	403
Nsanje	18.5	76.5	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	95.9	158
Balaka	14.8	82.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.0	148
Neno	7.3	82.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	68
Zomba city	(7.1)	(83.8)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.0)	31
Blantyre city	3.3	91.7	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	96.6	337

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

[a] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

.[b] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife/Community midwife

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percent distribution of women who had:						
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]	Missing/DK	Total
Total	**2.3**	**2.3**	**11.7**	**38.1**	**44.7**	**0.9**	**100.0**
Northern	**0.9**	**2.3**	**9.8**	**40.2**	**46.0**	**0.8**	**100.0**
Chitipa	1.7	0.0	13.9	44.2	38.8	1.4	100.0
Karonga	0.9	1.5	9.8	49.8	37.0	1.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	0.7	1.0	11.8	39.0	46.6	1.0	100.0
Rumphi	0.3	1.4	11.8	51.5	34.8	0.3	100.0
Mzimba	1.0	3.7	8.5	34.6	51.8	0.4	100.0
Mzuzu city	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(38.0)	(51.7)	(3.2)	100.0
Central	**2.0**	**2.2**	**12.4**	**38.3**	**44.4**	**0.7**	**100.0**
Kasungu	2.5	2.7	11.6	39.1	44.2	0.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	1.6	4.1	16.0	39.0	36.7	2.6	100.0
Ntchisi	0.8	2.0	8.3	38.7	49.3	0.8	100.0
Dowa	2.7	0.0	8.7	32.8	54.5	1.3	100.0
Salima	2.6	4.6	12.0	42.6	37.2	0.9	100.0
Lilongwe	2.4	1.7	14.1	35.9	45.0	0.9	100.0
Mchinji	1.3	2.7	14.8	41.9	39.3	0.0	100.0
Dedza	1.0	2.5	13.7	38.3	44.4	0.0	100.0
Ntcheu	2.4	1.3	11.2	42.3	42.2	0.6	100.0
Lilongwe city	1.0	2.0	10.6	37.9	47.4	1.0	100.0
Southern	**2.8**	**2.5**	**11.5**	**37.4**	**44.7**	**1.0**	**100.0**
Mangochi	1.6	2.1	14.7	36.6	43.9	1.0	100.0
Machinga	4.4	2.1	9.9	32.6	49.5	1.6	100.0
Zomba	4.7	2.1	6.8	33.2	52.0	1.2	100.0
Chiradzulu	3.3	0.2	9.4	44.0	41.9	1.3	100.0
Blantyre	3.3	0.0	22.2	27.8	45.3	1.4	100.0
Mwanza	2.5	1.2	9.8	42.9	42.8	0.8	100.0
Thyolo	2.5	3.0	14.2	47.7	32.3	0.2	100.0
Mulanje	2.3	3.5	10.2	34.0	48.7	1.3	100.0
Phalombe	4.0	3.7	10.4	29.2	50.4	2.1	100.0
Chikwawa	2.1	3.7	14.4	47.9	31.3	0.7	100.0
Nsanje	2.1	3.2	12.2	41.0	39.9	1.7	100.0
Balaka	2.1	2.3	6.6	43.3	45.0	0.7	100.0
Neno	1.8	1.4	17.0	37.2	41.8	0.9	100.0
Zomba city	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(32.0)	(63.9)	(0.0)	100.0
Blantyre city	2.3	3.1	7.7	32.4	54.5	0.0	100.0

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit: Districts - continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit									
	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	**2.3**	**20.8**	**49.7**	**25.6**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**7,490**	**5**	**7,490**
Northern	**0.9**	**21.3**	**49.8**	**26.4**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**839**	**5**	**839**
Chitipa	1.7	29.2	42.6	26.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	82	4	82
Karonga	0.9	15.3	49.1	33.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	132	5	132
Nkhatabay	0.7	19.7	46.3	32.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	91	5	91
Rumphi	0.3	28.4	49.3	19.7	1.4	0.9	100.0	79	4	79
Mzimba	1.0	20.0	52.5	24.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	406	5	406
Mzuzu city	(0.0)	(25.9)	(49.2)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49	4	49
Central	**2.0**	**16.8**	**50.5**	**29.1**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**2,957**	**5**	**2,957**
Kasungu	2.5	18.6	54.3	22.1	2.3	0.3	100.0	355	4	355
Nkhotakota	1.6	16.5	46.0	32.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	160	5	160
Ntchisi	0.8	21.5	51.6	24.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	140	4	140
Dowa	2.7	26.0	56.2	14.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	299	4	299
Salima	2.6	21.0	51.7	23.2	1.1	0.4	100.0	201	5	201
Lilongwe	2.4	13.9	47.8	34.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	730	5	730
Mchinji	1.3	9.5	48.5	38.4	1.9	0.4	100.0	300	5	300
Dedza	1.0	11.1	55.0	30.5	2.0	0.5	100.0	267	5	267
Ntcheu	2.4	17.2	48.3	31.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	257	5	257
Lilongwe city	1.0	20.1	47.0	29.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	249	5	249
Southern	**2.8**	**23.9**	**49.1**	**22.6**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**3,695**	**4**	**3,695**
Mangochi	1.6	23.4	48.6	24.4	1.2	0.8	100.0	478	4	478
Machinga	4.4	28.2	50.5	15.3	0.8	0.8	100.0	399	4	399
Zomba	4.7	22.7	47.2	24.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	414	4	414
Chiradzulu	3.3	40.1	45.9	10.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	175	4	175
Blantyre	3.3	18.0	39.2	39.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	190	5	190
Mwanza	2.5	17.1	53.3	26.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	55	5	55
Thyolo	2.5	21.1	51.5	23.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	328	5	328
Mulanje	1.9	21.9	55.0	18.4	2.3	0.5	100.0	306	4	306
Phalombe	4.0	32.4	46.2	16.4	0.3	0.7	100.0	207	4	207
Chikwawa	2.1	17.6	47.6	31.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	403	5	403
Nsanje	2.1	21.4	48.9	24.5	2.6	0.5	100.0	158	5	158
Balaka	2.1	23.9	51.6	21.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	148	4	148
Neno	1.8	15.8	51.5	27.8	2.7	0.4	100.0	68	5	68
Zomba city	(0.0)	(17.2)	(57.6)	(25.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31	5	31
Blantyre city	2.3	27.2	50.4	17.1	2.6	0.4	100.0	337	4	337

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	**83.2**	**31.2**	**90.8**	**29.0**	**7,490**
Northern	**94.1**	**29.9**	**93.2**	**28.8**	**839**
Chitipa	87.0	20.7	87.6	19.2	82
Karonga	95.8	26.2	95.9	25.9	132
Nkhatabay	90.6	21.6	96.6	21.2	91
Rumphi	94.6	34.8	91.8	33.8	79
Mzimba	95.2	30.1	92.7	29.1	406
Mzuzu city	(97.6)	(60.5)	(95.9)	(56.4)	49
Central	**78.5**	**27.3**	**90.3**	**24.4**	**2,957**
Kasungu	82.0	33.5	90.5	31.6	355
Nkhotakota	88.7	32.3	93.6	30.1	160
Ntchisi	85.3	21.5	95.1	19.5	140
Dowa	80.6	34.2	89.8	30.4	299
Salima	80.9	30.4	94.7	28.4	201
Lilongwe	64.9	16.4	87.2	13.8	730
Mchinji	85.8	23.1	92.4	20.5	300
Dedza	82.8	25.6	88.0	20.6	267
Ntcheu	87.3	26.3	85.3	22.5	257
Lilongwe city	76.2	47.3	96.8	44.1	249
Southern	**84.5**	**34.7**	**90.6**	**32.7**	**3,695**
Mangochi	90.8	45.6	92.6	43.3	478
Machinga	77.9	31.0	84.5	29.0	399
Zomba	87.7	25.5	88.1	25.1	414
Chiradzulu	90.0	40.7	93.0	37.8	175
Blantyre	77.1	30.6	93.8	27.7	190
Mwanza	90.7	30.9	92.8	29.9	55
Thyolo	84.9	46.7	93.2	43.1	328
Mulanje	79.7	40.0	94.4	37.2	306
Phalombe	69.8	22.5	87.3	20.6	207
Chikwawa	91.5	33.6	86.8	32.8	403
Nsanje	87.5	25.3	93.5	24.2	158
Balaka	79.4	15.6	96.0	14.9	148
Neno	89.9	25.2	86.7	24.8	68
Zomba city	(91.1)	(34.8)	(100.0)	(28.0)	31
Blantyre city	83.5	41.5	91.6	38.9	337

[1] MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Person assisting at delivery									
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Community midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Patient/Ward attendant	Other/missing	No attendant	Total
Total	**14.2**	**71.0**	**2.1**	**3.0**	**0.7**	**5.8**	0.5	**1.3**	**1.4**	**100.0**
Northern	**15.6**	**75.4**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**4.9**	**0.2**	**0.9**	0.8	**100.0**
Chitipa	17.1	69.2	1.5	3.5	0.7	4.2	0.6	2.2	1.0	100.0
Karonga	5.5	81.8	0.9	3.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.3	2.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	15.5	76.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.4	0.0	1.2	1.7	100.0
Rumphi	21.8	70.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	2.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	100.0
Mzimba	16.2	75.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0
Mzuzu city	(25.4)	(74.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Central	**13.5**	**69.6**	**3.1**	**4.9**	**0.7**	**5.4**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**1.7**	**100.0**
Kasungu	13.7	66.2	1.4	5.6	0.4	8.9	0.0	0.6	3.1	100.0
Nkhotakota	19.6	63.9	1.2	6.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Ntchisi	4.8	83.8	0.4	2.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.1	1.9	100.0
Dowa	24.3	65.4	0.0	0.8	2.7	1.6	0.5	2.3	2.5	100.0
Salima	18.0	68.3	0.7	5.0	0.0	4.3	0.5	1.7	1.5	100.0
Lilongwe	4.1	65.8	8.2	10.3	1.2	8.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	100.0
Mchinji	14.9	77.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.6	3.0	100.0
Dedza	13.6	76.6	0.5	5.0	0.4	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Ntcheu	23.2	65.5	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.4	2.8	100.0
Lilongwe city	12.9	73.8	5.0	2.8	1.0	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.8	100.0
Southern	**14.5**	**71.2**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**0.8**	**6.3**	**0.7**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**100.0**
Mangochi	15.9	67.8	1.0	3.2	0.0	10.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	100.0
Machinga	11.6	77.6	1.5	0.8	0.1	5.9	0.3	1.3	0.8	100.0
Zomba	18.1	67.6	0.5	2.0	1.1	4.6	1.8	3.7	0.6	100.0
Chiradzulu	11.2	79.8	2.5	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.9	100.0
Blantyre	9.9	71.0	7.1	2.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	2.1	2.9	100.0
Mwanza	21.4	70.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	1.5	3.0	0.0	100.0
Thyolo	20.6	67.1	2.1	1.5	0.0	4.1	1.0	3.4	0.2	100.0
Mulanje	27.4	60.3	0.4	2.5	0.8	5.3	0.0	2.3	0.9	100.0
Phalombe	11.9	71.8	3.3	2.5	1.4	5.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	100.0
Chikwawa	11.1	65.9	0.8	1.2	4.1	12.2	1.1	1.4	2.3	100.0
Nsanje	11.4	66.6	0.2	2.8	0.0	14.7	0.0	1.1	3.2	100.0
Balaka	9.5	80.4	0.3	2.9	0.0	4.2	1.5	0.7	0.4	100.0
Neno	10.0	75.6	5.7	1.9	0.6	5.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Zomba city	(17.1)	(76.7)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Blantyre city	7.3	85.6	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.7	100.0

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

[2] MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section: Districts - continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,a]	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
Total	**87.4**	**1.3**	**3.9**	**5.1**	**7,490**
Northern	**91.6**	**2.2**	**3.3**	**5.4**	**839**
Chitipa	87.8	3.3	2.1	5.4	82
Karonga	88.2	0.7	1.2	1.9	132
Nkhatabay	92.5	2.0	7.6	9.6	91
Rumphi	93.5	2.7	7.9	10.5	79
Mzimba	91.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	406
Mzuzu city	(100.0)	(10.0)	(18.7)	(28.7)	49
Central	**86.1**	**1.0**	4.5	**5.5**	**2,957**
Kasungu	81.3	1.9	1.6	3.6	355
Nkhotakota	84.7	2.3	6.1	8.5	160
Ntchisi	88.9	0.4	2.7	3.1	140
Dowa	89.7	0.8	5.5	6.3	299
Salima	87.1	1.0	3.8	4.8	201
Lilongwe	78.2	0.4	4.4	4.8	730
Mchinji	94.3	1.9	3.9	5.8	300
Dedza	90.7	0.5	3.2	3.7	267
Ntcheu	90.4	1.4	4.3	5.7	257
Lilongwe city	91.7	0.7	10.1	10.8	249
Southern	**87.4**	**1.2**	3.5	**4.8**	**3,695**
Mangochi	84.7	2.3	5.9	8.1	478
Machinga	90.8	0.4	1.2	1.7	399
Zomba	86.2	1.9	2.2	4.1	414
Chiradzulu	93.5	1.7	6.2	8.0	175
Blantyre	88.0	1.2	2.2	3.4	190
Mwanza	93.3	0.7	6.8	7.6	55
Thyolo	89.8	1.1	3.5	4.6	328
Mulanje	88.1	1.3	4.2	5.5	306
Phalombe	87.0	0.9	3.2	4.2	207
Chikwawa	77.8	0.0	3.0	3.0	403
Nsanje	78.2	1.7	2.8	4.5	158
Balaka	90.3	1.4	3.5	4.9	148
Neno	91.3	0.7	3.6	4.3	68
Zomba city	(97.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(6.1)	31
Blantyre city	94.6	1.6	3.8	5.4	337

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

[2] MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

[a] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife/Community midwife.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.11: Place of delivery: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Place of delivery								
	Health facility								
	Public sector	Private sector	Cham/Mission	Home	Other	Missing/DK	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	**76.5**	**2.9**	**9.6**	**8.2**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**88.9**	**7,490**
Northern	**80.4**	**0.8**	**10.6**	**5.4**	**2.1**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**91.8**	**839**
Chitipa	83.9	1.2	3.6	7.5	2.5	1.3	100.0	88.7	82
Karonga	80.7	1.9	4.8	7.6	4.1	0.9	100.0	87.5	132
Nkhatabay	91.0	0.0	2.6	5.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	93.6	91
Rumphi	86.0	0.8	8.3	3.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	95.0	79
Mzimba	75.5	0.4	16.0	5.5	2.1	0.5	100.0	91.9	406
Mzuzu city	(84.8)	(2.7)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	49
Central	**75.8**	**3.3**	**8.7**	**9.5**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**87.8**	**2,957**
Kasungu	74.7	0.8	5.4	16.8	1.7	0.6	100.0	80.9	355
Nkhotakota	74.4	5.0	5.1	10.6	4.4	0.6	100.0	84.4	160
Ntchisi	88.7	0.8	0.0	7.8	2.1	0.6	100.0	89.5	140
Dowa	87.6	0.0	7.8	1.7	0.7	2.3	100.0	95.3	299
Salima	80.5	2.1	5.7	9.0	1.0	1.7	100.0	88.3	201
Lilongwe	68.8	3.0	9.0	16.3	2.6	0.4	100.0	80.7	730
Mchinji	81.5	1.8	12.7	3.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	96.0	300
Dedza	68.2	5.1	17.6	6.8	2.1	0.2	100.0	90.9	267
Ntcheu	78.3	0.2	13.3	4.2	2.6	1.4	100.0	91.8	257
Lilongwe city	72.5	16.0	4.1	4.5	1.9	1.0	100.0	92.6	249
Southern	**76.1**	**3.0**	**10.0**	**7.8**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**89.2**	**3,695**
Mangochi	78.1	3.1	4.0	13.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	85.2	478
Machinga	76.9	3.8	10.8	6.1	1.1	1.4	100.0	91.4	399
Zomba	67.9	2.2	17.6	6.6	1.8	3.9	100.0	87.7	414
Chiradzulu	80.6	2.0	12.1	2.2	2.0	1.0	100.0	94.7	175
Blantyre	86.1	2.9	3.0	6.7	0.2	1.1	100.0	92.0	190
Mwanza	92.4	1.7	0.3	2.4	0.7	2.5	100.0	94.4	55
Thyolo	72.6	5.9	12.7	3.9	3.0	1.8	100.0	91.2	328
Mulanje	74.1	2.7	13.7	6.1	1.8	1.6	100.0	90.5	306
Phalombe	81.5	0.8	7.3	8.6	0.7	1.1	100.0	89.6	207
Chikwawa	69.3	3.5	10.0	13.3	2.7	1.2	100.0	82.8	403
Nsanje	58.2	1.6	19.1	18.0	2.3	0.8	100.0	78.9	158
Balaka	74.7	2.7	14.4	6.9	0.6	0.7	100.0	91.8	148
Neno	76.3	0.0	15.0	6.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	68
Zomba city	(97.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	31
Blantyre city	89.1	3.8	2.3	2.5	1.4	0.8	100.0	95.3	337

[1] MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Duration of stay in health facility								
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing	Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
Total	**1.9**	**3.5**	**4.6**	**70.4**	**19.4**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**94.3**	**6,661**
Northern	**0.9**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**71.9**	**24.1**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**97.4**	**770**
Chitipa	1.5	1.2	1.5	66.1	29.2	0.4	100.0	96.9	73
Karonga	0.0	0.7	0.7	69.7	28.5	0.4	100.0	98.9	116
Nkhatabay	3.3	4.4	3.6	61.9	26.0	0.8	100.0	91.4	85
Rumphi	0.3	0.0	0.0	70.9	28.8	0.0	100.0	99.7	75
Mzimba	0.7	0.5	0.9	78.2	18.8	1.0	100.0	97.8	373
Mzuzu city	(0.0)	(2.5)	(4.1)	(57.0)	(36.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.5)	49
Central	**1.1**	**2.6**	**4.3**	**71.5**	**20.5**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**96.2**	**2,596**
Kasungu	1.3	3.4	4.0	75.0	16.4	0.0	100.0	95.4	287
Nkhotakota	0.7	1.2	1.0	68.1	29.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	135
Ntchisi	0.8	3.8	5.7	71.2	18.2	0.4	100.0	95.0	125
Dowa	0.0	2.0	1.3	74.3	22.4	0.0	100.0	98.0	285
Salima	1.7	2.4	6.6	70.9	18.4	0.0	100.0	95.9	177
Lilongwe	0.7	2.4	4.7	73.5	18.7	0.0	100.0	96.9	589
Mchinji	0.9	1.9	3.7	63.1	30.3	0.0	100.0	97.1	288
Dedza	1.7	3.1	5.4	68.7	21.1	0.0	100.0	95.2	243
Ntcheu	1.6	2.6	6.3	71.4	17.7	0.4	100.0	95.4	235
Lilongwe city	2.0	3.0	4.2	74.5	15.5	0.8	100.0	94.2	230
Southern	**2.8**	**4.8**	**5.6**	**69.2**	**17.4**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**92.2**	**3,296**
Mangochi	3.0	2.2	3.7	66.2	24.1	0.8	100.0	94.0	407
Machinga	0.7	6.0	7.7	76.0	9.6	0.0	100.0	93.3	365
Zomba	4.2	9.5	4.7	65.3	16.3	0.0	100.0	86.2	363
Chiradzulu	1.8	2.5	6.7	69.7	19.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	166
Blantyre	7.3	5.4	5.7	68.1	11.6	1.9	100.0	85.5	175
Mwanza	2.2	1.2	2.5	68.1	26.1	0.0	100.0	96.6	52
Thyolo	3.6	2.1	5.2	69.8	18.6	0.7	100.0	93.6	299
Mulanje	2.2	10.2	1.9	70.0	15.7	0.0	100.0	87.6	277
Phalombe	1.9	3.9	7.0	74.3	12.9	0.0	100.0	94.2	185
Chikwawa	2.8	2.8	2.0	73.0	19.4	0.0	100.0	94.5	333
Nsanje	4.4	3.3	7.5	65.6	18.8	0.4	100.0	91.9	125
Balaka	3.1	6.2	10.5	59.4	20.8	0.0	100.0	90.7	136
Neno	1.1	1.8	0.6	71.6	24.9	0.0	100.0	97.1	62
Zomba city	(5.2)	(3.2)	(7.2)	(65.3)	(19.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.6)	31
Blantyre city	0.7	4.1	10.7	67.3	17.1	0.0	100.0	95.2	321

[1] MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for newborns[b]								Post-natal health check for the newborn[1, c]	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total		
Total	**79.9**	**7.7**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**6.1**	**42.7**	**40.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**81.6**	**7,490**
Northern	88.7	7.8	3.8	1.6	4.1	54.5	27.7	0.4	100.0	90.4	839
Chitipa	83.4	5.1	5.5	3.2	1.9	43.4	40.9	0.0	100.0	85.9	82
Karonga	79.5	18.2	4.2	1.6	5.3	45.0	25.3	0.4	100.0	81.6	132
Nkhatabay	82.2	15.3	1.7	3.9	2.8	27.4	45.6	3.4	100.0	85.7	91
Rumphi	91.3	5.2	0.4	2.0	4.6	72.0	15.8	0.0	100.0	92.9	79
Mzimba	92.3	4.5	5.0	0.5	4.0	61.6	24.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	406
Mzuzu city	(100.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(7.3)	(61.0)	(26.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	49
Central	**78.6**	**4.3**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**7.1**	**47.4**	**38.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**80.0**	**2,957**
Kasungu	75.2	6.5	1.8	1.8	5.5	50.6	33.5	0.1	100.0	77.0	355
Nkhotakota	86.1	10.1	2.5	0.2	3.1	46.8	37.4	0.0	100.0	87.4	160
Ntchisi	83.6	14.8	1.9	0.3	1.4	18.8	62.9	0.0	100.0	84.2	140
Dowa	91.0	11.0	2.6	2.1	5.1	41.7	37.5	0.0	100.0	91.9	299
Salima	86.6	2.2	0.7	1.9	3.9	25.6	65.4	0.3	100.0	88.7	201
Lilongwe	63.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	10.8	54.3	31.5	1.1	100.0	65.5	730
Mchinji	86.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.6	64.2	25.8	0.8	100.0	86.3	300
Dedza	88.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	4.4	38.5	54.6	0.2	100.0	89.2	267
Ntcheu	80.2	3.7	2.7	1.7	7.5	40.2	44.2	0.0	100.0	82.8	257
Lilongwe city	75.9	0.7	1.8	0.8	10.4	60.3	25.0	0.9	100.0	78.5	249
Southern	**78.9**	**10.5**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**5.7**	**36.2**	**44.1**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**80.9**	**3,695**
Mangochi	79.1	3.5	3.3	2.5	6.7	41.1	42.5	0.5	100.0	82.4	478
Machinga	77.6	17.3	2.5	1.6	5.4	24.4	47.4	1.4	100.0	79.5	399
Zomba	77.2	11.1	3.3	0.3	3.4	19.9	61.1	1.0	100.0	78.4	414
Chiradzulu	81.8	7.2	1.6	1.2	9.4	46.0	34.3	0.3	100.0	83.3	175
Blantyre	72.8	5.5	0.0	3.2	6.2	47.7	37.3	0.2	100.0	75.0	190
Mwanza	88.3	13.4	0.0	0.5	6.4	40.4	39.3	0.0	100.0	89.9	55
Thyolo	80.6	12.8	0.4	0.4	8.4	39.2	36.6	2.2	100.0	81.9	328
Mulanje	81.6	13.3	2.6	0.7	3.2	45.0	35.2	0.0	100.0	84.9	306
Phalombe	73.4	7.8	3.0	0.2	11.1	32.2	45.7	0.0	100.0	76.0	207
Chikwawa	76.4	23.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	23.6	51.3	0.1	100.0	78.4	403
Nsanje	71.9	10.1	3.3	1.4	6.0	30.2	48.2	0.8	100.0	74.2	158
Balaka	80.7	1.7	1.0	1.3	7.2	38.7	50.1	0.0	100.0	81.8	148
Neno	84.0	7.9	1.9	0.4	5.9	37.4	46.0	0.6	100.0	87.2	68
Zomba city	(94.2)	(13.1)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(48.8)	(32.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.2)	31
Blantyre city	85.0	1.4	0.1	0.3	6.1	58.4	32.9	0.7	100.0	86.0	337

[1] MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [a] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [b] above) within two days of delivery.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.14: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Cham/Mission	Other location	Missing	Total
Total	**4.6**	**81.9**	**2.7**	**10.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Northern	**1.7**	**87.4**	**0.6**	**10.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**
Chitipa	(0.0)	(94.4)	(3.5)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Karonga	5.5	91.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	1.4	93.9	1.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rumphi	(0.0)	(87.8)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Mzimba	(0.0)	(81.3)	(0.0)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Central	**7.6**	**81.1**	**3.8**	**7.3**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**
Kasungu	8.1	88.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	(8.2)	(84.8)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Ntchisi	3.7	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dowa	15.5	80.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Salima	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Lilongwe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Mchinji	(0.0)	(74.6)	(3.8)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Dedza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Ntcheu	(1.6)	(80.8)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Lilongwe city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Southern	**3.5**	**81.3**	**2.5**	**12.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**
Mangochi	4.3	93.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Machinga	2.1	84.4	8.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zomba	(1.7)	(77.4)	(0.0)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Chiradzulu	0.0	82.6	1.0	15.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
Blantyre	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Mwanza	1.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thyolo	(7.1)	(90.7)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Mulanje	1.6	63.0	3.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Phalombe	5.7	88.6	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chikwawa	2.2	72.2	6.7	18.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nsanje	4.0	67.8	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Balaka	(6.2)	(76.5)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Neno	(2.0)	(80.7)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Blantyre city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.14: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth: Districts - continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Malawi by district of residence, 2014

	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns					
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
Total	**90.9**	**4.0**	**3.2**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**1,251**
Northern	**96.0**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**100.0**	**146**
Chitipa	(87.2)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Karonga	91.2	3.3	0.0	5.5	100.0	39
Nkhatabay	96.6	2.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	21
Rumphi	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	10
Mzimba	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	57
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Central	**82.2**	**8.5**	**5.9**	**3.5**	**100.0**	**402**
Kasungu	91.9	0.0	5.2	2.8	100.0	56
Nkhotakota	(82.6)	(9.1)	(1.8)	(6.4)	100.0	25
Ntchisi	96.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	26
Dowa	82.6	0.0	17.4	0.0	100.0	62
Salima	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Lilongwe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	96
Mchinji	(96.2)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Dedza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Ntcheu	(89.4)	(5.1)	(5.5)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Lilongwe city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	34
Southern	**94.9**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**703**
Mangochi	95.6	2.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	76
Machinga	95.4	3.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	107
Zomba	(95.1)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.7)	100.0	75
Chiradzulu	91.4	7.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	34
Blantyre	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Mwanza	93.4	2.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	11
Thyolo	(92.9)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	100.0	72
Mulanje	98.8	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	61
Phalombe	91.2	1.5	2.7	4.6	100.0	46
Chikwawa	95.7	2.9	0.5	0.9	100.0	101
Nsanje	97.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	33
Balaka	(97.1)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Neno	(93.5)	(4.5)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Blantyre city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for mothers[b]								Post-natal health check for the mother[1, c]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total		
Total	**74.0**	**3.4**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**2.7**	**20.2**	**72.5**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**75.1**	**7,490**
Northern	**85.2**	**3.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**2.8**	**32.4**	**59.8**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**86.2**	**839**
Chitipa	80.0	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	18.1	77.0	0.0	100.0	81.2	82
Karonga	77.1	6.7	0.3	1.7	2.2	19.9	69.2	0.0	100.0	78.1	132
Nkhatabay	78.6	8.7	0.0	1.4	3.1	12.3	74.0	0.4	100.0	80.1	91
Rumphi	91.9	3.6	0.5	1.4	2.8	49.4	42.4	0.0	100.0	93.9	79
Mzimba	87.4	1.8	1.1	0.0	3.1	42.2	51.4	0.4	100.0	88.0	406
Mzuzu city	(100.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(17.6)	(76.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	49
Central	**74.3**	**2.2**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**2.8**	**22.1**	**71.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**75.2**	**2,957**
Kasungu	73.8	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.9	36.9	58.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	355
Nkhotakota	84.8	2.9	0.9	0.5	1.4	16.4	78.0	0.0	100.0	86.1	160
Ntchisi	83.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.3	87.1	0.0	100.0	83.5	140
Dowa	82.4	6.1	0.0	1.8	0.8	9.7	81.2	0.4	100.0	82.4	299
Salima	85.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	10.2	85.8	0.3	100.0	85.8	201
Lilongwe	61.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	4.6	28.0	65.0	0.0	100.0	62.5	730
Mchinji	76.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	3.9	22.6	72.1	0.0	100.0	76.0	300
Dedza	85.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	20.9	77.8	0.0	100.0	85.3	267
Ntcheu	74.7	2.8	1.3	0.3	2.6	19.3	73.7	0.0	100.0	76.6	257
Lilongwe city	68.8	0.0	1.0	0.8	5.6	24.3	68.3	0.0	100.0	70.6	249
Southern	**71.2**	**4.3**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**2.5**	**15.9**	**75.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**72.6**	**3,695**
Mangochi	77.8	3.1	1.4	1.7	2.6	15.4	75.8	0.0	100.0	80.2	478
Machinga	61.1	5.1	1.3	0.3	1.9	7.9	83.3	0.2	100.0	62.9	399
Zomba	72.2	4.5	1.3	0.0	1.9	6.1	86.1	0.0	100.0	73.1	414
Chiradzulu	79.2	4.7	0.7	0.9	8.1	25.5	60.0	0.0	100.0	80.8	175
Blantyre	62.9	1.5	0.2	2.0	4.0	24.7	67.5	0.2	100.0	63.1	190
Mwanza	83.3	2.0	0.9	0.6	3.5	15.3	77.7	0.0	100.0	84.3	55
Thyolo	73.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	19.8	76.0	0.0	100.0	74.1	328
Mulanje	75.4	6.7	2.4	0.7	1.3	11.7	77.1	0.2	100.0	78.3	306
Phalombe	64.8	3.6	0.8	0.5	2.0	14.2	79.0	0.0	100.0	66.5	207
Chikwawa	66.3	10.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.9	86.5	0.1	100.0	67.5	403
Nsanje	65.9	5.0	0.8	0.7	2.4	10.6	80.0	0.5	100.0	67.7	158
Balaka	72.7	0.9	0.2	0.4	3.4	19.1	76.0	0.0	100.0	73.0	148
Neno	81.4	5.1	0.7	0.0	4.0	29.9	60.4	0.0	100.0	84.9	68
Zomba city	(93.2)	(4.1)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(25.4)	(64.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.2)	31
Blantyre city	72.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	41.8	53.4	0.0	100.0	72.4	337

[1] MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [a] above), as well as PNC visits see note [b] above) within two days of delivery.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	CHAM/Mission	Other location	Missing/DK	Total
Total	**3.9**	**83.0**	**4.1**	**8.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**100.0**
Northern	**2.5**	**82.9**	**1.2**	**13.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**
Chitipa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Karonga	(11.2)	(81.1)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Nkhatabay	(0.0)	(91.0)	(6.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Rumphi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Mzimba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Central	**7.4**	**82.8**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**100.0**
Kasungu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Nkhotakota	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Ntchisi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Dowa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Salima	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Lilongwe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Mchinji	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Dedza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Ntcheu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Lilongwe city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Southern	**2.3**	**83.1**	**3.9**	**10.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**
Mangochi	(0.0)	(98.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Machinga	(0.0)	(72.1)	(17.1)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Zomba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Chiradzulu	(0.0)	(85.9)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0
Blantyre	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Mwanza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Thyolo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0
Mulanje	(0.6)	(77.1)	(6.1)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Phalombe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Chikwawa	(0.0)	(93.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Nsanje	(0.0)	(56.7)	(0.0)	(43.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Balaka	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Neno	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Blantyre city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth: Districts - continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
Total	**92.5**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**1.7**	**100.0**	**544**
Northern	**96.4**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**2.5**	**100.0**	**64**
Chitipa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Karonga	(88.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.2)	100.0	14
Nkhatabay	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Rumphi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Mzimba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Central	**87.4**	**4.5**	**5.7**	**2.4**	**100.0**	**176**
Kasungu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Nkhotakota	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Ntchisi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Dowa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
Salima	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Lilongwe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	51
Mchinji	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Dedza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Ntcheu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Lilongwe city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Southern	**94.6**	**2.6**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**303**
Mangochi	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Machinga	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Zomba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	32
Chiradzulu	(91.5)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Blantyre	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Mwanza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Thyolo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Mulanje	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Phalombe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Chikwawa	(93.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Nsanje	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Balaka	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Neno	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Blantyre city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Malawi by district of residence, 2014

	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:						
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Total	**72.3**	**2.8**	**9.3**	**15.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**7,490**
Northern	**85.1**	**1.0**	**5.2**	**8.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**839**
Chitipa	80.3	0.9	5.6	13.2	0.0	100.0	82
Karonga	76.4	1.7	5.2	16.7	0.0	100.0	132
Nkhatabay	75.9	3.8	9.3	10.5	0.4	100.0	91
Rumphi	91.4	2.4	1.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	79
Mzimba	88.0	0.0	5.5	6.4	0.0	100.0	406
Mzuzu city	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Central	**71.8**	**3.3**	**8.2**	**16.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,957**
Kasungu	72.1	2.9	5.0	20.1	0.0	100.0	355
Nkhotakota	85.1	0.9	2.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	160
Ntchisi	81.1	2.4	3.1	13.4	0.0	100.0	140
Dowa	80.8	1.6	11.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	299
Salima	83.6	1.8	4.7	9.5	0.3	100.0	201
Lilongwe	56.9	5.6	8.6	28.9	0.0	100.0	730
Mchinji	74.3	1.8	12.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	300
Dedza	83.2	2.1	6.1	8.6	0.0	100.0	267
Ntcheu	72.5	4.1	10.2	13.2	0.0	100.0	257
Lilongwe city	65.3	5.3	13.2	16.2	0.0	100.0	249
Southern	**69.8**	**2.8**	**11.1**	**16.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**3,695**
Mangochi	77.5	2.7	4.9	14.9	0.0	100.0	478
Machinga	61.0	2.0	18.6	18.5	0.0	100.0	399
Zomba	68.4	4.6	9.9	17.0	0.0	100.0	414
Chiradzulu	76.2	4.6	7.2	12.1	0.0	100.0	175
Blantyre	59.4	3.6	15.4	21.5	0.2	100.0	190
Mwanza	84.1	0.2	5.8	9.8	0.0	100.0	55
Thyolo	70.8	3.4	11.1	14.8	0.0	100.0	328
Mulanje	76.0	2.3	8.9	12.7	0.0	100.0	306
Phalombe	59.9	6.7	16.1	17.3	0.0	100.0	207
Chikwawa	66.0	1.3	12.2	20.3	0.1	100.0	403
Nsanje	65.0	2.6	9.1	23.2	0.2	100.0	158
Balaka	71.9	1.1	9.8	17.2	0.0	100.0	148
Neno	83.4	1.5	3.8	11.3	0.0	100.0	68
Zomba city	(90.4)	(2.8)	(3.8)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Blantyre city	71.5	0.9	14.5	13.1	0.0	100.0	337

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.21: Thermal care for newborns: Districts

Percent distribution of last born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were dried after birth and the percent who were bathed at least 6 hours after birth by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

			Timing of first bath:							
	Were dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Number of last live births in the last two years	Bathed less than 6 hours after birth	Bathed 6-24 hours after birth	Bathed more than 24 hours after birth[2]	Never bathed	Missing/DK	Total	Percentage bathed at least six hours after birth[3]	Number of babies bathed
Total	**92.2**	**7,490**	**19.8**	**37.9**	**20.4**	**11.8**	**10.1**	**100.0**	**63.3**	**6,903**
Northern	**87.4**	**889**	**15.1**	**42.8**	**18.0**	**9.0**	**15.2**	**100.0**	**69.5**	**776**
Chitipa	93.8	82	6.6	29.6	44.6	8.4	10.8	100.0	79.1	77
Karonga	89.4	132	10.3	44.3	32.6	0.0	12.9	100.0	86.0	118
Nkhatabay	91.4	91	5.9	40.5	36.4	5.7	11.5	100.0	84.1	83
Rumphi	92.3	79	5.2	38.3	42.9	4.6	9.0	100.0	87.9	73
Mzimba	97.4	406	26.0	28.8	12.9	28.9	3.4	100.0	42.8	395
Mzuzu city	(98.6)	49	(31.6)	(12.5)	(29.9)	(24.6)	(1.4)	100.0	(43.0)	48
Central	**92.8**	**6,602**	**20.4**	**37.2**	**20.8**	**12.2**	**9.4**	**100.0**	**62.5**	**6,126**
Kasungu	96.5	355	10.7	48.3	26.8	7.7	6.4	100.0	77.8	343
Nkhotakota	96.0	160	18.4	34.1	21.1	19.8	6.6	100.0	57.5	153
Ntchisi	97.5	140	18.9	47.4	16.5	13.1	4.1	100.0	65.6	136
Dowa	92.8	299	8.8	39.5	37.1	7.3	7.2	100.0	82.6	277
Salima	93.8	201	26.4	47.7	14.3	4.0	7.7	100.0	66.1	188
Lilongwe	94.3	730	11.9	33.2	43.8	4.4	6.8	100.0	81.6	689
Mchinji	95.3	300	9.5	32.8	48.8	3.2	5.6	100.0	85.7	286
Dedza	97.3	267	21.6	35.0	9.4	26.3	7.7	100.0	45.7	260
Ntcheu	94.0	257	25.7	42.2	11.8	12.1	8.2	100.0	57.4	241
Lilongwe city	83.0	249	10.3	45.5	17.3	7.3	19.6	100.0	75.7	206
Southern	**94.7**	**839**	**17.8**	**32.6**	**25.5**	**17.3**	**6.9**	**100.0**	**61.3**	**795**
Mangochi	89.4	478	20.2	24.2	10.4	33.2	12.0	100.0	38.7	427
Machinga	90.7	399	23.2	31.1	11.9	18.5	15.3	100.0	47.3	362
Zomba	88.1	414	39.0	34.2	6.8	6.8	13.3	100.0	46.5	365
Chiradzulu	91.0	175	26.8	33.1	12.2	18.0	9.9	100.0	49.8	159
Blantyre	90.9	190	27.5	41.2	7.3	13.3	10.6	100.0	53.4	173
Mwanza	97.3	55	44.4	35.6	13.0	2.6	4.4	100.0	49.9	53
Thyolo	92.9	328	19.5	48.7	10.1	10.3	11.3	100.0	63.3	305
Mulanje	91.6	306	17.8	38.9	19.7	12.5	11.1	100.0	64.0	280
Phalombe	91.7	207	30.6	38.0	10.7	8.4	12.2	100.0	53.2	189
Chikwawa	89.3	403	23.9	44.9	16.1	2.9	12.3	100.0	68.3	360
Nsanje	85.5	158	31.2	32.6	10.2	8.7	17.3	100.0	50.0	135
Balaka	90.8	148	20.5	48.2	10.2	9.7	11.4	100.0	64.4	134
Neno	97.2	68	14.5	35.4	24.2	17.8	8.1	100.0	61.3	66
Zomba city	(97.2)	31	(10.8)	(65.2)	(9.2)	(5.2)	(9.6)	100.0	(76.5)	30
Blantyre city	86.1	337	14.3	47.4	18.8	3.4	16.1	100.0	76.9	290

[1] Survey indicator 5.S1 – Children dried (wiped) after birth

[2] Survey indicator 5.S2 – Children bathed after more than 24 hours after birth

[3] Survey indicator 5.S3 – Children with first bath delayed at least six hours after birth

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.22: Cord cutting: Districts

Percent distribution of last live births outside a facility in the two years preceding the survey by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Instrument used to cut umbilical cord:						
	New Blade	Other instrument-boiled	Other instrument-not boiled	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage with cord cut with clean instrument[1]	Number of last live births in the last two years who were delivered outside a facility
Total	**83.7**	**1.0**	**3.6**	**11.6**	**100.0**	**84.7**	**829**
Northern	**82.8**	**0.9**	**1.9**	**14.4**	**100.0**	**83.7**	**69**
Chitipa	(71.3)	(6.4)	(7.8)	(14.5)	100.0	(77.7)	9
Karonga	(76.7)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(20.0)	100.0	(76.7)	17
Nkhatabay	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Rumphi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Mzimba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	33
Central	**87.2**	**1.6**	**3.2**	**8.0**	**100.0**	**88.8**	**361**
Kasungu	94.4	2.2	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.6	68
Nkhotakota	(87.4)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(4.0)	100.0	(87.4)	25
Ntchisi	(84.4)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(9.7)	100.0	(84.4)	15
Dowa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Salima	(79.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	100.0	(79.0)	23
Lilongwe	(92.4)	(3.1)	(2.5)	(2.0)	100.0	(95.5)	141
Mchinji	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Dedza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
Ntcheu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Lilongwe city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Southern	**80.8**	**0.5**	**4.3**	**14.4**	**100.0**	**81.3**	**400**
Mangochi	(94.9)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(2.3)	100.0	(94.9)	71
Machinga	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	34
Zomba	(61.3)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(31.8)	100.0	(61.3)	51
Chiradzulu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Blantyre	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Mwanza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Thyolo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	29
Mulanje	(66.4)	(3.6)	(5.5)	(24.4)	100.0	(70.0)	29
Phalombe	(80.2)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(17.9)	100.0	(82.1)	22
Chikwawa	89.7	0.0	3.3	7.0	100.0	89.7	69
Nsanje	84.4	0.0	12.0	3.6	100.0	84.4	33
Balaka	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Neno	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Blantyre city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16

[1] Survey indicator 5.S4 – Children born outside the facility with cord cut with clean instrument

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.23: Cord care: Districts

Percent distribution of last live births outside a facility in the two years preceding by what was applied to the umbilical cord by district residence, Malawi, 2014

	Substances applied to the cord:						
	Nothing	Alchohol (spirit)	Harmful substance	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[1]	Number of last live births in the last two years who were delivered outside a facility
Total	**62.7**	**6.3**	**20.8**	**10.2**	**100.0**	**69.0**	**829**
Northern	**78.2**	**6.6**	**7.4**	**7.9**	**100.0**	**84.7**	**69**
Chitipa	(74.2)	(3.2)	(11.1)	(11.4)	100.0	(77.5)	9
Karonga	(66.2)	(9.2)	(17.8)	(6.8)	100.0	(75.4)	17
Nkhatabay	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Rumphi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Mzimba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	33
Central	**64.2**	**7.4**	**20.9**	**7.5**	**100.0**	**71.6**	**361**
Kasungu	76.5	3.6	16.5	3.4	100.0	80.2	68
Nkhotakota	(21.1)	(43.3)	(31.5)	(4.0)	100.0	(64.5)	25
Ntchisi	(68.3)	(13.4)	(12.4)	(5.9)	100.0	(81.7)	15
Dowa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Salima	(38.0)	(26.0)	(21.6)	(14.4)	100.0	(64.0)	23
Lilongwe	(67.8)	(2.7)	(27.5)	(2.0)	100.0	(70.6)	141
Mchinji	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Dedza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
Ntcheu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Lilongwe city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Southern	**58.8**	**5.1**	**23.0**	**13.1**	**100.0**	**63.9**	**400**
Mangochi	(73.4)	(0.0)	(24.3)	(2.3)	100.0	(73.4)	71
Machinga	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	34
Zomba	(37.0)	(7.3)	(23.9)	(31.8)	100.0	(44.3)	51
Chiradzulu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Blantyre	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Mwanza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Thyolo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	29
Mulanje	(45.1)	(15.1)	(23.3)	(16.5)	100.0	(60.2)	29
Phalombe	(66.6)	(0.0)	(18.6)	(14.8)	100.0	(66.6)	22
Chikwawa	71.3	0.0	21.7	7.0	100.0	71.3	69
Nsanje	(45.1)	(0.0)	(51.2)	(3.6)	100.0	(45.1)	33
Balaka	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Neno	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Blantyre city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16

[1] Survey indicator 5.S5 – Children born outside facility with nothing harmful applied to the cord

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Child Development

Table CD.1: Early childhood education: Districts

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**39.2**	**7,764**
Northern	**42.3**	**956**
Chitipa	36.8	97
Karonga	41.6	128
Nkhatabay	45.2	102
Rumphi	32.2	84
Mzimba	44.3	502
Mzuzu city	(46.4)	44
Central	**33.9**	**2,991**
Kasungu	25.3	414
Nkhotakota	39.0	187
Ntchisi	27.8	134
Dowa	33.7	294
Salima	48.5	253
Lilongwe	30.2	660
Mchinji	20.4	292
Dedza	25.2	290
Ntcheu	31.8	230
Lilongwe city	72.0	239
Southern	**42.6**	**3,816**
Mangochi	30.3	487
Machinga	31.2	433
Zomba	69.8	407
Chiradzulu	54.3	179
Blantyre	50.2	226
Mwanza	29.2	55
Thyolo	44.4	376
Mulanje	39.5	319
Phalombe	33.6	217
Chikwawa	20.0	350
Nsanje	27.8	167
Balaka	40.6	167
Neno	34.3	64
Zomba city	68.6	43
Blantyre city	70.6	326

[1] MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CD.2: Support for learning: Districts

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	**29.3**	**2.3**	**67.7**	**88.6**	**7,764**	**3.0**	**0.4**	**5,254**	**9.6**	**1.2**	**6,881**
Northern	**32.6**	**2.2**	**67.5**	**81.7**	**956**	**2.6**	**0.4**	**645**	**13.6**	**1.2**	**781**
Chitipa	38.2	2.4	82.1	90.5	97	3.3	0.6	80	16.6	1.4	88
Karonga	16.8	1.4	75.1	89.3	128	2.4	0.2	96	5.9	1.0	114
Nkhatabay	34.4	2.5	53.8	72.2	102	2.4	0.4	55	9.4	1.1	74
Rumphi	29.7	2.4	73.3	84.5	84	2.7	0.5	61	12.5	1.6	71
Mzimba	34.5	2.3	64.5	79.5	502	2.6	0.5	324	15.8	1.3	399
Mzuzu city	(47.1)	2.5	(67.3)	(90.0)	44	(1.2)	0.2	29	(16.1)	1.3	36
Central	**30.2**	**2.4**	**74.2**	**92.3**	**2,991**	**4.6**	**0.6**	**2,219**	**9.9**	**1.3**	**2,762**
Kasungu	16.3	1.7	79.1	91.2	414	1.9	0.4	328	5.6	0.9	378
Nkhotakota	32.9	2.5	74.4	89.5	187	6.7	0.7	139	17.0	1.6	167
Ntchisi	33.9	2.6	81.7	96.3	134	1.8	0.5	109	3.1	1.2	129
Dowa	31.4	2.7	82.1	95.1	294	3.7	0.5	241	13.4	1.4	279
Salima	31.7	2.6	69.8	91.8	253	4.6	0.4	177	12.6	1.3	232
Lilongwe	31.6	2.3	69.1	90.8	660	7.6	0.7	456	9.1	1.3	599
Mchinji	26.1	2.5	76.2	95.4	292	2.2	0.5	223	7.8	1.3	279
Dedza	29.2	2.3	72.8	91.2	290	3.4	0.5	211	10.7	1.5	264
Ntcheu	32.1	2.4	67.8	91.9	230	1.6	0.6	156	9.3	1.4	211
Lilongwe city	47.9	3.2	75.7	93.6	239	9.0	1.0	181	13.5	1.7	223

[1] MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

[2] MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

[3] MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CD.2: Support for learning: Districts – Continued

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	**29.3**	**2.3**	**67.7**	**88.6**	**7,764**	**3.0**	**0.4**	**5,254**	**9.6**	**1.2**	**6,881**
Southern	**27.7**	**2.3**	**62.6**	**87.5**	**3,816**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**2,389**	**8.4**	**1.2**	**3,338**
Mangochi	34.3	2.6	56.1	84.2	487	2.5	0.4	273	6.1	1.2	410
Machinga	28.8	2.3	65.8	87.8	433	0.2	0.3	285	10.8	1.4	380
Zomba	27.0	2.3	64.2	88.9	407	2.5	0.3	261	7.3	1.2	361
Chiradzulu	32.7	2.6	61.2	90.0	179	0.8	0.3	110	11.5	1.3	161
Blantyre	40.2	2.7	53.2	75.3	226	0.0	0.2	120	7.5	0.9	170
Mwanza	44.1	3.0	75.2	93.9	55	6.1	0.6	42	19.7	1.7	52
Thyolo	14.9	1.6	54.3	84.6	376	1.7	0.3	204	6.2	0.9	318
Mulanje	24.8	2.4	57.9	86.9	319	2.0	0.3	185	6.5	1.1	277
Phalombe	19.4	1.8	61.6	86.3	217	0.2	0.2	134	9.9	1.1	187
Chikwawa	17.3	1.7	71.0	86.7	350	1.2	0.3	248	3.2	0.8	303
Nsanje	26.4	2.1	71.4	91.4	167	3.9	0.5	120	9.1	1.1	153
Balaka	13.2	1.7	60.5	89.4	167	2.6	0.3	101	5.6	1.1	149
Neno	22.1	2.0	68.6	91.1	64	3.0	0.4	44	9.5	1.2	58
Zomba city	39.1	2.9	51.7	91.1	43	(4.4)	0.4	22	(9.0)	1.4	39
Blantyre city	45.4	3.1	73.9	97.3	326	4.6	.6	241	17.0	1.7	317

[1] MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

[2] MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

[3] MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CD.3: Learning materials: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with according to district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children under age 5
Total	**1.2**	**0.3**	**43.4**	**21.0**	**73.3**	**45.2**	**18,981**
Northern	**1.0**	**0.3**	**44.8**	**23.3**	**73.0**	**46.3**	**2,163**
Chitipa	0.3	0.0	45.1	15.5	78.2	49.0	218
Karonga	0.8	0.3	36.2	21.2	74.3	40.3	304
Nkhatabay	2.2	0.5	28.4	24.8	73.6	35.2	241
Rumphi	0.3	0.0	41.2	25.2	83.7	49.2	190
Mzimba	0.8	0.2	49.0	21.4	70.2	46.9	1,103
Mzuzu city	4.3	1.2	68.4	57.6	67.8	71.8	107
Central	**1.4**	**0.5**	**43.8**	**18.4**	**76.5**	**46.0**	**7,452**
Kasungu	0.6	0.1	57.8	15.9	79.8	57.3	929
Nkhotakota	0.2	0.1	38.1	12.9	79.6	41.8	427
Ntchisi	0.7	0.1	21.2	6.3	76.4	22.2	342
Dowa	0.4	0.0	39.5	14.5	76.5	43.2	751
Salima	0.9	0.1	42.7	15.3	71.2	42.3	566
Lilongwe	0.1	0.0	42.7	13.8	75.1	42.5	1,775
Mchinji	0.9	0.3	46.0	18.1	75.0	46.6	737
Dedza	0.4	0.2	35.1	11.7	78.6	37.8	688
Ntcheu	0.2	0.2	53.7	22.5	79.9	55.9	594
Lilongwe city	12.1	4.4	45.6	55.7	74.9	59.6	642
Southern	**1.1**	**0.2**	**42.7**	**22.6**	**70.9**	**44.4**	**9,366**
Mangochi	0.4	0.1	37.3	15.3	74.8	37.7	1,198
Machinga	0.1	0.0	35.2	14.7	66.2	35.2	1,070
Zomba	0.5	0.0	41.8	18.6	61.2	38.6	1,012
Chiradzulu	0.4	0.0	58.5	29.2	70.0	56.4	443
Blantyre	1.3	0.5	40.9	25.0	72.8	46.5	550
Mwanza	0.4	0.0	37.7	20.5	66.2	39.4	140
Thyolo	0.1	0.1	60.6	14.7	80.1	60.3	860
Mulanje	0.7	0.0	50.6	25.4	73.6	52.8	786
Phalombe	1.3	0.4	37.1	18.6	67.7	36.3	516
Chikwawa	0.4	0.3	22.8	13.3	75.3	26.0	886
Nsanje	1.0	0.0	37.4	13.1	68.0	37.7	404
Balaka	1.1	0.2	39.3	16.1	71.0	41.9	393
Neno	0.7	0.0	32.4	17.0	69.7	35.4	165
Zomba city	8.2	2.2	47.0	52.8	64.2	55.9	92
Blantyre city	5.4	1.2	59.3	65.1	70.5	70.1	851

[1] MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books

[2] MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

Table CD.4: Inadequate care: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children under age 5:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week[1]	Number of children under age 5
Total	**16.4**	**31.3**	**37.1**	**18,981**
Northern	**14.7**	**43.3**	**46.9**	**2,163**
Chitipa	20.5	51.1	52.8	218
Karonga	18.3	51.8	55.6	304
Nkhatabay	25.0	35.8	45.0	241
Rumphi	25.9	49.4	54.8	190
Mzimba	8.5	41.5	43.0	1,103
Mzuzu city	14.1	28.5	41.5	107
Central	**13.5**	**28.4**	**33.4**	**7,452**
Kasungu	9.0	20.6	24.1	929
Nkhotakota	18.8	34.7	43.8	427
Ntchisi	10.9	33.5	37.5	342
Dowa	16.0	41.1	46.2	751
Salima	18.8	43.0	47.9	566
Lilongwe	13.7	22.3	26.7	1,775
Mchinji	14.8	32.0	38.8	737
Dedza	11.1	31.5	35.1	688
Ntcheu	11.1	30.7	36.8	594
Lilongwe city	12.8	12.6	17.2	642
Southern	**19.1**	**30.9**	**37.8**	**9,366**
Mangochi	28.7	33.8	47.0	1,198
Machinga	16.8	27.4	34.2	1,070
Zomba	20.0	24.6	32.7	1,012
Chiradzulu	25.9	28.5	38.4	443
Blantyre	15.0	32.1	37.4	550
Mwanza	11.1	30.9	34.1	140
Thyolo	15.2	30.5	33.9	860
Mulanje	17.7	43.8	48.4	786
Phalombe	25.2	29.9	37.4	516
Chikwawa	13.6	40.6	44.7	886
Nsanje	20.6	34.9	41.6	404
Balaka	26.5	42.2	48.2	393
Neno	6.6	21.7	24.3	165
Zomba city	20.8	12.3	25.8	92
Blantyre city	12.9	14.7	20.0	851

[1] **MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care**

Table CD.5: Early child development index: Districts

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	**17.2**	**89.1**	**71.4**	**79.9**	**59.8**	**7,764**
Northern	**20.3**	**94.5**	**78.2**	**76.4**	**66.4**	**956**
Chitipa	15.2	84.6	79.7	63.6	53.7	97
Karonga	18.2	97.9	83.6	74.1	65.1	128
Nkhatabay	24.9	83.5	70.1	76.2	56.3	102
Rumphi	19.2	95.0	79.4	80.9	70.5	84
Mzimba	21.0	97.2	78.3	77.1	69.4	502
Mzuzu city	(21.7)	(100)	(75.4)	(94.2)	(80.4)	44
Central	**14.4**	**91.4**	**71.1**	**82.5**	**61.7**	**2,991**
Kasungu	10.3	94.1	73.0	83.9	62.4	414
Nkhotakota	12.2	94.4	82.9	84.0	73.8	187
Ntchisi	8.5	89.4	81.7	74.7	64.4	134
Dowa	11.6	97.2	71.9	92.0	67.3	294
Salima	19.8	96.3	78.1	76.7	63.2	253
Lilongwe	11.7	88.3	68.4	79.1	55.0	660
Mchinji	7.5	89.7	66.1	83.5	55.2	292
Dedza	14.6	85.1	72.0	81.5	62.6	290
Ntcheu	14.1	90.1	56.0	80.3	50.5	230
Lilongwe city	39.7	92.2	70.9	89.0	77.2	239
Southern	**18.7**	**85.9**	**69.9**	**78.7**	**56.7**	**3,816**
Mangochi	9.0	90.2	72.8	80.6	56.0	487
Machinga	10.7	83.2	67.5	78.4	53.5	433
Zomba	25.6	83.7	81.2	77.0	62.6	407
Chiradzulu	27.3	81.9	62.2	82.7	58.2	179
Blantyre	21.0	84.2	63.6	77.2	51.9	226
Mwanza	16.8	90.1	82.4	85.5	69.9	55
Thyolo	18.5	76.8	71.2	80.5	52.3	376
Mulanje	23.9	90.9	60.3	89.3	60.9	319
Phalombe	18.7	81.6	73.3	77.1	58.7	217
Chikwawa	9.6	91.5	73.4	62.7	53.2	350
Nsanje	9.2	88.0	74.1	72.4	52.2	167
Balaka	17.9	84.4	62.6	69.8	44.7	167
Neno	14.3	92.8	77.2	80.3	62.0	64
Zomba city	50.0	86.0	70.8	80.8	66.6	43
Blantyre city	35.7	89.2	62.7	88.9	64.4	326

[1] MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Literacy and Education

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	**72.4**	**0.5**	**9,733**
Northern	**85.6**	**0.9**	**1,095**
Chitipa	82.0	2.1	104
Karonga	80.6	0.7	164
Nkhatabay	75.5	0.2	139
Rumphi	88.9	0.3	104
Mzimba	88.3	1.2	503
Mzuzu city	96.7	0.0	80
Central	**69.8**	**0.4**	**3,947**
Kasungu	75.4	0.7	461
Nkhotakota	73.2	0.6	204
Ntchisi	77.0	0.0	161
Dowa	69.8	0.0	389
Salima	70.4	0.0	242
Lilongwe	57.9	0.5	937
Mchinji	68.2	0.2	377
Dedza	62.2	0.3	361
Ntcheu	68.1	0.0	313
Lilongwe city	90.3	0.8	503
Southern	**71.5**	**0.5**	**4,691**
Mangochi	51.9	0.2	562
Machinga	61.1	0.1	423
Zomba	67.9	0.2	545
Chiradzulu	82.0	0.3	256
Blantyre	77.6	0.0	270
Mwanza	74.6	0.4	82
Thyolo	76.0	0.1	447
Mulanje	76.7	0.6	466
Phalombe	63.6	0.4	223
Chikwawa	65.2	0.8	291
Nsanje	54.9	0.0	179
Balaka	85.8	0.3	180
Neno	67.9	0.3	88
Zomba city	96.6	0.0	69
Blantyre city	89.3	2.0	610

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	**77.8**	**0.6**	**2,831**
Northern	**78.5**	**0.9**	**365**
Chitipa	85.4	4.3	31
Karonga	85.0	0.0	47
Nkhatabay	76.1	0.0	36
Rumphi	85.7	0.0	31
Mzimba	76.1	1.0	186
Mzuzu city	(72.0)	(0.0)	33
Central	**75.8**	**0.7**	**1,104**
Kasungu	84.1	0.9	146
Nkhotakota	78.6	0.0	72
Ntchisi	76.8	0.0	48
Dowa	75.3	1.8	106
Salima	69.2	2.2	74
Lilongwe	62.9	0.0	216
Mchinji	76.3	0.0	102
Dedza	69.4	0.4	97
Ntcheu	61.6	0.0	85
Lilongwe city	98.6	1.4	158
Southern	**79.2**	**0.4**	**1,362**
Mangochi	71.8	0.0	155
Machinga	72.4	0.0	125
Zomba	81.5	0.0	109
Chiradzulu	74.4	0.0	81
Blantyre	(93.1)	(0.0)	63
Mwanza	71.1	1.3	22
Thyolo	85.6	0.0	153
Mulanje	85.3	0.0	132
Phalombe	72.7	0.0	68
Chikwawa	70.4	0.0	102
Nsanje	70.1	0.0	47
Balaka	74.5	0.0	56
Neno	85.8	1.2	25
Zomba city	(81.9)	(0.0)	31
Blantyre city	86.5	2.5	193

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young men[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table ED.2: School readiness: Districts

Percentage of children attending first class of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children attending first class who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**17.7**	**8,623**
Northern	**19.6**	**944**
Chitipa	28.6	82
Karonga	26.5	118
Nkhatabay	47.7	99
Rumphi	17.8	66
Mzimba	10.9	546
Mzuzu city	(*)	33
Central	**12.6**	**3,473**
Kasungu	12.7	482
Nkhotakota	13.5	190
Ntchisi	6.4	178
Dowa	12.4	369
Salima	22.8	233
Lilongwe	9.2	853
Mchinji	5.3	376
Dedza	6.4	359
Ntcheu	15.3	239
Lilongwe city	41.9	195
Southern	**21.6**	**4,205**
Mangochi	9.0	620
Machinga	18.8	526
Zomba	36.0	399
Chiradzulu	35.4	213
Blantyre	29.3	233
Mwanza	12.1	70
Thyolo	30.9	408
Mulanje	23.5	331
Phalombe	23.3	248
Chikwawa	4.5	445
Nsanje	13.9	182
Balaka	16.9	203
Neno	7.7	81
Zomba city	(54.8)	27
Blantyre city	43.4	219

[1] **MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.3: Primary school entry: Districts

Percentage of children of primary school entry-age entering class 1 (net intake rate) by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering class 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**79.5**	**4,148**
Northern	**84.4**	**497**
Chitipa	86.0	45
Karonga	71.4	68
Nkhatabay	79.5	60
Rumphi	82.5	41
Mzimba	87.8	255
Mzuzu city	(*)	28
Central	**78.1**	**1,606**
Kasungu	86.8	183
Nkhotakota	74.8	107
Ntchisi	72.0	67
Dowa	81.0	160
Salima	65.8	104
Lilongwe	79.0	385
Mchinji	79.9	175
Dedza	77.2	171
Ntcheu	79.1	114
Lilongwe city	73.9	141
Southern	**79.5**	**2,045**
Mangochi	70.4	248
Machinga	76.8	216
Zomba	76.7	232
Chiradzulu	81.6	135
Blantyre	88.6	123
Mwanza	74.9	34
Thyolo	86.3	229
Mulanje	79.9	183
Phalombe	85.6	108
Chikwawa	70.6	172
Nsanje	68.9	81
Balaka	81.1	88
Neno	77.8	40
Zomba city	(*)	18
Blantyre city	92.7	139

[1] MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

(*) Omitted: Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children: Districts

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	**93.0**	**6.1**	**0.7**	**6.8**	**15,301**	**94.1**	**4.9**	**0.8**	**5.7**	**15,883**	**93.6**	**5.5**	**0.7**	**6.2**	**31,184**
Northern	**96.3**	**3.1**	**0.5**	**3.6**	**1,979**	**97.3**	**2.3**	**0.4**	**2.6**	**1,925**	**96.8**	**2.7**	**0.5**	**3.1**	**3,904**
Chitipa	98.2	0.7	0.7	1.5	195	97.3	1.8	0.4	2.2	175	97.8	1.2	0.6	1.8	370
Karonga	92.0	6.1	1.7	7.8	284	97.0	2.4	0.6	3.0	297	94.5	4.2	1.1	5.4	582
Nkhatabay	93.2	4.6	2.0	6.7	217	95.0	3.2	1.8	5.0	211	94.1	3.9	1.9	5.9	428
Rumphi	97.2	2.8	0.0	2.8	180	96.9	2.8	0.0	2.8	167	97.1	2.8	0.0	2.8	347
Mzimba	97.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	1,011	97.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	982	97.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	1,993
Mzuzu city	95.6	4.4	0.0	4.4	92	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	93	97.5	2.2	0.4	2.5	184
Central	**92.0**	**7.2**	**0.6**	**7.8**	**5,761**	**94.0**	**4.9**	**0.8**	**5.7**	**6,146**	**93.0**	**6.0**	**0.7**	**6.7**	**11,906**
Kasungu	96.7	3.2	0.0	3.2	696	97.5	2.3	0.2	2.5	748	97.1	2.7	0.1	2.8	1,445
Nkhotakota	91.6	7.9	0.5	8.4	364	92.6	5.5	1.9	7.4	354	92.1	6.7	1.2	7.9	718
Ntchisi	92.6	6.2	0.6	6.8	271	93.8	6.0	0.1	6.1	262	93.2	6.1	0.4	6.5	533
Dowa	92.0	6.2	1.1	7.3	596	93.3	3.7	1.7	5.3	585	92.7	5.0	1.4	6.3	1,181
Salima	88.2	9.5	2.1	11.6	451	88.0	9.0	2.6	11.6	473	88.1	9.3	2.3	11.6	924
Lilongwe	89.6	9.8	0.7	10.4	1,288	93.6	5.3	0.7	6.0	1,450	91.7	7.4	0.7	8.1	2,738
Mchinji	93.3	6.3	0.4	6.7	636	94.6	5.0	0.2	5.2	647	94.0	5.6	0.3	5.9	1,283
Dedza	88.3	11.7	0.0	11.7	572	93.4	6.3	0.3	6.6	630	91.0	8.9	0.1	9.0	1,202
Ntcheu	92.3	5.9	0.9	6.8	412	92.6	6.3	1.0	7.3	433	92.5	6.1	0.9	7.1	846
Lilongwe city	97.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	474	98.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	563	97.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	1,036

[1] MES indicator 7.S1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children: Districts – Continued

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	**93.0**	**6.1**	**0.7**	**6.8**	**15,301**	**94.1**	**4.9**	**0.8**	**5.7**	**15,883**	**93.6**	**5.5**	**0.7**	**6.2**	**31,184**
Southern	**92.9**	**6.0**	**0.8**	**6.8**	**7,561**	**93.3**	**5.5**	**0.9**	**6.4**	**7,813**	**93.1**	**5.8**	**0.9**	**6.6**	**15,374**
Mangochi	83.6	15.5	0.5	16.0	984	85.5	13.6	0.9	14.4	981	84.5	14.5	0.7	15.2	1,965
Machinga	91.5	7.0	1.5	8.5	770	92.5	5.3	1.8	7.1	854	92.0	6.1	1.7	7.8	1,624
Zomba	94.0	3.1	2.2	5.3	793	93.7	3.3	2.2	5.5	767	93.9	3.2	2.2	5.4	1,560
Chiradzulu	95.9	2.9	0.9	3.8	412	95.5	3.1	1.0	4.0	409	95.7	3.0	0.9	3.9	821
Blantyre	96.2	3.4	0.5	3.8	461	96.2	3.0	0.4	3.4	576	96.2	3.2	0.4	3.6	1,038
Mwanza	92.5	6.6	0.7	7.4	128	94.1	5.3	0.2	5.5	120	93.2	6.0	0.5	6.4	248
Thyolo	93.6	4.9	0.9	5.9	820	96.2	3.2	0.6	3.8	880	94.9	4.0	0.8	4.8	1,700
Mulanje	94.4	4.2	0.9	5.2	686	94.0	4.3	0.9	5.2	635	94.2	4.3	0.9	5.2	1,321
Phalombe	96.2	3.1	0.6	3.8	417	96.9	2.8	0.2	3.0	401	96.5	3.0	0.4	3.4	819
Chikwawa	93.3	6.7	0.0	6.7	719	91.2	8.7	0.1	8.8	680	92.2	7.7	0.0	7.7	1,399
Nsanje	91.5	8.0	0.5	8.5	294	88.4	9.5	1.6	11.1	330	89.9	8.8	1.1	9.9	624
Balaka	93.6	6.2	0.2	6.4	298	96.2	3.4	0.3	3.8	319	95.0	4.8	0.3	5.0	617
Neno	93.0	6.4	0.6	7.0	140	94.1	5.3	0.6	5.9	128	93.5	5.9	0.6	6.5	267
Zomba city	95.8	4.2	0.0	4.2	68	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86	98.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	154
Blantyre city	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	571	97.0	2.7	0.3	3.0	646	98.1	1.6	0.3	1.9	1,217

[1] MES indicator 7.S1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children: Districts

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	**14.4**	**68.9**	**16.3**	**5,297**	**17.6**	**58.8**	**23.1**	**4,606**	**15.9**	**64.2**	**19.5**	**9,903**
Northern	**18.9**	**69.4**	**11.6**	**675**	**26.8**	**57.3**	**15.3**	**522**	**22.3**	**64.1**	**13.2**	**1,197**
Chitipa	22.2	71.9	6.0	61	27.4	65.0	7.1	57	24.7	68.6	6.5	118
Karonga	18.3	70.8	10.9	92	24.8	59.6	14.8	80	21.3	65.6	12.7	172
Nkhatabay	17.2	75.4	7.3	78	18.9	61.7	18.6	65	18.0	69.2	12.5	143
Rumphi	17.2	72.4	9.7	60	35.0	46.1	(18.3)	48	25.1	60.7	13.6	108
Mzimba	17.9	68.7	13.4	354	24.1	59.0	16.3	254	20.5	64.7	14.6	607
Mzuzu city	(34.7)	(47.0)	(18.3)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(49.9)	(34.9)	(15.2)	50
Central	**12.5**	**67.6**	**19.2**	**2,093**	**15.0**	**59.0**	**25.2**	**1,869**	**13.7**	**63.5**	**22.0**	**3,962**
Kasungu	10.7	77.0	11.0	283	11.3	76.9	10.1	235	11.0	77.0	10.6	518
Nkhotakota	12.6	67.0	19.5	130	20.2	57.7	22.1	106	16.0	62.9	20.7	235
Ntchisi	9.2	73.2	17.1	100	14.3	66.0	19.7	84	11.5	69.9	18.3	184
Dowa	9.2	69.5	20.8	218	6.7	63.7	29.7	216	7.9	66.6	25.2	434
Salima	15.8	66.0	18.2	148	8.7	64.9	26.4	128	12.5	65.5	22.0	276
Lilongwe	9.7	66.6	22.7	438	10.0	53.1	34.1	365	9.8	60.5	27.9	803
Mchinji	7.9	72.1	19.5	184	8.1	69.1	22.8	193	8.0	70.6	21.2	377
Dedza	5.3	63.8	30.9	235	7.9	62.2	29.9	186	6.5	63.1	30.5	421
Ntcheu	12.4	69.8	17.8	156	11.5	58.7	29.4	143	12.0	64.5	23.4	298
Lilongwe city	36.4	51.5	10.0	203	52.9	27.2	19.9	213	44.9	39.1	15.1	415

[1] MES indicator 7.S2 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children: Districts – Continued

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Malawi by district of residence, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	**14.4**	**68.9**	**16.3**	**5,297**	**17.6**	**58.8**	**23.1**	**4,606**	**15.9**	**64.2**	**19.5**	**9,903**
Southern	**14.7**	**69.8**	**15.2**	**2,528**	**17.5**	**58.9**	**23.3**	**2,215**	**16.0**	**64.7**	**19.0**	**4,743**
Mangochi	4.8	65.7	28.6	287	6.5	57.8	35.6	253	5.6	62.0	31.9	540
Machinga	9.5	68.4	22.1	232	6.9	65.4	26.7	222	8.3	66.9	24.3	454
Zomba	11.4	68.5	17.6	216	9.6	67.4	22.2	256	10.4	67.9	20.1	472
Chiradzulu	13.0	75.8	11.0	144	22.2	61.3	16.5	125	17.3	69.1	13.5	269
Blantyre	11.4	78.7	9.9	226	21.4	63.4	15.2	121	14.9	73.4	11.7	347
Mwanza	9.5	64.2	25.9	43	11.8	70.0	17.5	39	10.6	66.9	21.9	83
Thyolo	12.0	71.2	16.8	267	16.1	60.4	23.4	256	14.0	65.9	20.0	523
Mulanje	15.3	72.1	12.6	235	18.9	62.0	18.9	228	17.1	67.1	15.7	463
Phalombe	9.4	75.9	14.6	133	13.0	61.9	25.1	107	11.0	69.7	19.3	241
Chikwawa	6.7	82.7	10.6	197	12.9	64.1	22.1	139	9.3	75.0	15.4	336
Nsanje	12.7	77.1	10.2	111	11.4	54.2	34.4	88	12.1	67.0	20.9	199
Balaka	13.7	71.8	14.6	100	18.5	66.2	15.3	84	15.9	69.2	14.9	184
Neno	9.9	78.9	11.1	46	9.0	69.1	21.3	43	9.5	74.2	16.1	90
Zomba city	(56.4)	(41.5)	(2.2)	29	(48.9)	(45.2)	(6.0)	23	53.1	43.1	3.8	51
Blantyre city	45.9	47.7	6.4	260	50.4	28.2	21.4	231	48.0	38.5	13.5	492

[1] MES indicator 7.S2 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school: Districts

Percentage of children entering first class of primary school who eventually reach the last class of primary school (Survival rate to last class of primary school) by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percent attending class 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending class 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending class 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending class 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent attending class 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	Percent attending class 6 last school year who are attending grade 7 this school year	Percent attending class 7 last school year who are attending class 8 this school year	Percent who reach class 8 of those who enter claa 1[1]
Total	**97.9**	**98.6**	**97.9**	**97.0**	**95.8**	**94.1**	**91.7**	**75.8**
Northern	**99.0**	**99.9**	**99.6**	**99.5**	**98.0**	**98.1**	**95.0**	**89.5**
Chitipa	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.4	99.4	97.0	96.0	91.6
Karonga	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.1	96.9	97.8	93.5
Nkhatabay	97.5	100.0	98.8	99.5	99.3	98.2	94.9	88.7
Rumphi	99.5	99.4	100.0	98.5	97.0	96.6	94.6	86.4
Mzimba	98.8	100.0	99.6	99.5	98.1	98.6	93.1	88.2
Mzuzu city	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.7	100.0	100.0	88.7
Central	**97.6**	**98.6**	**98.0**	**95.5**	**95.6**	**92.6**	**92.7**	**73.9**
Kasungu	100.0	99.4	99.0	99.0	97.4	96.7	97.1	89.1
Nkhotakota	96.9	99.5	97.9	98.5	98.7	100.0	95.8	88.0
Ntchisi	99.2	100.0	95.7	98.5	97.4	94.5	93.6	80.6
Dowa	98.7	99.0	99.3	96.4	95.1	96.4	91.9	78.8
Salima	97.9	99.1	98.8	98.5	94.7	94.4	98.8	83.3
Lilongwe	96.3	97.2	96.3	88.8	94.4	84.1	82.2	52.3
Mchinji	98.2	98.9	98.3	93.8	94.0	93.6	92.5	72.9
Dedza	98.6	96.8	97.4	98.4	96.9	86.4	94.3	72.2
Ntcheu	92.8	99.3	98.3	95.5	90.8	92.9	90.2	65.8
Lilongwe city	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	94.5	93.5	85.5

[1] MES indicator 7.S3- Children reaching last class of primary

Table ED.6: Children reaching last class of primary school: Districts – Continued

Percentage of children entering first class of primary school who eventually reach the last class of primary school (Survival rate to last class of primary school) by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percent attending class 1 last school year who are in class 2 this school year	Percent attending class 2 last school year who are attending class 3 this school year	Percent attending class 3 last school year who are attending class 4 this school year	Percent attending class 4 last school year who are attending class 5 this school year	Percent attending class 5 last school year who are attending class 6 this school year	Percent attending class 6 last school year who are attending class 7 this school year	Percent attending class 7 last school year who are attending class 8 this school year	Percent who reach class 8 of those who enter class 1[1]
Total	**97.9**	**98.6**	**97.9**	**97.0**	**95.8**	**94.1**	**91.7**	**75.8**
Southern	**97.9**	**98.2**	**97.4**	**97.5**	**95.3**	**93.9**	**89.7**	**73.3**
Mangochi	95.1	98.1	94.0	98.8	95.3	93.8	86.7	67.1
Machinga	95.6	97.3	97.0	94.8	95.7	94.9	85.3	66.2
Zomba	98.6	97.0	95.8	94.4	93.2	93.8	88.4	66.8
Chiradzulu	98.5	100.0	97.5	98.7	92.0	90.8	90.5	71.7
Blantyre	99.8	98.5	96.8	100.0	100.0	93.7	92.1	82.2
Mwanza	100.0	99.5	98.7	96.0	97.7	98.2	90.3	81.6
Thyolo	99.5	99.0	97.4	97.3	94.4	97.6	95.2	81.9
Mulanje	99.4	96.8	99.7	97.8	94.0	90.0	90.5	71.8
Phalombe	98.6	98.0	96.7	97.8	94.6	92.2	88.8	70.9
Chikwawa	99.3	99.5	98.7	97.9	98.8	88.1	91.1	75.7
Nsanje	98.4	96.5	97.4	95.1	92.6	94.9	88.2	68.1
Balaka	98.9	98.8	99.4	99.4	89.2	95.9	87.5	72.2
Neno	97.6	97.7	99.0	98.2	99.5	93.6	90.0	77.6
Zomba city	96.4	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.9	100.0	81.1
Blantyre city	97.3	100.0	100.0	99.4	96.4	100.0	88.3	82.3

[1] MES indicator 7.S3 - Children reaching last class of primary

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school: Districts

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last class of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last class of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that class in the current school year
Total	**45.7**	**3,980**	**57.8**	**1,553**	**79.6**	**1,126**
Northern	**69.4**	**503**	**53.4**	**289**	**80.1**	**193**
Chitipa	99.2	45	50.8	23	77.8	15
Karonga	77.4	79	57.6	34	79.2	24
Nkhatabay	56.9	63	69.5	31	88.9	24
Rumphi	83.7	47	38.3	33	69.0	18
Mzimba	61.4	243	50.4	149	78.3	96
Mzuzu city	(*)	26	(*)	19	(*)	15
Central	**41.4**	**1,466**	**57.3**	**587**	**80.6**	**417**
Kasungu	60.5	162	39.2	103	(75.0)	54
Nkhotakota	46.0	89	53.5	34	(86.6)	21
Ntchisi	52.8	64	46.7	25	(81.8)	14
Dowa	42.3	162	33.7	49	(58.8)	28
Salima	43.0	111	(65.2)	36	(84.0)	28
Lilongwe	23.6	315	(60.6)	116	(*)	88
Mchinji	35.8	160	(64.6)	38	(78.9)	31
Dedza	37.2	159	(65.4)	37	(92.0)	27
Ntcheu	31.5	123	57.9	43	(82.3)	30
Lilongwe city	(73.3)	122	(77.2)	107	(85.5)	97

[1] MES indicator 7.S4 - Primary completion rate

[2] MES indicator 7.S5 - Transition rate to secondary school

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school: Districts - Continued

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last class of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last class of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that class in the current school year
Total	**45.7**	**3,980**	**57.8**	**1,553**	**79.6**	**1,126**
Southern	**42.9**	**2,011**	**60.0**	**676**	**78.7**	**516**
Mangochi	26.3	250	(69.6)	33	(*)	27
Machinga	34.3	186	(56.0)	51	(70.8)	40
Zomba	41.9	184	(39.0)	74	(57.1)	50
Chiradzulu	48.2	98	62.9	56	88.7	40
Blantyre	32.7	184	(*)	55	(*)	32
Mwanza	55.6	29	(33.0)	10	(54.4)	6
Thyolo	38.1	237	54.6	84	(77.2)	59
Mulanje	50.1	156	82.7	70	95.3	60
Phalombe	53.5	104	55.7	37	(78.4)	26
Chikwawa	48.2	181	(34.7)	34	(*)	20
Nsanje	36.2	93	(63.8)	36	81.3	28
Balaka	37.5	72	(60.5)	27	(73.4)	22
Neno	39.5	34	(48.6)	7	(67.6)	5
Zomba city	(38.1)	29	(*)	14	(*)	14
Blantyre city	78.1	173	(76.5)	90	(81.8)	84

[1] MES indicator 7.S4 - Primary completion rate

[2] MES indicator 7.S5 - Transition rate to secondary school

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.8: Education gender parity: Districts

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school by district, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
Total	**94.1**	**93.0**	**1.0**	**17.6**	**14.4**	**1.2**
Northern	**97.3**	**96.3**	**1.0**	**26.8**	**18.9**	**1.4**
Chitipa	97.3	98.2	1.0	27.4	22.2	1.2
Karonga	97.0	92.0	1.1	24.8	18.3	1.4
Nkhatabay	95.0	93.2	1.0	18.9	17.2	1.1
Rumphi	96.9	97.2	1.0	35.0	17.2	2.0
Mzimba	97.8	97.8	1.0	24.1	17.9	1.4
Mzuzu city	99.3	95.6	1.0	73.9	34.7	2.1
Central	**94.0**	**92.0**	**1.0**	**15.0**	**12.5**	**1.2**
Kasungu	97.5	96.7	1.0	11.3	10.7	1.0
Nkhotakota	92.6	91.6	1.0	20.2	12.6	1.6
Ntchisi	93.8	92.6	1.0	14.3	9.2	1.6
Dowa	93.3	92.0	1.0	6.7	9.2	0.7
Salima	88.0	88.2	1.0	8.7	15.8	0.5
Lilongwe	93.6	89.6	1.0	10.0	9.7	1.0
Mchinji	94.6	93.3	1.0	8.1	7.9	1.0
Dedza	93.4	88.3	1.1	7.9	5.3	1.5
Ntcheu	92.6	92.3	1.0	11.5	12.4	0.9
Lilongwe city	98.1	97.8	1.0	52.9	36.4	1.5
Southern	**93.3**	**92.9**	**1.0**	**17.5**	**14.7**	**1.2**
Mangochi	85.5	83.6	1.0	6.5	4.8	1.4
Machinga	92.5	91.5	1.0	6.9	9.5	0.7
Zomba	93.7	94.0	1.0	9.6	11.4	0.8
Chiradzulu	95.5	95.9	1.0	22.2	13.0	1.7
Blantyre	96.2	96.2	1.0	21.4	11.4	1.9
Mwanza	94.1	92.5	1.0	11.8	9.5	1.2
Thyolo	96.2	93.6	1.0	16.1	12.0	1.3
Mulanje	94.0	94.4	1.0	18.9	15.3	1.2
Phalombe	96.9	96.2	1.0	13.0	9.4	1.4
Chikwawa	91.2	93.3	1.0	12.9	6.7	1.9
Nsanje	88.4	91.5	1.0	11.4	12.7	0.9
Balaka	96.2	93.6	1.0	18.5	13.7	1.4
Neno	94.1	93.0	1.0	9.0	9.9	0.9
Zomba city	100.0	95.8	1.0	48.9	56.4	0.9
Blantyre city	97.0	99.4	1.0	50.4	45.9	1.1

[1] MICS indicator 7.S6 - Gender parity index (primary school)

[2] MICS indicator 7.S7 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity: Districts

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	**6.2**	**31,184**	**46.6**	**1,940**	**19.5**	**9,903**	**55.2**	**1,930**
Northern	**6.2**	**31,184**	**46.6**	**1,940**	**19.5**	**9,903**	**55.2**	**1,930**
Chitipa	1.8	370	(*)	7	6.5	118	(52.6)	8
Karonga	5.4	582	28.9	31	12.7	172	(54.0)	22
Nkhatabay	5.9	428	42.3	25	12.5	143	(67.9)	18
Rumphi	2.8	347	(48.8)	10	13.6	108	60.0	15
Mzimba	2.2	1,993	(48.9)	44	14.6	607	46.5	89
Mzuzu city	2.5	184	(*)	5	(15.2)	50	(*)	8
Central	**6.7**	**11,906**	**43.9**	**801**	**22.0**	**3,962**	**53.9**	**872**
Kasungu	2.8	1,445	(45.7)	41	10.6	518	(43.4)	55
Nkhotakota	7.9	718	46.0	57	20.7	235	48.0	49
Ntchisi	6.5	533	46.5	35	18.3	184	49.3	34
Dowa	6.3	1,181	41.7	75	25.2	434	58.6	109
Salima	11.6	924	51.3	107	22.0	276	55.6	61
Lilongwe	8.1	2,738	39.5	222	27.9	803	55.6	224
Mchinji	5.9	1,283	44.4	76	21.2	377	55.3	80
Dedza	9.0	1,202	38.2	108	30.5	421	43.4	128
Ntcheu	7.1	846	52.7	60	23.4	298	60.2	70
Lilongwe city	2.1	1,036	(*)	21	15.1	415	(67.5)	63

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity: Districts – continued

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	**6.2**	**31,184**	**46.6**	**1,940**	**19.5**	**9,903**	**55.2**	**1,930**
Southern	**6.6**	**15,374**	**49.3**	**1,018**	**19.0**	**4,743**	**57.3**	**900**
Mangochi	15.2	1,965	47.3	299	31.9	540	52.4	172
Machinga	7.8	1,624	48.3	126	24.3	454	53.6	110
Zomba	5.4	1,560	50.0	85	20.1	472	59.9	95
Chiradzulu	3.9	821	(50.9)	32	13.5	269	(56.6)	36
Blantyre	3.6	1,038	(*)	37	11.7	347	(*)	41
Mwanza	6.4	248	41.0	16	21.9	83	37.8	18
Thyolo	4.8	1,700	41.0	82	20.0	523	57.2	105
Mulanje	5.2	1,321	48.3	68	15.7	463	59.1	73
Phalombe	3.4	819	(43.4)	28	19.3	241	58.0	47
Chikwawa	7.7	1,399	55.1	108	15.4	336	59.5	52
Nsanje	9.9	624	59.4	62	20.9	199	72.6	41
Balaka	5.0	617	38.6	31	14.9	184	(46.8)	27
Neno	6.5	267	43.4	17	16.1	90	64.2	14
Zomba city	1.9	154	(*)	3	3.8	51	(*)	2
Blantyre city	1.9	1,217	(*)	23	13.5	492	(74.8)	66

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Child Protection

Table CP.1: Birth certificates: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 who have birth certificates by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Children under age 5 by registration with civil authorities			
	Has birth certificate			
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate, but have birth notification	Number of children under age 5
Total	**1.9**	**3.7**	**58.3**	**18,981**
Northern	**0.2**	**4.3**	**74.4**	**2,163**
Chitipa	0.5	1.6	76.9	218
Karonga	0.0	1.3	69.1	304
Nkhatabay	0.3	1.9	77.0	241
Rumphi	0.0	1.1	76.0	190
Mzimba	0.1	4.8	79.0	1,103
Mzuzu city	(1.2)	(24.0)	(29.8)	107
Central	**1.4**	**3.8**	**60.4**	**7,452**
Kasungu	0.0	1.2	76.8	929
Nkhotakota	0.1	1.7	64.6	427
Ntchisi	8.6	2.9	64.3	342
Dowa	0.9	3.3	63.4	751
Salima	0.0	0.9	58.5	566
Lilongwe	1.4	8.4	53.6	1,775
Mchinji	0.0	0.8	64.4	737
Dedza	2.2	2.6	56.6	688
Ntcheu	0.3	1.2	69.3	594
Lilongwe city	3.5	7.5	39.8	642
Southern	**2.7**	**3.4**	**52.9**	**9,366**
Mangochi	0.1	1.8	44.3	1,198
Machinga	1.9	4.3	30.7	1,070
Zomba	5.8	4.7	59.1	1,012
Chiradzulu	7.2	3.0	72.6	443
Blantyre	2.7	5.3	57.9	550
Mwanza	1.8	2.8	62.6	140
Thyolo	0.2	1.6	69.5	860
Mulanje	0.4	1.4	62.9	786
Phalombe	4.5	3.1	61.6	516
Chikwawa	0.7	2.2	48.9	886
Nsanje	3.1	3.3	47.6	404
Balaka	1.5	0.5	58.9	393
Neno	5.3	2.3	66.9	165
Zomba city	0.0	3.6	52.6	92
Blantyre city	7.6	8.6	40.2	851

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities: Districts

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	**24.5**	**28,359**	**55.7**	**7.3**	**10,812**	**70.6**	**0.6**	**7,444**
Northern	**26.3**	**3,536**	**54.7**	**8.5**	**1,279**	**68.5**	**0.3**	**969**
Chitipa	38.1	341	82.1	7.9	143	86.9	0.4	77
Karonga	26.1	534	66.4	4.6	192	81.0	1.6	130
Nkhatabay	22.2	382	66.5	5.5	161	83.9	0.1	120
Rumphi	26.3	337	53.2	4.0	129	66.3	0.0	77
Mzimba	25.4	1,808	45.1	12.8	584	62.9	0.0	510
Mzuzu city	19.1	134	22.2	0.0	69	(35.3)	(0.0)	56
Central	**23.5**	**11,044**	**53.5**	**6.8**	**4,228**	**74.5**	**0.5**	**2,935**
Kasungu	18.1	1,402	49.2	5.7	432	75.4	1.5	402
Nkhotakota	23.4	701	58.6	5.0	260	86.6	0.0	160
Ntchisi	26.0	526	63.8	3.9	172	83.3	2.5	133
Dowa	29.3	1,056	55.1	6.7	436	78.5	0.0	321
Salima	29.6	884	61.7	11.2	309	81.2	2.7	164
Lilongwe	26.7	2,585	50.3	10.2	1,092	78.1	0.0	582
Mchinji	18.6	1,152	58.4	10.8	423	72.3	0.0	292
Dedza	22.4	1,077	64.2	0.3	415	79.9	0.0	320
Ntcheu	34.1	726	80.3	5.7	323	82.6	0.0	228
Lilongwe city	8.4	936	9.2	1.1	365	41.6	0.0	333
Southern	**24.9**	**13,779**	**57.6**	**7.3**	**5,305**	**68.0**	**0.7**	**3,540**
Mangochi	25.8	1,844	57.8	16.1	652	82.3	2.0	347
Machinga	24.4	1,546	51.0	3.7	612	76.6	0.0	332
Zomba	16.3	1,401	55.0	0.6	438	45.8	1.4	382
Chiradzulu	25.9	716	56.0	0.1	314	71.5	0.0	186
Blantyre	26.5	924	67.7	4.5	385	77.0	2.7	242
Mwanza	35.4	220	62.9	16.3	82	77.9	0.2	62
Thyolo	29.6	1,283	61.5	3.4	626	79.4	0.0	456
Mulanje	38.9	1,186	64.7	0.4	427	82.0	0.0	339
Phalombe	25.5	773	70.4	1.7	300	83.1	0.0	143
Chikwawa	20.8	1,292	54.2	22.3	565	73.6	0.0	234
Nsanje	26.0	587	70.9	4.2	231	80.4	0.0	147
Balaka	35.4	590	73.6	13.3	221	83.7	0.0	140
Neno	29.9	266	66.7	22.0	82	91.5	0.0	61
Zomba city	19.7	107	24.7	4.3	70	(19.1)	(0.0)	35
Blantyre city	7.0	1,045	20.7	4.3	299	22.5	1.6	435

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores: Districts

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Total	**84.9**	**1.6**	**28,359**	**91.6**	**4.5**	**10,812**	**93.2**	**2.6**	**7,444**
Northern	**82.9**	**1.4**	**3,536**	**90.2**	**3.8**	**1,279**	**93.6**	**1.6**	**969**
Chitipa	79.3	0.0	341	95.6	2.0	143	90.1	0.4	77
Karonga	74.7	0.1	534	92.4	0.2	192	90.6	0.0	130
Nkhatabay	78.6	0.4	382	89.4	6.2	161	93.9	0.3	120
Rumphi	88.8	0.0	337	96.8	1.6	129	93.2	2.3	77
Mzimba	85.2	2.7	1,808	86.0	5.7	584	94.1	2.6	510
Mzuzu city	91.1	0.0	134	97.5	0.8	69	(100.0)	(0.0)	56
Central	**85.8**	**2.0**	**11,044**	**92.0**	**5.4**	**4,228**	**93.0**	**3.1**	**2,935**
Kasungu	84.4	3.1	1,402	90.6	6.4	432	97.5	1.5	402
Nkhotakota	82.9	2.4	701	87.7	10.4	260	91.1	5.6	160
Ntchisi	85.9	0.3	526	94.8	3.3	172	99.7	0.0	133
Dowa	87.3	0.5	1,056	94.2	2.4	436	97.5	0.0	321
Salima	83.4	4.5	884	87.9	10.5	309	78.1	13.7	164
Lilongwe	83.0	3.9	2,585	88.3	9.3	1,092	87.7	8.2	582
Mchinji	90.9	1.3	1,152	96.3	2.5	423	96.6	2.4	292
Dedza	87.2	0.1	1,077	94.3	1.6	415	99.3	0.0	320
Ntcheu	89.0	0.0	726	94.6	2.2	323	90.1	0.0	228
Lilongwe city	87.9	0.0	936	97.8	0.0	365	90.7	0.0	333
Southern	**84.7**	**1.4**	**13,779**	**91.6**	**3.9**	**5,305**	**93.3**	**2.4**	**3,540**
Mangochi	84.9	2.5	1,844	94.4	4.3	652	95.0	0.0	347
Machinga	84.1	0.7	1,546	89.6	7.8	612	94.4	2.4	332
Zomba	80.4	0.8	1,401	82.2	3.2	438	86.8	7.0	382
Chiradzulu	88.3	1.6	716	96.7	2.5	314	92.2	0.0	186
Blantyre	78.4	0.0	924	95.8	0.8	385	91.2	0.0	242
Mwanza	80.4	7.8	220	74.4	21.3	82	78.7	18.0	62
Thyolo	90.7	2.4	1,283	90.0	5.8	626	97.6	1.9	456
Mulanje	93.0	0.9	1,186	96.3	0.0	427	98.0	0.0	339
Phalombe	86.3	0.7	773	91.6	4.8	300	94.5	0.5	143
Chikwawa	84.8	0.2	1,292	91.9	0.0	565	96.3	3.6	234
Nsanje	83.8	1.9	587	92.6	5.0	231	95.2	0.5	147
Balaka	84.8	3.7	590	90.9	9.1	221	89.2	6.6	140
Neno	85.0	1.4	266	94.7	4.9	82	99.9	0.0	61
Zomba city	90.4	0.0	107	98.7	1.3	70	(91.8)	(2.1)	35
Blantyre city	76.7	0.9	1,045	91.3	0.0	299	89.8	2.6	435

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.4: Child labour: Districts

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:				
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	**27.9**	**16.7**	**87.8**	**2.5**	**34.7**	**39.3**	**46,615**
Northern	**26.4**	**18.0**	**86.3**	**2.0**	**25.1**	**32.5**	**5,784**
Chitipa	36.4	25.3	84.9	0.6	31.7	43.6	562
Karonga	30.3	17.6	81.1	0.1	26.0	31.2	856
Nkhatabay	34.0	14.2	84.0	1.8	37.3	40.5	663
Rumphi	25.9	17.3	91.3	0.7	22.2	30.9	544
Mzimba	22.9	18.4	86.9	3.3	22.4	30.3	2,902
Mzuzu city	13.5	9.9	94.7	0.2	14.0	19.6	258
Central	**27.6**	**15.9**	**88.4**	**3.0**	**34.9**	**38.9**	**18,207**
Kasungu	24.3	12.7	87.9	3.5	29.4	32.8	2,236
Nkhotakota	27.9	15.8	85.2	4.7	37.0	40.1	1,120
Ntchisi	30.9	17.6	89.9	0.9	30.9	37.5	831
Dowa	30.4	18.7	90.8	0.9	43.5	45.5	1,813
Salima	26.8	22.2	83.8	7.0	36.2	44.6	1,358
Lilongwe	26.5	18.8	85.0	5.9	36.3	40.9	4,259
Mchinji	29.1	13.9	93.0	1.7	35.9	39.3	1,867
Dedza	30.5	13.4	91.0	0.4	40.5	42.6	1,812
Ntcheu	43.7	20.8	90.6	0.6	52.2	56.3	1,277
Lilongwe city	13.6	5.0	90.7	0.0	7.7	12.0	1,634
Southern	**28.5**	**17.0**	**87.7**	**2.1**	**37.1**	**41.3**	**22,624**
Mangochi	28.4	20.7	88.3	2.6	43.4	48.2	2,843
Machinga	27.3	16.0	86.8	2.6	33.3	38.7	2,490
Zomba	23.9	10.6	81.9	2.3	27.1	29.8	2,220
Chiradzulu	32.1	15.3	91.1	1.6	39.1	41.9	1,216
Blantyre	31.5	17.4	84.7	0.2	42.4	46.0	1,552
Mwanza	31.2	25.1	78.8	12.6	42.3	52.9	363
Thyolo	34.3	17.0	91.9	3.2	39.9	44.3	2,365
Mulanje	32.6	23.7	94.6	0.6	43.3	52.1	1,951
Phalombe	33.8	16.7	88.6	1.7	46.1	47.7	1,216
Chikwawa	25.6	18.9	88.0	0.5	35.8	39.6	2,091
Nsanje	32.8	16.8	87.6	2.4	42.5	45.9	965
Balaka	35.2	25.0	86.9	5.4	51.4	55.2	951
Neno	30.0	23.8	89.2	1.9	45.3	49.1	409
Zomba city	12.0	11.4	93.4	0.8	14.3	16.1	212
Blantyre city	13.9	5.2	82.3	1.2	12.5	14.7	1,780

[1] MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour

Table CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:							
			Physical punishment					
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression[a]	Any	Severe	Any violent discipline method[1]	Forced to skip meal	Any violent discipline method[2]	Number of children age 1-14 years
Total	**19.4**	**67.0**	**42.9**	**6.4**	**72.4**	**5.7**	**72.9**	**54,845**
Northern	**16.6**	**70.0**	**43.3**	**4.8**	**73.8**	**5.2**	**74.3**	**6,656**
Chitipa	18.0	69.3	40.4	4.8	73.3	3.9	74.2	664
Karonga	8.8	81.2	42.0	4.7	85.0	5.5	85.7	980
Nkhatabay	16.3	72.9	41.0	3.8	76.8	3.8	76.9	741
Rumphi	6.7	88.1	56.1	6.7	90.9	3.7	91.0	601
Mzimba	20.7	62.0	41.2	4.7	66.0	6.0	66.4	3,396
Mzuzu city	12.2	82.1	59.0	6.8	87.1	4.3	87.4	274
Central	**19.2**	**69.3**	**44.8**	**6.5**	**74.1**	**5.4**	**74.4**	**21,290**
Kasungu	21.0	67.8	39.4	2.7	71.2	3.3	71.3	2,627
Nkhotakota	10.8	81.0	45.9	9.0	85.3	4.0	85.5	1,268
Ntchisi	11.5	74.8	48.8	3.2	82.1	2.8	82.1	963
Dowa	24.8	64.7	35.8	5.4	69.2	5.8	69.4	2,144
Salima	7.3	82.7	61.9	9.5	85.9	9.8	86.2	1,687
Lilongwe	27.6	61.6	38.6	8.5	66.2	5.3	66.6	4,958
Mchinji	15.6	76.3	49.2	6.1	79.1	5.2	79.4	2,197
Dedza	13.7	67.8	53.3	5.9	76.2	5.0	76.6	2,093
Ntcheu	13.5	77.2	52.2	10.2	81.1	10.0	81.2	1,536
Lilongwe city	23.8	61.4	40.3	2.6	68.2	3.2	68.8	1,818
Southern	**20.2**	**64.4**	**41.3**	**6.7**	**70.7**	**6.1**	**71.4**	**26,899**
Mangochi	18.6	67.2	42.4	7.4	72.3	7.6	73.3	3,504
Machinga	20.6	65.8	39.7	7.3	71.9	10.1	73.0	2,931
Zomba	30.1	49.9	29.6	5.6	55.8	8.8	57.1	2,743
Chiradzulu	23.1	63.5	37.6	8.9	68.9	4.0	69.0	1,383
Blantyre	22.4	63.0	41.6	8.7	70.0	2.6	70.0	1,772
Mwanza	11.0	78.0	57.2	10.1	84.4	9.5	84.4	426
Thyolo	13.8	71.7	37.3	3.6	76.2	4.7	76.2	2,727
Mulanje	17.7	70.1	44.0	7.2	76.7	5.7	76.8	2,322
Phalombe	26.9	57.5	32.5	5.5	63.0	4.7	63.6	1,475
Chikwawa	17.5	63.3	47.0	3.3	72.4	6.0	73.1	2,475
Nsanje	23.3	60.9	39.2	10.0	65.5	7.0	67.2	1,116
Balaka	7.9	80.0	64.1	13.0	87.4	5.7	87.7	1,105
Neno	22.4	65.5	38.9	5.7	71.8	3.2	72.1	481
Zomba city	32.6	50.0	30.4	2.1	58.1	1.6	58.3	270
Blantyre city	20.2	61.7	48.0	6.2	70.3	3.1	70.8	2,169

[1] MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

[2] MES indicator 8.S1 - Violent discipline

[a]Psychological aggression includes forced to skip meal which is country specific category

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment: Districts

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly by district of residence, Malawi, 2014.

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	**5.5**	**19,346**
Northern	**10.2**	**2,217**
Chitipa	11.3	228
Karonga	15.6	328
Nkhatabay	11.0	224
Rumphi	8.7	218
Mzimba	8.1	1,106
Mzuzu city	14.6	113
Central	**5.6**	**7,666**
Kasungu	7.1	828
Nkhotakota	6.6	401
Ntchisi	2.2	331
Dowa	4.0	769
Salima	4.0	601
Lilongwe	4.9	1,905
Mchinji	8.8	749
Dedza	8.1	775
Ntcheu	7.8	585
Lilongwe city	1.9	722
Southern	**4.4**	**9,463**
Mangochi	5.7	1,134
Machinga	4.8	883
Zomba	4.3	976
Chiradzulu	5.2	517
Blantyre	4.3	665
Mwanza	10.0	157
Thyolo	4.0	979
Mulanje	3.2	843
Phalombe	4.5	488
Chikwawa	2.8	882
Nsanje	6.8	370
Balaka	6.8	405
Neno	5.4	167
Zomba city	4.9	105
Blantyre city	1.4	890

Table CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union by district of residence, Malawi, 2014.

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	**10.3**	**24,230**	**12.1**	**49.9**	**19,078**	**28.4**	**5,152**	**13.8**	**16,176**
Northern	**9.2**	**2,800**	**10.8**	**51.8**	**2,214**	**27.0**	**586**	**17.8**	**1,928**
Chitipa	9.3	265	10.8	48.5	204	30.7	61	23.5	186
Karonga	11.0	416	12.6	51.3	329	29.1	87	21.6	279
Nkhatabay	10.2	316	11.9	55.6	247	29.4	70	15.4	205
Rumphi	9.3	272	10.5	47.7	217	29.3	56	21.5	180
Mzimba	8.8	1,334	10.5	54.0	1,061	26.4	273	16.6	953
Mzuzu city	6.4	197	8.0	41.9	157	(13.1)	39	9.7	126
Central	**6.2**	**9,769**	**7.3**	**43.6**	**7,651**	**23.5**	**2,118**	**14.5**	**6,588**
Kasungu	7.7	1,139	9.5	50.4	888	22.3	250	13.7	796
Nkhotakota	7.3	499	9.1	46.6	381	24.7	118	19.6	344
Ntchisi	6.0	425	6.9	40.1	338	17.8	86	17.3	300
Dowa	5.8	988	6.7	37.7	782	21.3	206	15.5	688
Salima	10.4	641	12.2	47.4	512	23.4	129	17.6	444
Lilongwe	5.1	2,261	6.2	43.7	1,758	30.4	503	18.7	1,598
Mchinji	5.1	925	6.3	49.0	707	24.5	218	15.8	605
Dedza	9.3	924	10.9	50.3	729	22.3	195	15.3	620
Ntcheu	5.9	717	7.0	53.2	564	27.5	152	7.7	480
Lilongwe city	2.9	1,251	3.2	25.6	990	11.7	261	2.0	713
Southern	**13.9**	**11,660**	**16.4**	**54.8**	**9,213**	**33.0**	**2,447**	**12.1**	**7,660**
Mangochi	15.4	1,344	18.8	57.7	1,034	36.8	310	23.6	908
Machinga	17.0	1,041	18.7	61.8	805	42.1	236	20.5	714
Zomba	14.8	1,210	18.2	56.0	915	26.8	295	10.7	754
Chiradzulu	11.3	627	13.4	51.6	493	21.5	134	5.1	359
Blantyre	12.3	711	14.1	51.1	585	18.6	125	1.5	452
Mwanza	14.5	201	17.3	57.5	158	20.6	42	9.2	128
Thyolo	17.7	1,250	21.3	57.4	1,000	27.7	250	9.8	796
Mulanje	14.2	1,102	15.8	60.0	867	37.6	235	7.5	739
Phalombe	19.2	537	22.6	67.8	423	39.2	114	10.7	362
Chikwawa	15.6	951	17.5	58.6	805	54.2	146	21.1	734
Nsanje	16.1	441	19.3	55.7	350	37.5	92	18.4	300
Balaka	10.3	457	11.8	58.6	362	27.2	95	8.3	270
Neno	12.0	208	14.1	59.8	159	26.3	49	8.1	135
Zomba city	8.4	163	10.7	38.0	129	(13.5)	34	3.2	82
Blantyre city	6.4	1,418	7.6	34.9	1,128	32.5	289	3.4	928

[1] MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15

[2] MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18

[3] MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[4] MICS indicator 8.7 – Polygyny

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.7M: Early marriage and polygyny (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union by district of residence, Malawi, 2014.

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	**1.5**	**6,842**	**1.9**	**9.1**	**5,188**	**2.6**	**1,654**	**8.3**	**3,928**
Northern	**0.5**	**840**	**0.7**	**3.9**	**617**	**1.9**	**223**	**11.9**	**457**
Chitipa	0.3	76	0.4	4.6	61	(0.0)	15	11.8	47
Karonga	0.9	122	1.1	7.1	98	(0.0)	24	17.6	72
Nkhatabay	0.7	91	0.9	6.7	67	0.0	23	5.5	51
Rumphi	0.9	86	0.6	3.6	68	0.0	18	13.8	49
Mzimba	0.5	404	0.7	2.7	280	0.0	124	12.7	213
Mzuzu city	0.0	62	(0.0)	(0.0)	43	(*)	19	(0.0)	26
Central	**0.8**	**2,770**	**1.0**	**7.8**	**2,152**	**0.7**	**618**	**8.2**	**1,624**
Kasungu	0.9	364	1.1	5.8	284	0.0	80	9.9	219
Nkhotakota	0.5	163	0.7	5.9	123	1.2	40	11.3	88
Ntchisi	0.9	128	1.2	6.9	103	1.5	25	7.5	83
Dowa	1.4	263	1.9	9.8	196	0.0	67	4.5	159
Salima	0.7	196	0.9	8.0	151	0.0	44	8.9	110
Lilongwe	1.3	589	1.6	11.4	478	(0.0)	111	9.0	375
Mchinji	0.0	265	0.0	5.5	208	3.2	57	13.8	162
Dedza	1.1	227	1.5	6.4	167	1.5	60	9.0	144
Ntcheu	1.0	190	1.4	8.3	135	1.7	55	3.1	106
Lilongwe city	0.0	384	0.0	6.2	306	0.0	79	3.7	179
Southern	**2.4**	**3,232**	**3.0**	**11.5**	**2,419**	**4.2**	**813**	**7.4**	**1,847**
Mangochi	4.1	322	6.0	13.3	220	5.0	102	14.9	174
Machinga	0.8	276	0.7	13.0	203	1.1	73	10.9	170
Zomba	5.6	287	6.9	19.1	219	(11.9)	68	6.0	177
Chiradzulu	3.0	170	4.3	13.9	118	6.3	52	7.5	84
Blantyre	3.8	197	5.1	7.7	150	(*)	47	(3.2)	124
Mwanza	1.0	58	1.3	8.8	44	1.1	15	3.1	34
Thyolo	0.6	324	0.6	9.2	238	3.6	86	5.0	180
Mulanje	1.1	280	1.7	13.2	190	3.2	91	9.0	159
Phalombe	5.4	155	7.5	21.4	112	2.2	43	9.5	88
Chikwawa	3.4	261	3.6	10.8	226	(6.5)	35	12.5	171
Nsanje	1.0	120	1.3	5.8	93	5.1	27	9.2	72
Balaka	1.2	120	1.1	10.4	85	2.9	35	2.1	60
Neno	0.5	57	0.7	7.3	41	2.2	16	3.1	33
Zomba city	2.8	54	4.0	5.6	37	(*)	16	(12.9)	21
Blantyre city	1.0	550	1.2	7.8	444	4.3	106	1.9	300

[1] MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15[M]

[2] MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18[M]

[3] MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union[M]

[4] MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.9: Spousal age difference: Districts

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner by districts of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total	
Total	**1.0**	**58.4**	**31.0**	**7.8**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**1,234**	**2.7**	**53.1**	**32.3**	**10.4**	**1.5**	**100.0**	**3,268**
Northern	**2.2**	**47.4**	**39.0**	**10.7**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**136**	**1.3**	**49.6**	**35.0**	**11.6**	2.5	100.0	370
Chitipa	0.0	49.6	31.0	13.4	5.9	100.0	16	0.0	51.7	34.2	7.2	6.8	100.0	32
Karonga	(1.4)	(34.3)	(49.8)	(14.5)	(0.0)	100.0	23	2.3	38.8	39.9	17.8	1.3	100.0	58
Nkhatabay	(0.0)	(51.9)	(38.2)	(9.9)	(0.0)	100.0	15	2.7	39.7	38.6	17.4	1.7	100.0	50
Rumphi	(0.0)	(68.6)	(25.7)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	13	2.2	50.6	34.9	11.4	0.9	100.0	32
Mzimba	(4.2)	(44.5)	(40.7)	(10.7)	(0.0)	100.0	64	0.8	55.8	33.4	7.0	3.0	100.0	176
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Central	**0.9**	**62.0**	**27.0**	**9.3**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**427**	**3.2**	**55.3**	**30.9**	**9.6**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**1,321**
Kasungu	(0.0)	(42.1)	(43.6)	(14.3)	(0.0)	100.0	49	2.4	45.3	37.9	13.2	1.2	100.0	159
Nkhotakota	(4.1)	(47.1)	(35.2)	(13.6)	(0.0)	100.0	27	2.5	55.7	33.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	63
Ntchisi	(2.8)	(68.6)	(19.1)	(2.8)	(6.8)	100.0	14	7.7	58.9	25.8	6.6	1.1	100.0	58
Dowa	(6.0)	(55.1)	(33.2)	(2.5)	(3.2)	100.0	36	3.6	75.2	16.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	140
Salima	(0.0)	(54.7)	(40.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100.0	28	1.1	60.3	27.3	10.2	1.0	100.0	83
Lilongwe	(0.0)	(64.6)	(22.0)	(13.5)	(0.0)	100.0	128	4.0	54.9	29.7	10.4	0.9	100.0	354
Mchinji	(0.0)	(79.6)	(14.4)	(6.1)	(0.0)	100.0	45	1.6	51.3	37.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	114
Dedza	(0.0)	(76.1)	(14.3)	(8.3)	(1.2)	100.0	37	3.3	61.6	28.6	4.1	2.3	100.0	119
Ntcheu	(0.0)	(75.5)	(19.5)	(3.0)	(2.0)	100.0	39	1.8	53.1	35.9	7.8	1.3	100.0	127
Lilongwe city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.0)	100.0	25	(3.8)	(38.4)	(37.8)	(17.7)	(2.3)	100.0	103
Southern	**0.9**	**58.3**	**31.9**	**6.2**	**2.6**	**100.0**	**671**	**2.5**	**52.1**	**32.8**	**10.9**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**1,577**
Mangochi	0.0	52.7	35.5	7.1	4.7	100.0	90	0.0	42.5	36.0	17.8	3.7	100.0	183
Machinga	1.5	51.1	34.1	7.6	5.6	100.0	77	4.1	45.0	33.9	14.8	2.2	100.0	147
Zomba	(0.0)	(72.1)	(19.8)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	65	6.5	59.1	24.0	8.3	2.1	100.0	176
Chiradzulu	(2.8)	(66.4)	(22.6)	(8.2)	(0.0)	100.0	19	3.1	63.4	25.1	7.6	0.8	100.0	82
Blantyre	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	(0.0)	(38.0)	(56.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100.0	102
Mwanza	(0.0)	(45.2)	(46.7)	(8.2)	(0.0)	100.0	7	2.3	54.8	34.9	8.0	0.0	100.0	29
Thyolo	(0.4)	(70.1)	(27.9)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	63	4.1	62.7	24.2	7.7	1.3	100.0	128
Mulanje	1.0	72.2	19.4	4.3	3.1	100.0	72	1.4	58.8	30.1	8.9	0.9	100.0	177
Phalombe	1.2	63.7	21.5	13.6	0.0	100.0	38	3.9	56.0	25.6	14.2	0.3	100.0	83
Chikwawa	4.0	48.8	39.2	6.6	1.4	100.0	65	1.4	56.6	31.2	9.4	1.4	100.0	111
Nsanje	0.0	55.3	26.7	8.2	9.9	100.0	29	1.9	48.1	29.7	16.7	3.6	100.0	63
Balaka	(2.2)	(62.5)	(31.5)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	22	1.9	58.9	29.1	7.8	2.3	100.0	54
Neno	0.0	50.5	41.7	7.7	0.0	100.0	12	0.0	48.3	31.8	15.4	4.5	100.0	26
Zomba city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Blantyre city	(0.0)	(39.0)	(56.2)	(1.9)	(2.9)	100.0	87	2.4	44.4	41.7	10.7	0.8	100.0	199

[1] MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

[2] MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.13: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	**4.0**	**6.7**	**5.2**	**6.7**	**4.6**	**12.9**	**24,230**
Northern	**5.3**	**6.9**	**4.0**	**6.0**	**3.6**	**11.0**	**2,800**
Chitipa	2.5	3.8	2.4	4.5	1.8	8.4	265
Karonga	9.5	10.9	7.6	12.4	7.0	18.6	416
Nkhatabay	11.4	15.4	9.0	9.8	8.2	23.8	316
Rumphi	5.8	8.5	4.2	6.2	3.8	13.7	272
Mzimba	3.6	4.8	2.6	4.1	2.2	6.9	1,334
Mzuzu city	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.4	197
Central	**3.7**	**6.7**	**5.2**	**7.2**	**4.2**	**12.2**	**9,769**
Kasungu	4.2	5.1	4.4	6.4	3.2	10.3	1,139
Nkhotakota	5.3	6.5	4.9	5.4	2.4	12.8	499
Ntchisi	2.9	5.0	5.8	7.5	7.6	14.3	425
Dowa	9.6	14.8	10.9	13.3	8.2	21.6	988
Salima	4.1	5.0	6.6	7.7	6.9	9.0	641
Lilongwe	2.2	6.2	5.2	7.3	4.2	11.0	2,261
Mchinji	4.6	7.5	6.1	10.1	4.5	18.4	925
Dedza	2.0	4.6	2.5	3.3	1.6	7.4	924
Ntcheu	3.4	6.0	3.8	8.4	3.9	13.4	717
Lilongwe city	1.9	5.6	3.0	3.7	1.7	7.4	1,251
Southern	**3.9**	**6.6**	**5.5**	**6.5**	**5.3**	**13.9**	**11,660**
Mangochi	5.7	7.5	5.3	6.8	5.3	16.0	1,344
Machinga	2.3	5.7	3.8	4.8	3.5	10.3	1,041
Zomba	4.5	7.1	6.6	7.5	7.7	18.1	1,210
Chiradzulu	3.5	7.7	5.7	6.1	5.5	14.1	627
Blantyre	3.9	6.9	5.1	5.3	3.8	12.7	711
Mwanza	3.2	5.6	4.6	10.3	9.9	17.6	201
Thyolo	2.3	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.2	7.2	1,250
Mulanje	5.6	9.6	7.6	8.6	5.9	15.5	1,102
Phalombe	6.1	10.5	7.3	10.7	8.3	19.3	537
Chikwawa	2.8	5.8	8.4	11.9	5.2	19.5	951
Nsanje	7.0	11.2	9.7	8.8	8.8	19.9	441
Balaka	3.9	4.8	7.2	7.3	8.1	11.8	457
Neno	3.9	5.1	4.0	5.5	2.8	11.3	208
Zomba city	3.0	8.7	5.8	1.7	2.3	13.7	163
Blantyre city	2.6	3.5	2.3	1.9	3.5	9.3	1,418

[1] **MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**

Table CP.13M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**2.3**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**3.9**	**1.7**	**8.0**	**6,842**
Northern	**5.6**	**5.8**	**6.8**	**6.2**	**4.3**	**11.3**	**840**
Chitipa	10.6	11.1	8.2	8.7	7.7	15.4	76
Karonga	7.9	7.5	6.1	6.3	5.4	10.7	122
Nkhatabay	4.6	7.0	6.3	4.8	2.6	14.1	91
Rumphi	2.0	3.3	4.0	3.1	1.7	6.4	86
Mzimba	5.6	4.6	7.9	7.5	4.9	11.5	404
Mzuzu city	0.9	5.7	3.9	0.9	0.9	8.7	62
Central	**2.0**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**4.8**	**1.8**	**7.9**	**2,770**
Kasungu	1.6	4.0	1.8	2.6	1.4	5.7	364
Nkhotakota	1.5	2.7	2.3	4.0	0.9	7.8	163
Ntchisi	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	9.1	128
Dowa	0.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.4	2.8	263
Salima	3.7	3.7	5.8	6.1	4.1	6.4	196
Lilongwe	1.4	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.5	3.9	589
Mchinji	3.8	5.9	5.7	9.0	2.2	15.8	265
Dedza	2.0	1.6	6.2	9.2	2.6	11.0	227
Ntcheu	1.6	7.2	5.3	11.8	4.7	16.2	190
Lilongwe city	2.7	1.6	4.4	5.3	0.0	8.8	384
Southern	**1.8**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.7**	**0.9**	**7.3**	**3,232**
Mangochi	1.4	4.1	0.5	4.2	1.4	7.9	322
Machinga	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	3.4	276
Zomba	1.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	2.7	8.3	287
Chiradzulu	0.4	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.9	7.8	170
Blantyre	5.3	6.5	8.0	1.0	0.0	9.2	197
Mwanza	0.2	4.7	6.0	1.7	0.5	9.1	58
Thyolo	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.1	324
Mulanje	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	0.4	3.6	280
Phalombe	1.3	5.2	4.1	3.1	2.0	9.1	155
Chikwawa	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.0	0.6	5.0	261
Nsanje	1.9	4.1	6.1	5.0	1.9	12.6	120
Balaka	1.6	3.2	4.5	3.3	0.0	6.1	120
Neno	1.6	4.0	1.4	2.9	2.7	7.7	57
Zomba city	1.1	6.7	5.1	2.4	2.4	7.8	54
Blantyre city	3.1	6.1	6.0	4.6	0.0	12.0	550

[1] **MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence[M]**

Table CP.14: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood: Districts

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead [2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	**58.7**	**1.6**	**2.3**	**10.7**	**2.1**	**16.9**	**5.2**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**16.7**	**11.6**	**65,166**
Northern	**58.5**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**16.4**	**1.8**	**11.1**	**3.8**	**2.7**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**22.8**	**10.6**	**7,923**
Chitipa	69.4	1.3	2.1	9.1	2.2	8.2	3.8	2.1	1.0	0.7	100.0	14.7	10.4	767
Karonga	60.2	1.8	2.9	12.4	1.8	9.3	6.4	3.6	0.7	0.9	100.0	18.9	13.8	1,164
Nkhatabay	43.2	3.2	3.8	22.5	2.2	15.2	4.9	3.1	0.7	1.1	100.0	31.7	14.8	891
Rumphi	59.1	1.7	3.3	14.1	1.5	11.3	3.9	4.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	20.6	10.8	701
Mzimba	58.6	1.2	3.1	18.2	1.7	11.2	2.9	2.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	24.2	9.2	4,046
Mzuzu city	65.6	0.3	3.0	14.3	0.3	10.6	3.1	1.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	18.0	6.9	353
Central	**63.9**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**9.3**	**1.4**	**15.8**	**4.2**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**13.6**	**9.0**	**25,392**
Kasungu	68.4	0.6	1.2	9.6	1.0	11.9	4.0	2.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	12.5	7.4	3,144
Nkhotakota	62.8	1.4	2.3	11.3	1.7	13.6	4.1	2.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	16.6	9.9	1,493
Ntchisi	73.9	1.0	1.2	5.8	0.5	11.5	2.9	1.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	8.5	6.5	1,157
Dowa	68.9	1.0	1.3	7.0	1.6	12.4	3.9	1.9	0.9	1.1	100.0	10.9	8.9	2,578
Salima	59.3	1.2	2.0	8.9	2.5	17.7	6.0	1.4	0.3	0.7	100.0	14.7	12.1	1,936
Lilongwe	61.7	1.0	1.0	10.4	0.5	19.4	4.2	1.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	13.0	6.9	5,839
Mchinji	64.5	1.9	1.6	8.1	1.7	15.7	4.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	13.4	10.1	2,603
Dedza	59.8	1.1	1.5	11.5	2.3	18.5	3.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	16.4	9.2	2,503
Ntcheu	58.8	2.1	1.6	7.9	2.4	20.1	5.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	14.0	12.3	1,864
Lilongwe city	65.7	1.6	3.4	9.9	1.6	11.8	3.1	1.3	0.4	1.2	100.0	16.5	10.3	2,275
Southern	**54.5**	**1.9**	**2.7**	**10.4**	**2.6**	**19.1**	**6.3**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**17.6**	**14.0**	**31,851**
Mangochi	51.2	2.1	2.7	12.9	2.4	21.1	5.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	20.1	13.2	4,032
Machinga	55.6	2.5	2.8	8.9	2.2	19.4	6.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	100.0	16.4	14.6	3,411
Zomba	55.0	2.4	3.2	11.2	2.1	18.5	5.4	1.0	0.3	0.9	100.0	18.9	13.4	3,276
Chiradzulu	48.9	2.3	1.7	10.9	2.6	22.8	8.6	0.5	0.4	1.3	100.0	17.4	15.7	1,631
Blantyre	50.3	2.4	2.6	19.0	1.4	15.1	7.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	25.4	14.3	2,081
Mwanza	61.4	2.0	2.4	9.4	2.4	16.0	4.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	16.2	11.4	510
Thyolo	49.4	1.8	2.3	11.4	2.8	24.9	4.9	0.9	0.2	1.4	100.0	18.3	12.1	3,290
Mulanje	49.8	1.5	3.4	9.1	3.0	23.9	6.8	0.9	0.3	1.4	100.0	16.9	15.1	2,770
Phalombe	52.7	3.0	3.0	9.0	3.9	18.2	8.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	100.0	18.9	18.7	1,700
Chikwawa	63.8	1.1	1.8	6.9	3.2	15.3	4.5	2.2	0.4	0.8	100.0	12.9	11.0	2,880
Nsanje	61.9	1.6	3.1	5.0	5.2	12.5	7.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	100.0	14.9	18.4	1,330
Balaka	48.9	1.9	2.5	10.0	3.8	23.2	8.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	18.2	16.8	1,294
Neno	59.6	1.8	1.7	9.5	1.3	20.1	4.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	14.4	9.1	569
Zomba city	46.4	2.8	2.7	13.5	1.5	22.6	7.6	2.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	20.6	14.7	320
Blantyre city	63.8	0.6	3.0	8.4	1.6	11.8	6.8	2.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	13.6	12.7	2,756

[1] MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table CP.15: Children with parents living abroad: Districts

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:						
	With at least one parent living abroad						
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad	With neither parent living abroad	Total	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	**0.3**	**3.0**	**0.5**	**96.2**	**100.0**	**3.8**	**65,166**
Northern	**0.8**	**5.4**	**1.4**	**92.4**	**100.0**	**7.6**	**7,923**
Chitipa	0.5	2.7	0.4	96.4	100.0	3.6	767
Karonga	0.5	1.9	0.4	97.2	100.0	2.8	1,164
Nkhatabay	2.6	6.4	3.6	87.4	100.0	12.6	891
Rumphi	0.5	1.5	0.3	97.7	100.0	2.3	701
Mzimba	0.4	7.3	1.7	90.6	100.0	9.4	4,046
Mzuzu city	2.5	5.3	0.4	91.8	100.0	8.2	353
Central	**0.2**	**1.9**	**0.2**	**97.8**	**100.0**	**2.2**	**25,392**
Kasungu	0.1	1.2	0.1	98.6	100.0	1.4	3,144
Nkhotakota	0.2	3.8	0.6	95.4	100.0	4.6	1,493
Ntchisi	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	1,157
Dowa	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	2,578
Salima	0.2	3.5	0.0	96.2	100.0	3.8	1,936
Lilongwe	0.2	1.8	0.1	97.8	100.0	2.2	5,839
Mchinji	0.0	2.4	0.3	97.2	100.0	2.8	2,603
Dedza	0.1	2.8	0.0	97.0	100.0	3.0	2,503
Ntcheu	0.0	1.5	0.1	98.4	100.0	1.6	1,864
Lilongwe city	0.9	1.6	0.5	97.1	100.0	2.9	2,275
Southern	**0.3**	**3.3**	**0.4**	**95.9**	**100.0**	**4.1**	**31,851**
Mangochi	0.6	8.6	1.8	88.9	100.0	11.1	4,032
Machinga	0.6	3.4	0.2	95.9	100.0	4.1	3,411
Zomba	0.1	1.1	0.3	98.5	100.0	1.5	3,276
Chiradzulu	0.1	1.6	0.3	98.0	100.0	2.0	1,631
Blantyre	0.1	2.1	0.2	97.6	100.0	2.4	2,081
Mwanza	0.2	3.0	0.1	96.8	100.0	3.2	510
Thyolo	0.4	4.7	0.6	94.2	100.0	5.8	3,290
Mulanje	0.1	1.9	0.2	97.8	100.0	2.2	2,770
Phalombe	0.4	1.7	0.3	97.7	100.0	2.3	1,700
Chikwawa	0.1	1.2	0.0	98.7	100.0	1.3	2,880
Nsanje	0.3	1.5	0.1	98.1	100.0	1.9	1,330
Balaka	0.2	3.2	0.1	96.5	100.0	3.5	1,294
Neno	0.1	1.5	0.0	98.3	100.0	1.7	569
Zomba city	0.4	4.8	0.4	94.3	100.0	5.7	320
Blantyre city	0.7	3.9	0.3	95.1	100.0	4.9	2,756

[1] MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	**99.0**	**87.2**	**70.0**	**64.9**	**83.7**	**81.5**	**89.9**	**90.4**	**64.7**	**45.0**	**24,230**
Northern	**99.3**	**88.8**	**66.4**	**61.2**	**74.0**	**82.0**	**91.9**	**87.1**	**58.8**	**39.7**	**2,800**
Chitipa	99.5	85.9	63.5	57.6	81.4	84.1	93.7	93.1	67.6	41.1	265
Karonga	99.4	87.5	68.4	63.2	82.4	81.4	89.7	93.6	66.0	45.0	416
Nkhatabay	96.5	83.8	77.1	69.2	72.5	63.7	80.0	82.5	44.8	32.3	316
Rumphi	99.4	92.6	75.6	71.6	82.9	86.4	93.7	95.7	70.3	51.5	272
Mzimba	99.8	89.4	60.1	55.1	65.4	83.9	93.5	81.9	51.5	32.8	1,334
Mzuzu city	100.0	93.6	78.9	76.2	95.3	90.6	99.3	95.8	87.4	69.8	197
Central	**99.2**	**86.3**	**69.3**	**63.8**	**83.2**	**82.0**	**90.7**	**92.8**	**65.1**	**44.3**	**9,769**
Kasungu	99.8	84.9	68.2	60.8	79.3	83.0	91.7	89.6	60.7	42.5	1,139
Nkhotakota	99.7	92.7	63.5	61.8	88.2	88.3	94.4	91.1	76.1	48.7	499
Ntchisi	100.0	89.9	78.3	76.1	90.1	89.4	93.6	88.7	77.6	61.7	425
Dowa	98.2	91.0	73.9	71.0	86.3	78.7	88.7	92.8	65.4	49.2	988
Salima	99.2	79.2	68.1	64.8	87.8	86.2	92.7	89.7	75.9	51.9	641
Lilongwe	98.0	83.1	66.9	60.1	76.2	79.0	86.7	93.5	55.6	35.2	2,261
Mchinji	99.8	78.6	73.1	61.6	80.6	75.9	90.9	90.6	58.8	39.2	925
Dedza	99.6	87.2	73.1	68.2	79.2	79.9	91.4	93.7	59.6	46.1	924
Ntcheu	99.5	88.4	74.3	68.0	86.2	77.6	88.7	93.5	63.2	45.8	717
Lilongwe city	100.0	93.6	62.2	60.0	93.2	90.3	96.0	98.9	81.6	48.9	1,251

[1]MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women): Districts – continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	**99.0**	**87.2**	**70.0**	**64.9**	**83.7**	**81.5**	**89.9**	**90.4**	**64.7**	**45.0**	**24,230**
Southern	**98.8**	**87.5**	**71.5**	**66.6**	**86.4**	**81.0**	**88.8**	**89.2**	**65.9**	**46.8**	**11,660**
Mangochi	97.9	84.4	59.0	53.3	71.9	81.5	82.9	83.7	51.7	30.6	1,344
Machinga	99.1	86.8	69.5	63.9	84.0	81.0	88.6	90.1	62.5	41.9	1,041
Zomba	98.3	86.5	70.5	65.5	87.0	78.6	87.2	89.7	64.0	44.5	1,210
Chiradzulu	99.5	88.8	73.3	68.2	91.0	80.0	93.5	94.7	69.2	49.6	627
Blantyre	99.7	90.8	72.8	71.0	93.0	81.9	87.8	92.7	70.6	51.2	711
Mwanza	99.3	78.4	53.6	50.1	81.4	85.3	88.3	94.6	65.2	36.0	201
Thyolo	99.7	85.0	70.0	62.4	79.6	82.6	85.1	82.2	58.5	41.3	1,250
Mulanje	99.9	94.7	84.1	80.6	94.6	75.2	91.4	93.9	67.6	55.1	1,102
Phalombe	98.7	86.6	75.7	69.3	91.1	73.9	91.6	89.6	65.2	47.4	537
Chikwawa	96.8	89.3	82.7	77.9	91.3	78.7	87.8	82.4	70.1	57.6	951
Nsanje	96.3	83.1	67.4	61.3	82.2	73.0	85.4	82.9	57.7	39.2	441
Balaka	99.4	92.1	83.6	79.9	86.1	89.4	96.1	96.2	75.7	64.0	457
Neno	98.5	91.5	76.6	73.0	88.1	81.7	91.2	92.5	70.0	52.9	208
Zomba city	100.0	93.6	73.9	70.8	94.5	86.8	95.2	94.5	78.5	58.3	163
Blantyre city	98.9	85.7	65.8	62.0	91.4	87.9	92.8	93.6	79.3	51.4	1,418

[1]MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of men age 15-49
Total	**99.4**	**89.1**	**76.7**	**70.9**	**91.5**	**81.4**	**92.1**	**94.6**	**71.9**	**53.3**	**6,842**
Northern	**99.6**	**88.7**	**73.4**	**67.3**	**80.4**	**82.3**	**91.0**	**92.9**	**65.1**	**48.0**	**840**
Chitipa	99.1	88.3	71.5	65.4	82.4	86.7	97.2	93.0	73.1	51.9	76
Karonga	99.6	94.3	82.4	79.2	87.7	86.4	90.2	95.1	73.1	60.8	122
Nkhatabay	98.9	87.3	79.4	72.1	84.9	77.5	89.8	95.0	65.1	48.3	91
Rumphi	100.0	88.6	68.2	60.1	85.1	86.5	97.1	96.8	73.3	47.5	86
Mzimba	99.7	88.3	70.7	65.4	73.4	79.1	88.2	90.7	56.2	42.1	404
Mzuzu city	100.0	82.8	74.9	62.4	96.2	91.0	96.1	93.9	86.4	56.8	62
Central	**99.6**	**90.5**	**76.4**	**71.7**	**93.3**	**80.1**	**91.5**	**95.3**	**71.6**	**54.0**	**2,770**
Kasungu	100.0	87.7	66.5	59.1	91.8	76.7	95.1	96.1	68.4	41.4	364
Nkhotakota	100.0	95.1	87.3	84.1	93.2	86.0	97.0	96.9	80.7	67.8	163
Ntchisi	100.0	96.0	90.7	89.2	94.1	92.1	98.0	98.5	85.3	77.4	128
Dowa	99.5	80.9	72.0	61.5	93.8	72.0	91.5	94.5	63.0	42.2	263
Salima	99.0	95.3	84.3	83.3	86.8	88.5	92.1	88.3	77.4	68.3	196
Lilongwe	98.6	89.6	71.3	67.2	92.2	73.9	83.2	93.2	59.9	44.4	589
Mchinji	100.0	95.1	85.9	83.0	93.2	77.6	94.1	95.4	71.4	62.6	265
Dedza	100.0	85.0	75.4	70.0	95.0	80.9	92.1	96.2	74.1	52.8	227
Ntcheu	99.7	84.8	80.6	73.0	94.1	71.5	93.4	95.8	66.9	50.0	190
Lilongwe city	100.0	97.7	75.0	73.2	97.8	93.4	92.9	99.0	88.4	64.5	384

[1]MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men): Districts – continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of men age 15-49
Total	**99.4**	**89.1**	**76.7**	**70.9**	**91.5**	**81.4**	**92.1**	**94.6**	**71.9**	**53.3**	**6,842**
Southern	**99.2**	**88.1**	**77.8**	**71.2**	**92.8**	**82.3**	**93.0**	**94.4**	**73.9**	**54.2**	**3,232**
Mangochi	96.9	91.4	87.2	84.3	85.2	80.5	91.7	91.4	71.4	62.9	322
Machinga	99.5	86.6	79.1	70.9	92.5	79.0	88.4	90.7	67.5	49.1	276
Zomba	98.4	88.7	73.1	67.9	92.3	79.7	91.9	94.4	73.0	51.7	287
Chiradzulu	100.0	88.6	83.8	74.8	96.1	80.3	92.8	96.7	73.2	53.1	170
Blantyre	100.0	87.4	76.8	68.7	96.3	78.1	95.4	95.6	70.0	50.5	197
Mwanza	100.0	91.0	69.8	64.3	85.5	81.0	94.3	87.1	67.0	48.3	58
Thyolo	100.0	81.6	81.8	68.5	95.5	82.9	93.5	94.2	77.6	53.9	324
Mulanje	99.8	85.6	76.2	68.0	93.9	82.5	93.6	93.6	73.6	50.7	280
Phalombe	99.3	88.6	83.2	75.5	90.3	76.2	93.4	94.7	64.7	51.0	155
Chikwawa	98.8	85.1	80.0	73.8	91.1	83.6	92.0	94.5	72.6	53.9	261
Nsanje	99.2	87.8	71.3	65.0	88.0	83.2	93.0	93.5	71.0	50.3	120
Balaka	99.1	95.0	80.8	79.5	95.6	89.1	93.5	94.2	84.6	68.3	120
Neno	98.8	93.0	78.8	74.6	94.1	76.3	90.5	96.4	70.6	56.5	57
Zomba city	100.0	92.3	67.5	65.8	90.1	88.8	97.0	96.7	78.6	53.8	54
Blantyre city	99.8	90.5	70.9	66.2	96.3	87.5	95.1	97.9	81.0	55.7	550

[1]MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child by distric of residencet, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:							
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]			
Total	**74.9**	**83.5**	**89.3**	**93.0**	**68.4**	**6.0**	**93.0**	**24,230**
Northern	**70.8**	**86.4**	**90.8**	**94.4**	**64.8**	**4.9**	**94.4**	**2,800**
Chitipa	66.8	87.5	90.6	93.5	62.7	6.0	93.5	265
Karonga	75.6	83.3	88.3	93.9	67.6	5.4	93.9	416
Nkhatabay	65.4	79.8	86.6	91.1	57.9	5.3	91.1	316
Rumphi	63.1	87.7	92.6	95.2	58.9	4.2	95.2	272
Mzimba	74.9	87.8	91.7	95.0	69.0	4.8	95.0	1,334
Mzuzu city	56.9	91.4	95.2	97.3	52.3	2.7	97.3	197
Central	**74.5**	**82.1**	**89.4**	**92.7**	**68.0**	**6.4**	**92.7**	**9,769**
Kasungu	73.8	86.6	91.9	95.2	67.9	4.6	95.2	1,139
Nkhotakota	70.1	89.8	95.2	96.8	67.1	2.9	96.8	499
Ntchisi	69.2	84.0	96.0	98.2	64.1	1.8	98.2	425
Dowa	74.6	78.4	85.6	89.1	68.4	9.2	89.1	988
Salima	69.6	82.7	91.5	92.7	63.8	6.5	92.7	641
Lilongwe	68.0	75.5	84.5	87.5	61.8	10.5	87.5	2,261
Mchinji	79.1	77.1	87.0	92.9	66.5	6.9	92.9	925
Dedza	82.6	82.1	89.8	93.5	73.5	6.1	93.5	924
Ntcheu	77.5	83.7	90.6	94.4	71.1	5.1	94.4	717
Lilongwe city	82.0	91.6	94.5	97.8	78.1	2.2	97.8	1,251
Southern	**76.2**	**84.0**	**88.8**	**92.9**	**69.6**	**5.8**	**92.9**	**11,660**
Mangochi	79.5	80.5	89.1	91.9	72.8	6.0	91.9	1,344
Machinga	79.6	85.2	89.1	92.8	74.3	6.4	92.8	1,041
Zomba	71.0	82.4	88.0	93.3	63.2	5.0	93.3	1,210
Chiradzulu	76.4	85.7	88.6	92.7	70.4	6.8	92.7	627
Blantyre	76.3	88.9	91.1	94.8	70.9	4.9	94.8	711
Mwanza	79.0	87.2	92.7	95.6	72.8	3.7	95.6	201
Thyolo	76.0	86.3	88.7	92.5	71.4	7.2	92.5	1,250
Mulanje	83.5	85.1	89.0	94.2	75.5	5.7	94.2	1,102
Phalombe	76.4	83.6	89.4	93.4	69.6	5.3	93.4	537
Chikwawa	63.7	77.1	88.0	93.1	54.2	3.7	93.1	951
Nsanje	72.6	77.6	85.1	88.7	64.8	7.6	88.7	441
Balaka	86.3	91.3	91.9	96.1	81.1	3.3	96.1	457
Neno	76.1	85.8	87.8	92.6	69.5	5.9	92.6	208
Zomba city	63.8	86.3	90.6	95.2	58.9	4.8	95.2	163
Blantyre city	76.2	85.1	87.9	91.8	70.2	7.2	91.8	1,418

[1] MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Table HA.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	**71.3**	**81.2**	**86.1**	**93.7**	**61.2**	**5.7**	**6,842**
Northern	**62.2**	**80.2**	**82.8**	**91.9**	**53.2**	**7.7**	**840**
Chitipa	63.7	86.4	84.6	93.1	53.9	6.0	76
Karonga	62.5	82.3	88.2	94.9	55.6	4.7	122
Nkhatabay	62.9	77.1	82.8	93.2	51.5	5.7	91
Rumphi	50.9	84.2	90.8	97.4	44.5	2.6	86
Mzimba	61.7	77.3	78.8	88.2	53.0	11.5	404
Mzuzu city	78.3	86.5	85.0	100.0	63.8	0.0	62
Central	**72.4**	**81.0**	**85.5**	**93.3**	**62.6**	**6.2**	**2,770**
Kasungu	74.4	83.4	88.8	96.9	62.6	3.1	364
Nkhotakota	75.1	80.0	86.0	93.8	64.1	6.2	163
Ntchisi	65.1	89.2	94.1	98.4	60.3	1.6	128
Dowa	75.5	83.5	89.6	96.0	65.2	3.5	263
Salima	44.5	65.9	72.6	76.1	41.7	22.9	196
Lilongwe	74.6	80.2	83.5	91.5	64.9	7.1	589
Mchinji	70.6	78.6	85.7	96.7	57.5	3.3	265
Dedza	70.0	76.2	83.2	89.1	59.8	10.9	227
Ntcheu	67.4	80.7	80.4	95.1	54.2	4.6	190
Lilongwe city	85.6	88.3	90.1	97.0	77.6	3.0	384
Southern	**72.7**	**81.6**	**87.6**	**94.4**	**62.1**	**4.8**	**3,232**
Mangochi	69.6	71.1	81.0	87.4	58.5	9.5	322
Machinga	69.2	80.5	86.2	94.0	56.8	5.5	276
Zomba	67.2	87.4	89.8	96.8	60.7	1.6	287
Chiradzulu	77.2	83.1	85.9	93.4	66.7	6.6	170
Blantyre	64.6	81.4	88.3	95.1	51.8	4.9	197
Mwanza	56.0	76.9	77.3	92.2	45.3	7.8	58
Thyolo	81.1	86.1	91.7	95.9	72.0	4.1	324
Mulanje	73.2	78.4	90.5	97.7	58.5	2.1	280
Phalombe	76.3	78.4	90.3	96.0	62.7	3.3	155
Chikwawa	74.5	80.3	88.1	93.7	67.0	5.2	261
Nsanje	65.0	72.1	87.8	93.0	49.9	6.2	120
Balaka	63.9	76.5	79.4	88.3	52.4	10.8	120
Neno	75.2	89.3	90.1	97.9	66.0	1.0	57
Zomba city	61.2	91.6	88.9	100.0	54.4	0.0	54
Blantyre city	79.8	87.4	88.5	95.9	70.3	3.9	550

[1] MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV[M]

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	**97.6**	**86.8**	**86.8**	**20.3**	**99.8**	**13.5**	**23,987**
Northern	**98.7**	**92.0**	**91.3**	**10.9**	**99.8**	**7.3**	**2,780**
Chitipa	98.9	93.3	87.7	12.3	99.6	8.1	263
Karonga	98.1	85.9	89.4	10.2	99.9	6.4	414
Nkhatabay	98.9	87.2	85.9	18.8	99.7	14.0	305
Rumphi	99.5	95.3	95.2	16.0	99.9	13.7	270
Mzimba	98.5	93.3	92.2	8.0	99.8	4.3	1,331
Mzuzu city	99.3	97.8	96.8	10.2	100.0	9.6	197
Central	**97.0**	**85.1**	**85.9**	**25.3**	**99.8**	**16.0**	**9,689**
Kasungu	98.0	91.0	90.4	18.8	99.9	13.4	1,136
Nkhotakota	97.5	87.7	86.3	16.0	99.6	10.9	498
Ntchisi	98.1	93.5	85.9	17.9	99.8	7.3	425
Dowa	95.3	79.4	82.9	34.5	99.7	21.3	971
Salima	97.9	87.7	86.9	17.5	99.8	13.5	636
Lilongwe	95.9	79.4	80.2	41.2	99.9	24.7	2,217
Mchinji	95.8	84.7	83.2	27.2	99.6	16.3	923
Dedza	97.5	76.5	86.4	13.7	99.9	7.1	920
Ntcheu	97.5	84.6	84.5	19.4	99.9	10.7	713
Lilongwe city	98.6	95.8	96.3	16.2	100.0	14.0	1,251
Southern	**97.8**	**86.9**	**86.5**	**18.4**	**99.8**	**12.8**	**11,517**
Mangochi	93.4	70.7	75.9	19.2	99.2	8.1	1,316
Machinga	97.7	78.6	77.3	18.3	99.6	9.0	1,032
Zomba	98.1	88.3	83.4	14.5	99.9	8.9	1,190
Chiradzulu	98.1	93.0	89.7	20.8	99.8	17.4	624
Blantyre	98.0	90.9	87.2	18.2	99.6	13.3	708
Mwanza	98.7	90.9	88.0	17.1	100.0	13.0	199
Thyolo	98.6	90.1	89.5	19.0	99.9	15.0	1,246
Mulanje	99.5	90.9	94.4	18.2	100.0	15.7	1,102
Phalombe	98.2	89.8	86.2	29.1	99.8	22.0	530
Chikwawa	99.1	90.6	90.9	9.4	99.8	7.0	921
Nsanje	97.1	76.1	82.1	24.4	99.9	13.3	425
Balaka	99.0	90.0	88.5	9.4	100.0	5.4	454
Neno	98.2	89.9	85.1	24.7	99.9	17.1	205
Zomba city	100.0	93.3	92.7	21.8	100.0	18.8	163
Blantyre city	97.9	93.7	92.8	21.8	99.8	18.3	1,402

[1] **MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV**

Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIVby district, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who:						Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	
Total	**98.1**	**90.5**	**87.6**	**31.4**	**99.8**	**24.9**	**6,802**
Northern	**97.3**	**90.5**	**90.2**	**27.0**	**99.6**	**20.5**	**837**
Chitipa	94.1	93.3	91.1	30.2	100.0	22.8	76
Karonga	98.5	92.3	93.8	17.7	100.0	13.8	121
Nkhatabay	97.5	91.9	87.7	32.2	99.5	25.8	90
Rumphi	98.6	96.3	95.9	21.1	100.0	18.8	86
Mzimba	97.1	87.4	87.3	29.8	99.3	21.6	403
Mzuzu city	97.8	93.9	97.0	23.9	100.0	17.9	62
Central	**98.0**	**89.2**	**85.9**	**32.6**	**99.8**	**25.3**	**2,758**
Kasungu	98.8	95.1	89.7	35.0	100.0	29.3	364
Nkhotakota	98.6	94.1	93.4	14.2	100.0	12.0	163
Ntchisi	98.6	95.2	93.9	46.4	100.0	42.2	128
Dowa	97.8	86.6	75.8	45.6	99.5	35.2	262
Salima	99.7	86.2	82.6	31.0	99.7	26.4	194
Lilongwe	96.9	84.5	80.8	33.8	100.0	22.5	581
Mchinji	98.1	87.7	86.3	31.7	99.3	24.0	265
Dedza	98.0	82.5	86.5	32.5	99.6	24.7	227
Ntcheu	97.9	83.8	81.2	29.6	100.0	20.4	189
Lilongwe city	97.8	97.4	94.8	25.4	100.0	22.2	384
Southern	**98.4**	**91.5**	**88.4**	**31.5**	**99.8**	**25.8**	**3,208**
Mangochi	98.5	90.8	88.3	13.2	100.0	10.5	312
Machinga	97.2	85.3	83.7	26.9	99.1	20.1	275
Zomba	98.1	85.8	82.1	33.7	99.5	25.4	282
Chiradzulu	100.0	93.9	85.2	35.0	100.0	27.3	170
Blantyre	99.0	94.9	92.4	20.0	100.0	15.7	197
Mwanza	99.2	84.5	77.0	35.6	100.0	23.3	58
Thyolo	99.3	97.2	95.5	32.3	100.0	29.6	324
Mulanje	100.0	90.9	88.1	35.7	100.0	31.0	280
Phalombe	99.4	90.0	87.8	43.1	100.0	37.6	154
Chikwawa	98.8	90.9	85.2	43.0	100.0	37.3	258
Nsanje	98.5	87.6	83.3	24.7	100.0	20.5	119
Balaka	95.7	91.4	91.6	21.8	99.2	16.5	119
Neno	99.5	92.1	88.4	31.4	100.0	26.9	56
Zomba city	100.0	97.2	90.3	18.1	100.0	15.2	54
Blantyre city	97.0	94.8	92.8	39.5	100.0	31.5	549

[1] MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV[M]

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	**94.7**	**82.9**	**80.6**	**44.2**	**43.3**	**24,230**
Northern	**95.6**	**84.7**	**82.4**	**50.8**	**49.8**	**2,800**
Chitipa	92.7	78.2	76.2	40.9	40.4	265
Karonga	96.3	87.4	84.0	48.8	46.7	416
Nkhatabay	93.3	86.3	84.2	56.9	55.7	316
Rumphi	98.4	88.7	87.7	53.2	53.0	272
Mzimba	95.5	82.9	80.7	50.4	49.3	1,334
Mzuzu city	99.0	91.1	89.0	58.5	58.5	197
Central	**94.2**	**80.7**	**78.7**	**41.0**	**40.1**	**9,769**
Kasungu	95.7	79.7	77.8	40.8	40.1	1,139
Nkhotakota	97.3	82.6	80.4	45.1	44.1	499
Ntchisi	96.9	83.0	81.8	45.4	45.4	425
Dowa	91.3	77.9	75.6	40.0	39.0	988
Salima	94.8	85.4	84.3	42.3	42.1	641
Lilongwe	90.1	76.2	73.5	34.8	33.3	2,261
Mchinji	96.4	79.9	77.9	42.8	42.1	925
Dedza	96.2	81.1	79.4	36.9	36.3	924
Ntcheu	94.2	80.6	78.0	45.3	44.4	717
Lilongwe city	97.4	88.7	87.3	48.6	47.9	1,251
Southern	**94.8**	**84.2**	**81.6**	**45.3**	**44.3**	**11,660**
Mangochi	91.3	78.5	76.0	41.7	40.4	1,344
Machinga	92.9	81.2	77.8	42.4	41.1	1,041
Zomba	93.5	83.5	80.1	42.1	40.5	1,210
Chiradzulu	96.2	87.2	85.4	46.5	46.0	627
Blantyre	97.3	88.9	88.3	49.1	49.1	711
Mwanza	95.5	83.9	82.2	39.5	39.1	201
Thyolo	97.0	84.1	81.1	41.9	40.8	1,250
Mulanje	96.7	86.0	84.7	49.6	49.3	1,102
Phalombe	94.7	86.1	83.1	46.8	46.2	537
Chikwawa	95.1	88.9	83.7	47.3	46.1	951
Nsanje	92.8	85.0	82.3	49.2	47.8	441
Balaka	97.4	86.0	84.3	37.2	36.8	457
Neno	93.7	84.9	83.1	52.3	52.0	208
Zomba city	97.4	84.8	84.8	53.8	53.8	163
Blantyre city	94.5	83.0	80.7	48.8	47.7	1,418

[1] MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV

[2] MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[3] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

Table HA.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Malawi by district of residence, 2014

	Percentage of men who:					
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Number of men age 15-49
Total	**95.2**	**68.6**	**67.2**	**40.9**	**40.0**	**6,842**
Northern	**96.0**	**73.6**	**72.2**	**48.0**	**46.8**	**840**
Chitipa	95.2	76.5	75.7	44.9	44.4	76
Karonga	94.1	73.8	72.8	52.4	51.4	122
Nkhatabay	96.3	72.7	68.7	50.6	48.0	91
Rumphi	97.3	82.7	81.4	53.7	52.3	86
Mzimba	96.1	70.4	69.6	45.6	44.7	404
Mzuzu city	97.8	79.5	76.4	47.8	44.7	62
Central	**95.2**	**65.4**	**63.8**	**40.2**	**39.2**	**2,770**
Kasungu	95.7	65.5	62.9	34.3	33.1	364
Nkhotakota	96.6	72.0	71.4	42.6	42.4	163
Ntchisi	98.8	72.8	72.3	49.7	49.2	128
Dowa	93.1	62.4	61.2	33.2	32.3	263
Salima	92.4	65.9	64.8	25.7	24.6	196
Lilongwe	93.9	66.0	64.9	48.3	47.7	589
Mchinji	95.8	69.1	65.3	37.3	34.8	265
Dedza	98.2	57.8	56.2	23.6	23.2	227
Ntcheu	91.1	51.7	49.3	31.9	30.0	190
Lilongwe city	97.6	69.6	69.1	57.2	56.8	384
Southern	**95.0**	**70.1**	**68.8**	**39.6**	**38.8**	**3,232**
Mangochi	88.6	58.9	57.3	35.2	34.3	322
Machinga	91.8	71.5	70.6	39.8	39.8	276
Zomba	95.0	73.3	71.1	34.2	33.0	287
Chiradzulu	95.9	66.0	65.7	37.9	37.6	170
Blantyre	97.7	71.9	70.2	30.0	28.3	197
Mwanza	96.7	65.1	63.4	27.4	26.6	58
Thyolo	98.3	80.6	77.6	43.1	41.5	324
Mulanje	96.8	67.0	65.3	31.4	30.1	280
Phalombe	94.7	60.3	60.0	40.5	40.5	155
Chikwawa	91.8	71.6	71.2	44.1	43.7	261
Nsanje	96.1	72.9	71.1	47.9	46.6	120
Balaka	97.1	65.4	63.9	34.9	33.9	120
Neno	96.3	70.1	68.7	50.7	49.9	57
Zomba city	92.8	67.4	67.4	43.2	43.2	54
Blantyre city	97.1	73.3	73.0	47.5	47.2	550

[1] MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.5 - Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]

[3] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**96.1**	**88.7**	**91.9**	**91.2**	**85.5**	**7,490**
Northern	**97.9**	**94.0**	**94.9**	**94.5**	**92.5**	**839**
Chitipa	93.6	93.5	94.5	94.5	91.1	82
Karonga	96.7	94.3	93.4	92.2	90.7	132
Nkhatabay	98.4	86.2	93.0	92.1	84.8	91
Rumphi	97.1	95.9	98.6	98.2	95.5	79
Mzimba	99.0	94.8	94.5	94.5	93.7	406
Mzuzu city	(100.0)	(98.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.9)	49
Central	**96.3**	**88.9**	**93.5**	**92.8**	**86.7**	**2,957**
Kasungu	96.8	91.0	93.2	92.4	88.5	355
Nkhotakota	98.4	92.0	93.1	92.9	89.6	160
Ntchisi	99.2	92.3	93.6	93.6	89.9	140
Dowa	94.1	84.9	93.4	93.0	84.0	299
Salima	97.1	84.7	93.5	92.5	82.9	201
Lilongwe	94.3	86.1	93.7	92.7	85.0	730
Mchinji	98.7	90.9	92.3	92.1	86.5	300
Dedza	98.2	90.6	94.5	92.6	87.5	267
Ntcheu	95.1	88.4	90.6	90.0	83.8	257
Lilongwe city	97.4	94.6	96.7	96.7	93.9	249
Southern	**95.4**	**87.3**	**90.0**	**89.1**	**83.1**	**3,695**
Mangochi	98.2	92.3	92.5	92.1	89.3	478
Machinga	93.2	83.9	85.2	82.7	75.0	399
Zomba	92.8	81.8	87.9	87.0	78.2	414
Chiradzulu	94.2	88.7	93.0	93.0	86.9	175
Blantyre	96.7	86.6	89.7	89.7	84.0	190
Mwanza	97.1	92.4	93.0	91.2	88.0	55
Thyolo	96.8	89.4	93.2	92.5	86.5	328
Mulanje	98.1	91.5	92.7	92.3	87.4	306
Phalombe	94.4	83.5	89.4	88.2	80.3	207
Chikwawa	91.4	85.7	88.4	86.8	80.6	403
Nsanje	95.9	85.4	88.7	87.7	79.7	158
Balaka	97.0	87.4	95.0	95.0	87.1	148
Neno	98.2	92.1	96.0	95.6	90.0	68
Zomba city	(97.0)	(96.2)	(95.1)	(95.1)	(91.3)	31
Blantyre city	96.6	86.9	86.7	85.8	81.5	337

[1] MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care

[2] MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.6: Sex with multiple partners (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:							
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	**87.9**	**76.4**	**0.9**	**24,230**	**1.7**	**21,306**	**35.4**	**224**
Northern	**85.9**	**74.2**	**0.6**	**2,800**	**1.5**	**2,406**	**(31.7)**	**17**
Chitipa	84.5	76.0	0.9	265	1.4	224	(*)	2
Karonga	87.8	76.4	1.0	416	1.6	365	(*)	4
Nkhatabay	87.7	72.0	0.3	316	1.7	277	(*)	1
Rumphi	87.1	74.5	0.7	272	1.6	237	(*)	2
Mzimba	85.2	74.2	0.5	1,334	1.4	1,137	(*)	7
Mzuzu city	84.1	70.0	0.3	197	1.4	166	(*)	1
Central	**86.2**	**76.6**	**0.7**	**9,769**	**1.7**	**8,420**	**43.3**	**65**
Kasungu	85.5	77.8	0.4	1,139	1.5	973	(*)	5
Nkhotakota	86.8	76.4	1.2	499	1.7	434	(*)	6
Ntchisi	84.8	79.2	1.2	425	1.6	360	(*)	5
Dowa	83.8	75.9	0.6	988	1.4	828	(*)	5
Salima	89.9	78.6	0.8	641	2.0	576	(*)	5
Lilongwe	84.8	75.9	0.1	2,261	1.5	1,917	(*)	3
Mchinji	86.5	77.0	1.0	925	1.8	800	(*)	10
Dedza	89.2	80.5	0.2	924	1.9	824	(*)	2
Ntcheu	90.9	77.8	0.5	717	1.6	651	(*)	4
Lilongwe city	84.5	71.4	1.7	1,251	1.8	1,057	(*)	21

[1] MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships

[2] MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.6: Sex with multiple partners (women): Districts - continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:							
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	**87.9**	**76.4**	**0.9**	**24,230**	**1.7**	**21,306**	**35.4**	**224**
Southern	89.9	76.8	1.2	11,660	1.9	10,480	32.2	**142**
Mangochi	89.5	76.0	2.3	1,344	2.2	1,203	(*)	30
Machinga	91.6	79.4	1.2	1,041	1.9	954	(*)	12
Zomba	88.8	74.4	1.5	1,210	1.9	1,075	(*)	18
Chiradzulu	88.3	73.6	1.2	627	1.9	553	(*)	8
Blantyre	91.8	76.6	0.6	711	1.9	652	(*)	4
Mwanza	87.0	74.9	1.7	201	1.6	174	(*)	3
Thyolo	88.4	74.0	0.3	1,250	1.8	1,105	(*)	4
Mulanje	91.1	77.3	1.3	1,102	1.8	1,004	(*)	15
Phalombe	89.9	79.5	1.3	537	1.9	482	(*)	7
Chikwawa	96.2	86.0	1.4	951	1.7	915	(*)	13
Nsanje	89.7	77.3	0.4	441	1.6	396	(*)	2
Balaka	91.5	74.3	1.0	457	1.9	418	(*)	4
Neno	85.8	73.0	0.6	208	1.6	179	(*)	1
Zomba city	84.3	67.0	2.5	163	2.0	138	(*)	4
Blantyre city	86.8	76.6	1.1	1,418	1.8	1,231	(*)	16

[1] MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships

[2] MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.6M: Sex with multiple partners (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who:							
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	**85.5**	**78.8**	**10.7**	**6,842**	**3.7**	**5,853**	**35.4**	**731**
Northern	**79.0**	**73.6**	**11.8**	**840**	**3.4**	**664**	**46.5**	**99**
Chitipa	77.9	72.3	7.1	76	2.7	59	(*)	5
Karonga	78.1	71.4	17.0	122	4.2	95	(34.8)	21
Nkhatabay	84.2	78.8	15.1	91	4.2	76	(62.0)	14
Rumphi	78.9	74.3	8.5	86	3.9	68	(*)	7
Mzimba	79.1	74.7	11.9	404	3.2	319	(43.0)	48
Mzuzu city	74.7	63.3	7.0	62	(2.6)	46	(*)	4
Central	**84.6**	**78.0**	**10.0**	**2,770**	**3.8**	**2,344**	**33.8**	**277**
Kasungu	88.2	77.9	10.1	364	3.6	321	(25.6)	37
Nkhotakota	86.8	86.0	17.6	163	5.9	142	28.2	29
Ntchisi	81.4	77.5	7.7	128	3.5	105	(*)	10
Dowa	79.6	74.4	7.5	263	2.8	210	(*)	20
Salima	84.3	76.2	8.0	196	3.9	165	(*)	16
Lilongwe	79.5	73.6	4.4	589	3.1	468	(*)	26
Mchinji	91.3	83.3	20.8	265	4.0	242	22.1	55
Dedza	88.7	81.2	5.3	227	3.1	201	(*)	12
Ntcheu	84.2	78.4	13.6	190	4.1	160	(35.2)	26
Lilongwe city	86.0	79.0	12.2	384	4.6	330	(*)	47

[1] MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.6M: Sex with multiple partners (men): Districts - continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who:							
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	**85.5**	**78.8**	**10.7**	**6,842**	**3.7**	**5,853**	**35.4**	**731**
Southern	**88.0**	**80.9**	**11.0**	**3,232**	3.8	**2,846**	**33.5**	**355**
Mangochi	93.3	85.8	20.8	322	4.9	300	(25.7)	67
Machinga	87.6	79.6	9.3	276	3.6	242	(*)	26
Zomba	90.1	84.7	8.6	287	3.8	258	(*)	25
Chiradzulu	82.6	72.5	7.6	170	3.0	141	(*)	13
Blantyre	83.7	75.8	6.1	197	3.2	165	(*)	12
Mwanza	87.2	79.2	5.2	58	3.8	51	(*)	3
Thyolo	91.2	82.5	10.1	324	3.4	296	(*)	33
Mulanje	85.7	78.5	9.2	280	4.2	240	(*)	26
Phalombe	80.6	73.8	15.0	155	4.2	125	(38.1)	23
Chikwawa	85.7	83.1	14.2	261	3.5	224	(54.9)	37
Nsanje	87.7	82.2	16.5	120	4.2	105	(25.5)	20
Balaka	86.8	79.0	8.5	120	3.4	105	(*)	10
Neno	83.7	76.7	9.7	57	4.4	47	(*)	5
Zomba city	84.1	71.4	15.6	54	4.4	45	(*)	8
Blantyre city	91.2	84.2	8.4	550	3.6	502	(*)	46

[1] MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.7: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**44.2**	**65.3**	**90.3**	**66.9**	**41.6**	**62.3**	**9,733**	**54.5**	**6,064**	**11.1**	**9,610**
Northern	**39.6**	**60.6**	**91.9**	**69.5**	**43.9**	**57.7**	**1,095**	**56.8**	**632**	**6.2**	**1,081**
Chitipa	39.4	61.0	85.8	59.2	32.5	56.4	104	47.9	59	6.7	103
Karonga	45.8	64.7	93.5	75.0	46.1	63.2	164	58.9	104	3.8	162
Nkhatabay	30.2	50.6	89.0	75.8	51.4	60.5	139	58.4	84	13.3	131
Rumphi	48.0	57.4	96.5	77.3	49.9	55.8	104	63.6	58	12.2	103
Mzimba	35.1	61.9	91.3	64.2	38.7	57.9	503	51.4	291	3.5	502
Mzuzu city	61.2	65.1	99.2	83.3	66.0	44.7	80	(94.2)	36	6.9	80
Central	**42.7**	**63.7**	**88.5**	**61.6**	**37.5**	**59.4**	**3,947**	**51.6**	**2,346**	**12.4**	**3,899**
Kasungu	40.3	60.0	90.4	57.2	38.1	59.0	461	55.0	272	13.2	459
Nkhotakota	50.9	66.3	95.2	62.0	42.3	60.1	204	57.7	122	9.7	203
Ntchisi	59.7	63.1	92.4	60.4	38.7	59.1	161	54.2	95	8.2	161
Dowa	46.3	63.0	83.1	54.2	33.4	55.6	389	53.3	216	14.6	377
Salima	48.7	54.4	87.7	67.1	40.8	63.0	242	53.8	152	11.0	237
Lilongwe	34.1	59.0	81.5	59.6	31.2	59.2	937	48.0	555	16.2	916
Mchinji	38.0	59.3	92.0	56.0	32.3	59.6	377	44.7	225	15.2	376
Dedza	46.5	67.5	92.1	62.9	34.9	66.4	361	42.8	240	6.2	358
Ntcheu	47.3	67.0	91.2	69.1	47.1	70.7	313	54.3	221	9.6	310
Lilongwe city	44.5	78.5	93.5	71.4	47.8	49.1	503	61.5	247	10.3	503

[1] MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

[2] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[a] Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.7: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women): Districts - continued

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators by district, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**44.2**	**65.3**	**90.3**	**66.9**	**41.6**	**62.3**	**9,733**	**54.5**	**6,064**	**11.1**	**9,610**
Southern	**46.6**	**67.7**	**91.5**	**70.8**	**44.5**	**65.8**	**4,691**	**56.2**	**3,086**	**11.1**	**4,630**
Mangochi	29.0	68.6	86.9	63.7	38.3	64.6	562	50.8	363	7.9	550
Machinga	40.5	70.3	91.1	69.8	44.1	70.3	423	52.5	298	8.4	421
Zomba	44.5	59.2	87.7	67.5	36.7	62.4	545	49.6	340	7.6	529
Chiradzulu	50.3	70.7	92.8	71.6	46.5	60.6	256	58.9	155	13.5	254
Blantyre	50.0	78.1	94.9	79.6	49.4	66.5	270	63.9	179	7.6	267
Mwanza	39.8	66.1	89.2	63.5	35.0	62.4	82	48.5	51	12.8	81
Thyolo	40.4	71.5	93.2	68.3	40.7	61.4	447	49.5	274	13.5	446
Mulanje	57.7	71.3	94.0	73.8	52.0	69.4	466	65.2	323	14.9	466
Phalombe	42.8	65.2	91.0	75.3	47.9	70.5	223	57.2	157	17.2	217
Chikwawa	58.1	54.0	94.5	77.7	52.8	79.4	291	58.8	231	6.4	287
Nsanje	39.6	61.0	89.0	73.1	49.4	65.8	179	61.8	118	9.6	171
Balaka	65.0	78.6	95.7	70.6	35.1	66.5	180	44.5	119	3.7	178
Neno	53.6	64.4	87.5	69.8	48.9	56.8	88	62.8	50	13.3	86
Zomba city	57.7	58.9	97.4	77.8	54.0	54.3	69	(68.2)	37	18.0	69
Blantyre city	52.8	69.4	92.6	71.2	47.3	63.6	610	61.4	388	15.8	607

[1] MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

[2] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[a] Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.7M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators by district by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Total	**51.1**	**57.9**	**90.9**	**52.2**	**34.2**	**54.9**	**2,831**	**44.8**	**1,555**	**19.6**	**2,799**
Northern	**43.1**	**48.6**	**92.3**	**53.6**	**35.6**	**45.6**	**365**	**54.7**	**166**	**17.0**	**362**
Chitipa	54.2	44.2	90.1	58.9	40.5	38.0	31	(55.8)	12	20.8	30
Karonga	62.7	50.5	88.3	54.6	41.1	34.0	47	(66.7)	16	10.4	47
Nkhatabay	43.3	48.4	93.9	49.2	36.0	53.1	36	53.3	19	18.2	35
Rumphi	40.1	47.2	93.7	67.2	46.3	41.7	31	(72.8)	13	14.1	31
Mzimba	35.9	47.6	92.4	50.5	33.0	50.4	186	(54.7)	94	18.9	184
Mzuzu city	(48.1)	(57.4)	(96.0)	(56.5)	(26.9)	(38.0)	33	(*)	13	(13.4)	33
Central	**51.7**	**60.9**	**91.0**	**46.1**	**31.4**	**51.5**	**1,104**	**41.6**	**569**	**19.1**	**1,094**
Kasungu	43.1	59.1	90.1	44.7	23.0	56.0	146	26.1	82	20.0	146
Nkhotakota	65.2	56.1	93.5	54.5	39.1	69.2	72	48.0	50	13.7	72
Ntchisi	81.5	58.9	97.5	45.1	32.2	46.4	48	(47.8)	22	43.3	48
Dowa	41.0	60.6	87.1	47.3	32.8	45.5	106	(38.5)	48	22.6	106
Salima	57.5	35.0	81.6	33.2	14.0	42.1	74	(27.3)	31	21.5	72
Lilongwe	41.9	71.1	90.8	49.2	38.6	35.6	216	(*)	77	20.2	208
Mchinji	62.8	59.1	92.5	43.6	23.9	65.4	102	31.5	67	12.9	102
Dedza	51.5	54.0	99.2	34.1	12.5	59.3	97	19.4	58	17.0	97
Ntcheu	46.3	57.2	81.4	30.0	23.4	54.3	85	29.8	46	11.5	84
Lilongwe city	57.9	71.3	95.3	62.2	53.3	55.9	158	(64.5)	88	17.8	158

[1] MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]

[a] Refer to Table HA.3M for the four indicators.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.7M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men): Districts - continued

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Total	**51.1**	**57.9**	**90.9**	**52.2**	**34.2**	**54.9**	**2,831**	**44.8**	**1,555**	**19.6**	**2,799**
Southern	**52.8**	**57.8**	**90.5**	**56.9**	**36.2**	**60.1**	**1,362**	**45.0**	**819**	**20.6**	**1,344**
Mangochi	58.9	48.7	82.7	44.4	32.6	71.5	155	35.6	111	12.3	147
Machinga	49.6	51.3	83.0	53.0	30.4	59.4	125	32.8	74	13.4	124
Zomba	48.3	54.1	91.1	54.0	25.1	61.4	109	(32.7)	67	23.4	104
Chiradzulu	53.6	72.0	94.3	54.0	35.5	52.9	81	45.7	43	21.9	81
Blantyre	(44.6)	(43.3)	(95.2)	(55.4)	(40.7)	(33.9)	63	(*)	22	(12.1)	63
Mwanza	41.1	40.9	96.8	36.7	20.7	56.8	22	25.9	12	12.4	22
Thyolo	56.9	68.1	96.4	69.8	36.9	66.5	153	46.4	102	25.3	153
Mulanje	47.3	58.5	93.8	58.4	34.8	57.6	132	40.4	76	19.3	131
Phalombe	54.0	51.3	90.6	53.7	36.6	47.1	68	45.1	32	30.6	67
Chikwawa	58.1	55.9	82.1	62.9	47.1	64.0	102	70.7	65	30.7	102
Nsanje	44.7	45.8	93.9	62.9	44.3	61.4	47	56.7	29	16.9	47
Balaka	60.5	47.7	93.7	46.3	24.2	61.6	56	30.7	35	7.4	55
Neno	57.7	68.3	93.0	50.2	46.5	52.5	25	(58.1)	13	23.0	24
Zomba city	(56.6)	(56.2)	(87.4)	(53.3)	(35.1)	(56.5)	31	(*)	17	(8.1)	31
Blantyre city	52.0	71.8	93.3	64.7	44.4	62.9	193	52.4	121	28.2	192

[1] MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]

[a] Refer to Table HA.3M for the four indicators.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.8: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	**14.7**	**70.5**	**1.1**	**9,733**	**63.2**	**4,538**	**8.9**	**14.0**	**6,064**	**57.2**	**1,367**	**37.5**	**111**
Northern	**10.4**	**65.0**	**0.7**	**1,095**	**72.9**	**525**	**11.9**	**9.8**	**632**	**67.7**	**108**	(*)	**8**
Chitipa	10.2	61.1	1.4	104	79.0	51	11.0	8.0	59	(55.5)	8	(*)	1
Karonga	15.5	69.4	0.8	164	68.4	73	16.8	11.6	104	(79.9)	19	(*)	1
Nkhatabay	15.2	72.0	0.2	139	64.6	60	12.8	13.5	84	68.1	19	(*)	0
Rumphi	11.4	66.7	1.0	104	68.4	51	9.9	8.5	58	(57.3)	9	(*)	1
Mzimba	8.6	62.3	0.7	503	79.6	239	9.9	8.7	291	(62.8)	44	(*)	3
Mzuzu city	1.6	64.3	0.0	80	(56.2)	51	(17.4)	(11.4)	36	(*)	9		
Central	**11.1**	**66.3**	**0.9**	**3,947**	**66.9**	**1,987**	**8.6**	**13.0**	**2,346**	**59.4**	**515**	**(51.8)**	**35**
Kasungu	11.5	64.4	0.6	461	70.5	233	10.9	10.7	272	(63.7)	49	(*)	3
Nkhotakota	11.6	67.8	1.0	204	62.9	104	8.9	15.2	122	45.8	31	(*)	2
Ntchisi	10.8	61.0	1.9	161	75.3	83	6.1	11.6	95	(58.0)	19	(*)	3
Dowa	6.9	59.5	0.3	389	80.0	197	3.8	8.7	216	(68.0)	34	(*)	1
Salima	13.8	73.5	0.8	242	54.4	118	8.1	16.7	152	44.4	40	(*)	2
Lilongwe	5.7	63.7	0.0	937	86.9	392	13.7	4.0	555	(*)	38		
Mchinji	10.4	67.3	2.2	377	65.3	189	6.5	14.6	225	56.4	55	(*)	8
Dedza	17.3	72.4	0.5	361	55.3	181	4.3	21.1	240	58.9	76	(*)	2
Ntcheu	23.1	79.3	0.8	313	47.9	135	6.4	18.1	221	53.8	57	(*)	2
Lilongwe city	11.5	62.7	2.4	503	52.7	356	8.3	23.1	247	(71.0)	116	(*)	12

[1] MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young women

[2] MICS indicator 9.9 - Young women who have never had sex

[3] MICS indicator 9.11 - Age-mixing among sexual partners

[4] MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners

[5] MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.8: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women): Districts - continued

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	**14.7**	**70.5**	**1.1**	**9,733**	**63.2**	**4,538**	**8.9**	**14.0**	**6,064**	**57.2**	**1,367**	**37.5**	**111**
Southern	**18.7**	**75.4**	**1.5**	**4,691**	**57.0**	**2,026**	**8.5**	**15.9**	**3,086**	**54.2**	**744**	**32.4**	**68**
Mangochi	23.0	75.1	3.7	562	60.1	232	11.3	18.4	363	35.8	104	(*)	21
Machinga	22.6	79.8	1.2	423	59.2	144	12.5	10.6	298	(31.9)	45	(*)	5
Zomba	18.5	75.6	2.2	545	52.8	252	8.9	16.6	340	64.6	90	(*)	12
Chiradzulu	14.7	71.4	1.5	256	56.4	130	6.8	18.4	155	67.0	47	(*)	4
Blantyre	20.4	78.5	0.1	270	44.0	132	5.7	19.1	179	(51.8)	52	(*)	1
Mwanza	17.7	69.1	1.6	82	61.0	42	11.3	17.6	51	66.7	14	(*)	1
Thyolo	20.3	69.1	0.7	447	64.0	215	3.4	15.3	274	42.7	68	(*)	3
Mulanje	17.8	78.9	0.8	466	57.1	172	6.4	14.9	323	54.3	70	(*)	4
Phalombe	16.4	76.2	1.3	223	67.9	78	11.3	12.8	157	(61.8)	28	(*)	3
Chikwawa	27.5	87.5	1.4	291	41.7	87	8.0	14.8	231	(57.6)	43	(*)	4
Nsanje	15.4	75.1	0.3	179	63.7	70	13.2	11.9	118	(57.7)	21	(*)	1
Balaka	16.7	78.3	1.4	180	45.0	87	7.6	22.0	119	52.6	40	(*)	3
Neno	14.9	66.8	0.2	88	66.3	44	9.9	13.4	50	(35.5)	12	(*)	1
Zomba city	12.4	63.6	2.8	69	62.4	40	(3.1)	(20.5)	37	(*)	14	(*)	2
Blantyre city	11.9	71.1	1.1	610	59.0	299	7.5	15.7	388	(75.2)	96	(*)	7

[1] MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young women

[2] MICS indicator 9.9 - Young women who have never had sex

[3] MICS indicator 9.11 - Age-mixing among sexual partners

[4] MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners

[5] MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.8M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	**18.2**	**66.7**	**9.0**	**2,831**	**40.8**	**2,313**	**39.0**	**1,555**	**69.9**	**1,105**	**52.6**	**254**
Northern	**7.0**	**53.3**	**6.1**	**365**	**54.3**	**314**	**33.4**	**166**	**80.5**	**122**	**(76.1)**	**22**
Chitipa	2.2	48.1	6.6	31	66.9	24	(18.1)	12	(*)	6	(*)	2
Karonga	4.9	44.2	6.3	47	4.2	41	(23.1)	16	(*)	11	(*)	3
Nkhatabay	7.5	61.2	15.3	36	45.8	31	43.7	19	(74.6)	16	(*)	6
Rumphi	6.7	46.9	(3.9)	31	62.3	27	(29.1)	13	(74.2)	9	(*)	1
Mzimba	6.7	56.0	4.8	186	50.7	161	(38.2)	94	82.0	71	(*)	9
Mzuzu city	(15.5)	(53.3)	(4.4)	33	(51.7)	30	(*)	13	(*)	9	(*)	1
Central	**14.5**	**63.1**	**7.6**	**1,104**	**45.3**	**900**	**34.9**	**569**	**71.7**	**385**	**50.7**	**84**
Kasungu	16.7	72.9	6.5	146	33.7	118	39.5	82	70.6	58	(*)	10
Nkhotakota	11.0	71.0	16.6	72	34.5	60	52.4	50	62.9	38	(*)	12
Ntchisi	7.6	54.3	1.5	48	57.7	38	(26.0)	22	(60.3)	13	(*)	1
Dowa	10.9	51.8	1.9	106	60.2	85	(27.6)	48	(79.4)	29	(*)	2
Salima	7.4	59.6	2.2	74	47.6	62	(33.3)	31	(69.7)	25	(*)	2
Lilongwe	6.8	47.8	0.0	216	(67.4)	167	(*)	77	(*)	28		
Mchinji	21.4	77.4	17.8	102	27.2	85	53.9	67	70.3	55	(*)	18
Dedza	20.3	73.5	2.0	97	33.7	77	35.4	58	(78.5)	34	(*)	2
Ntcheu	33.6	64.6	12.7	85	42.6	70	38.4	46	(55.0)	33	(*)	11
Lilongwe city	14.4	67.0	17.1	158	38.1	137	(46.3)	88	(71.1)	73	(*)	27

[1] MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young men[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.9 - Young men who have never had sex[M]

[3] MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners[M]

[4] MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.8M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men): Districts - continued

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	**18.2**	**66.7**	**9.0**	**2,831**	**40.8**	**2,313**	**39.0**	**1,555**	**69.9**	**1,105**	**52.6**	**254**
Southern	**24.2**	**73.1**	**10.9**	**1,362**	**33.4**	**1,099**	**43.9**	**819**	**66.5**	**598**	**50.1**	**148**
Mangochi	41.5	86.0	21.1	155	16.1	134	62.0	111	40.9	96	(*)	33
Machinga	22.5	74.3	6.1	125	34.1	94	38.1	74	(62.1)	48	(*)	8
Zomba	29.6	75.7	5.0	109	31.4	84	(39.8)	67	(*)	43	(*)	5
Chiradzulu	22.5	65.8	9.0	81	40.2	69	40.5	43	(76.2)	33	(*)	7
Blantyre	(13.0)	(49.3)	(9.5)	63	(52.4)	61	(*)	22	(*)	20	(*)	6
Mwanza	19.9	68.7	8.1	22	36.9	19	41.6	12	(64.8)	9	(*)	2
Thyolo	38.6	81.5	7.7	153	22.8	124	48.6	102	68.8	74	(*)	12
Mulanje	23.9	69.6	9.6	132	37.7	106	42.7	76	(79.1)	56	(*)	13
Phalombe	18.5	57.7	13.5	68	53.1	54	30.9	32	(77.8)	21	(*)	9
Chikwawa	10.3	67.5	20.1	102	50.2	66	32.4	65	(*)	33	(*)	20
Nsanje	15.8	71.8	17.1	47	35.2	38	46.0	29	(66.9)	22	(*)	8
Balaka	14.1	72.5	7.4	56	33.3	47	44.1	35	(74.6)	25	(*)	4
Neno	12.0	63.1	8.0	25	43.9	21	(42.7)	13	(75.6)	11	(*)	2
Zomba city	(28.0)	(72.3)	(15.1)	31	(32.3)	26	(*)	17	(*)	12	(*)	5
Blantyre city	17.7	77.7	7.6	193	27.6	156	49.1	121	(66.8)	95	(*)	15

[1] **MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young men[M]**

[2] **MICS indicator 9.9 - Young men who have never had sex[M]**

[3] **MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners[M]**

[4] **MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners[M]**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.10: Male circumcision: Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percent circumcised[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Age at circumcision: During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK/Missing	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
Total	**27.5**	**6,842**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**26.0**	**44.5**	**17.9**	**3.5**	**4.9**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**1,879**
Northern	**5.5**	**840**	**4.1**	**5.8**	**16.3**	**12.6**	**22.1**	**10.4**	**25.0**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**46**
Chitipa	3.7	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Karonga	5.2	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Nkhatabay	7.9	91	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Rumphi	1.8	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Mzimba	3.4	404	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Mzuzu city	23.6	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Central	**13.5**	**2,770**	**0.3**	**2.3**	**29.9**	**38.3**	**18.1**	**4.0**	**6.0**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**373**
Kasungu	8.8	364	(0.0)	(5.9)	(19.0)	(32.8)	(26.9)	(3.1)	(10.8)	(1.6)	100.0	32
Nkhotakota	37.0	163	0.0	6.0	45.0	35.8	6.2	4.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	60
Ntchisi	2.0	128	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Dowa	6.2	263	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Salima	44.8	196	0.0	2.4	34.9	37.9	19.6	2.1	2.4	0.7	100.0	88
Lilongwe	4.7	589	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Mchinji	5.1	265	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Dedza	15.1	227	(2.9)	(0.0)	(22.4)	(63.9)	(5.1)	(2.5)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Ntcheu	8.7	190	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Lilongwe city	21.5	384	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(37.9)	(28.2)	(9.0)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	83

[1] MICS indicator 9.17 - Male circumcision

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.10: Male circumcision: Districts – continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percent circumcised[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Age at circumcision: During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK/Missing	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
Total	**27.5**	**6,842**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**26.0**	**44.5**	**17.9**	**3.5**	**4.9**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**1,879**
Southern	**45.1**	**3,232**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**25.3**	**47.0**	**17.8**	**3.2**	**4.0**	**1.7**	**100.0**	**1,459**
Mangochi	86.4	322	0.5	1.3	48.4	45.1	2.9	0.0	0.4	1.4	100.0	278
Machinga	90.8	276	0.0	0.4	34.6	49.4	7.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	100.0	251
Zomba	59.6	287	0.0	0.8	18.2	49.9	28.9	1.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	171
Chiradzulu	50.1	170	0.6	0.5	10.5	53.1	21.8	4.6	7.4	1.4	100.0	85
Blantyre	48.7	197	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(57.2)	(22.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(6.4)	100.0	96
Mwanza	8.1	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Thyolo	52.3	324	0.0	1.2	12.4	54.1	20.7	5.6	4.6	1.5	100.0	169
Mulanje	23.6	280	0.0	0.0	6.0	52.3	29.8	3.7	8.2	0.0	100.0	66
Phalombe	19.7	155	(0.0)	(6.7)	(13.1)	(28.8)	(21.3)	(16.3)	(9.6)	(4.2)	100.0	31
Chikwawa	8.3	261	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Nsanje	9.1	120	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Balaka	44.2	120	0.0	0.9	42.8	42.0	10.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	100.0	53
Neno	14.3	57	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(42.9)	(19.2)	(7.1)	(10.1)	(2.9)	100.0	8
Zomba city	38.6	54	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.0)	(40.6)	(18.7)	(3.3)	(4.2)	(5.3)	100.0	21
Blantyre city	35.0	550	0.0	.5	12.6	39.5	30.4	5.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	192

[1] MICS indicator 9.17 - Male circumcision

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.11: Provider and location of circumcision: Districts

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/ family/friend	Health worker/ professional	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing	Total	
Total	**78.7**	**20.5**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**20.5**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**76.6**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**1,879**
Northern	**35.5**	**62.5**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**58.3**	**4.2**	**1.5**	**34.0**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**46**
Chitipa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Karonga	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Nkhatabay	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Rumphi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Mzimba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Mzuzu city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Central	**74.4**	**25.4**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**26.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**71.9**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**373**
Kasungu	(56.7)	(41.7)	(0.0)	(1.6)	100.0	(34.6)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(54.7)	(0.0)	(3.6)	100.0	32
Nkhotakota	86.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	83.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Ntchisi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Dowa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Salima	86.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	86.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Lilongwe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Mchinji	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Dedza	(79.5)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(20.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Ntcheu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Lilongwe city	(56.4)	(43.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(49.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	83

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.11: Provider and location of circumcision: Districts – continued

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed by district, Malawi, 2014

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/ family/friend	Health worker/ professional	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing	Total	
Total	**78.7**	**20.5**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**20.5**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**76.6**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**1,879**
Southern	**81.2**	**17.9**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**17.8**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**79.1**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**1,459**
Mangochi	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	96.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	278
Machinga	86.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.7	2.2	1.5	84.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	251
Zomba	84.8	11.9	0.5	2.8	100.0	11.4	3.1	2.4	81.7	0.5	0.8	100.0	171
Chiradzulu	85.3	14.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	13.1	0.5	4.7	80.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	85
Blantyre	(80.5)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(19.5)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(74.1)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	96
Mwanza	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Thyolo	80.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.2	0.1	1.3	74.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
Mulanje	65.9	34.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.1	0.0	1.3	64.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	66
Phalombe	(50.8)	(39.3)	(0.0)	10.0	100.0	(40.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.8)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Chikwawa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Nsanje	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Balaka	84.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	84.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Neno	(83.8)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(15.5)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(82.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Zomba city	(80.8)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(19.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Blantyre city	59.3	40.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	38.8	1.3	0.0	59.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	192

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted : figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	**10.5**	**44.7**	**13.3**	**3.8**	**49.8**	**49.8**	**24,230**
Northern	**9.3**	**45.1**	**15.4**	**3.8**	**49.8**	**49.8**	**2,800**
Chitipa	9.6	47.9	10.9	3.1	51.6	47.8	265
Karonga	11.3	41.2	20.0	5.6	48.0	51.9	416
Nkhatabay	10.4	38.7	12.7	2.3	44.9	54.9	316
Rumphi	9.8	46.8	14.4	3.0	52.5	47.5	272
Mzimba	4.7	43.5	11.0	1.5	46.4	52.9	1,334
Mzuzu city	33.5	67.7	47.6	20.2	78.2	21.8	197
Central	**10.0**	**46.2**	**12.6**	**3.5**	**51.0**	**48.7**	**9,769**
Kasungu	7.5	50.2	10.9	3.8	52.6	47.3	1,139
Nkhotakota	2.8	48.2	7.0	0.8	49.3	49.5	499
Ntchisi	3.7	53.1	7.7	0.9	55.0	45.0	425
Dowa	9.0	48.6	7.2	1.7	53.4	45.9	988
Salima	9.1	39.0	8.2	2.2	42.8	56.9	641
Lilongwe	7.6	31.3	6.1	1.8	34.9	64.9	2,261
Mchinji	6.8	45.3	7.8	1.8	48.9	50.7	925
Dedza	8.7	51.8	5.4	0.9	54.9	44.6	924
Ntcheu	5.6	42.7	5.9	1.1	44.9	54.9	717
Lilongwe city	28.9	66.2	49.3	14.9	82.2	17.8	1,251
Southern	**11.3**	**43.3**	**13.3**	**4.0**	**48.8**	**50.8**	**11,660**
Mangochi	6.8	35.6	9.8	3.1	38.9	60.7	1,344
Machinga	4.7	35.4	7.5	0.3	39.5	60.2	1,041
Zomba	9.7	47.3	10.0	2.4	52.0	47.2	1,210
Chiradzulu	9.7	41.1	5.7	1.6	44.0	55.4	627
Blantyre	13.1	46.1	14.8	5.3	51.9	47.9	711
Mwanza	9.2	53.6	17.3	4.5	58.0	41.5	201
Thyolo	4.1	31.0	5.1	1.1	33.3	66.4	1,250
Mulanje	13.0	49.9	7.9	1.7	55.6	44.1	1,102
Phalombe	12.7	44.0	4.8	1.4	50.8	48.5	537
Chikwawa	4.7	43.0	8.1	1.6	45.1	54.3	951
Nsanje	5.5	33.1	7.6	1.2	36.8	62.3	441
Balaka	18.2	42.6	9.2	3.9	49.4	50.4	457
Neno	8.0	42.4	4.2	0.9	44.8	55.2	208
Zomba city	25.6	63.6	42.8	14.2	75.1	24.9	163
Blantyre city	28.8	58.1	45.0	16.0	72.8	27.2	1,418

[1] MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:						
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**20.7**	**67.7**	**25.3**	**10.7**	**73.1**	**26.8**	**6,842**
Northern	**21.1**	**68.5**	**25.5**	**10.9**	**74.8**	**25.2**	**840**
Chitipa	17.8	60.2	15.1	7.8	66.0	34.0	76
Karonga	15.9	75.1	30.8	9.9	78.7	21.3	122
Nkhatabay	21.3	66.5	28.6	7.0	77.8	22.2	91
Rumphi	23.5	61.2	25.2	11.2	68.7	31.3	86
Mzimba	17.7	68.1	20.1	7.9	73.5	26.5	404
Mzuzu city	54.3	80.7	59.0	41.4	90.4	9.6	62
Central	**17.1**	**67.0**	**21.9**	**8.8**	**71.2**	**28.7**	**2,770**
Kasungu	18.5	66.7	15.3	8.9	69.8	29.9	364
Nkhotakota	20.8	69.6	33.2	10.1	78.4	21.6	163
Ntchisi	4.7	61.4	3.6	0.4	62.2	37.8	128
Dowa	15.4	70.8	17.4	6.0	72.8	27.2	263
Salima	10.2	55.2	13.0	4.7	57.0	42.3	196
Lilongwe	13.1	67.4	16.0	7.1	69.0	31.0	589
Mchinji	15.1	71.0	17.6	3.2	75.4	24.6	265
Dedza	6.0	56.6	7.6	2.6	59.0	40.6	227
Ntcheu	10.7	56.5	13.2	2.0	62.6	36.9	190
Lilongwe city	40.6	79.3	61.5	28.3	90.3	9.7	384
Southern	**23.7**	**68.0**	**28.2**	**12.3**	**74.3**	**25.5**	**3,232**
Mangochi	11.8	74.6	28.1	6.6	81.1	18.9	322
Machinga	17.5	53.3	23.9	5.2	64.1	35.4	276
Zomba	16.3	62.6	24.3	4.5	69.3	30.4	287
Chiradzulu	22.4	64.9	20.1	8.8	71.1	28.9	170
Blantyre	16.1	53.2	22.2	9.2	61.3	38.7	197
Mwanza	18.4	77.5	33.9	10.9	80.6	18.7	58
Thyolo	14.2	62.7	7.7	2.5	68.8	31.2	324
Mulanje	20.2	68.0	25.9	10.3	72.2	27.0	280
Phalombe	24.7	69.3	17.9	5.7	75.9	24.1	155
Chikwawa	9.5	56.7	12.0	3.0	61.2	38.4	261
Nsanje	15.4	65.5	14.8	6.4	70.6	29.4	120
Balaka	18.6	61.2	14.9	8.6	64.1	35.4	120
Neno	7.4	58.8	6.3	2.9	61.5	38.5	57
Zomba city	33.9	75.7	47.6	26.2	84.4	15.6	54
Blantyre city	58.9	90.0	66.6	40.3	96.3	3.7	550

[1] MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media[M]

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet (women): Districts

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have:						Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	**5.3**	**3.4**	**2.0**	**4.6**	**3.9**	**2.5**	**9,733**
Northern	**7.3**	**4.6**	**2.7**	**5.2**	**4.3**	**3.5**	**1,095**
Chitipa	4.0	2.5	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.2	104
Karonga	6.5	4.8	3.3	8.5	7.1	5.5	164
Nkhatabay	6.0	4.6	1.6	4.5	4.3	2.9	139
Rumphi	7.1	4.3	1.6	3.8	3.3	2.7	104
Mzimba	5.5	2.8	1.5	2.6	2.2	1.9	503
Mzuzu city	26.9	17.9	14.4	21.7	17.6	15.9	80
Central	**4.4**	**2.9**	**1.6**	**4.0**	**3.4**	**1.7**	**3,947**
Kasungu	3.1	1.4	0.4	4.0	3	1.2	461
Nkhotakota	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	204
Ntchisi	2.6	1.7	0.6	2.0	1.2	0.9	161
Dowa	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.4	389
Salima	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	242
Lilongwe	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	937
Mchinji	3.2	2.6	1.4	2.8	2.5	1.4	377
Dedza	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	361
Ntcheu	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.8	313
Lilongwe city	23.4	17.2	10.3	22.1	19.2	9.4	503
Southern	**5.5**	**3.5**	**2.1**	**5.0**	**4.2**	**2.9**	**4,691**
Mangochi	1.6	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.7	562
Machinga	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	423
Zomba	3.7	1.7	0.1	5.0	3.4	1.9	545
Chiradzulu	2.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	1	0.4	256
Blantyre	6.7	2.7	2.0	3.7	2.4	2.4	270
Mwanza	2.2	1.0	1.0	3.7	3.7	2.3	82
Thyolo	4.2	2.5	1.3	3.3	2.5	1.5	447
Mulanje	3.2	1.1	0.5	2.3	1.7	1.0	466
Phalombe	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	223
Chikwawa	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	291
Nsanje	3.5	2.2	0.6	2.0	1.7	0.8	179
Balaka	5.7	3.4	1.9	4.5	3.2	2.8	180
Neno	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.1	88
Zomba city	27.2	20.5	12.8	21	17.6	13.9	69
Blantyre city	20.0	15.4	11.1	20.3	19.0	13.0	610

[1] MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers
[2] MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and internet (men): Districts

Percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month by district of residence, Malawi,2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have:						Number of men age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	**11.5**	**9.3**	**5.2**	**13.6**	**12.1**	**6.8**	**2,831**
Northern	**15.6**	**11.0**	**6.6**	**17.8**	**16.0**	**8.5**	**365**
Chitipa	8.3	7.0	5.3	11.2	9.6	9.6	31
Karonga	11.9	8.3	5.2	12.3	10.6	7.5	47
Nkhatabay	18.0	9.8	6.9	21.3	17.8	11.4	36
Rumphi	6.2	6.2	2.6	15.4	14.5	11.3	31
Mzimba	13.3	7.7	4.4	16.2	14.2	4.2	186
Mzuzu city	(47.0)	(42.6)	(25.5)	(39.5)	(39.5)	(27.5)	33
Central	**10.8**	**8.7**	**5.1**	**12.6**	**11.5**	**5.9**	**1,104**
Kasungu	9.7	6.9	3.1	11.1	10.1	7.4	146
Nkhotakota	6.5	5.0	0.5	13.2	10.1	4.0	72
Ntchisi	4.7	3.9	1.5	4.1	4.1	1.5	48
Dowa	3.6	3.6	2.2	4.0	3.2	2.0	106
Salima	7.5	5.7	3.0	7.5	6.7	5.1	74
Lilongwe	4.0	2.2	2.2	6.5	6.5	4.0	216
Mchinji	10.9	9.5	3.0	14.1	12.2	5.7	102
Dedza	6.8	5.6	4.8	6.0	4.0	2.8	97
Ntcheu	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.3	3.7	0.0	85
Lilongwe city	38.8	32.2	20.6	40.3	38.7	17.8	158
Southern	**10.9**	**9.4**	**4.8**	**13.3**	**11.5**	**7.0**	**1,362**
Mangochi	2.8	2.5	0.0	7.1	4.0	2.0	155
Machinga	7.3	4.5	2.9	5.7	4.4	0.0	125
Zomba	11.4	9.7	0.0	9.4	5.2	2.3	109
Chiradzulu	1.7	1.1	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.7	81
Blantyre	(21.6)	(20.6)	(5.3)	(23.8)	(21.3)	(10.8)	63
Mwanza	12.1	9.9	8.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	22
Thyolo	6.9	4.8	1.2	9.1	7.8	2.2	153
Mulanje	9.5	7.7	3.0	10.8	9.6	6.2	132
Phalombe	3.4	3.1	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	68
Chikwawa	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.6	0.0	102
Nsanje	5.9	1.6	0.0	7.6	5.6	0.8	47
Balaka	6.7	4.8	1.5	6.2	5.0	3.1	56
Neno	9.3	7.0	1.7	9.0	7.6	1.3	25
Zomba city	(26.7)	(25.7)	(19.9)	(25.9)	(24.0)	(20.7)	31
Blantyre city	30.2	28.4	19.9	43.0	40.3	30.4	193

[2] MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Subjective Well-being

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction by district of reseidence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	
Total	**89.1**	**89.7**	**88.9**	**81.8**	**81.7**	**92.3**	**34.2**	**60.5**	**81.0**	**9,733**
Northern	**88.0**	**90.3**	**81.7**	**78.3**	**82.7**	**89.9**	**40.2**	**61.4**	**80.8**	**1,095**
Chitipa	91.5	92.4	83.6	84.0	85.9	92.6	47.6	51.8	75.1	104
Karonga	90.2	94.1	88.0	85.3	89.5	93.7	39.2	45.9	68.1	164
Nkhatabay	88.0	90.9	89.7	82.2	85.2	90.7	34.0	45.4	70.5	139
Rumphi	86.1	92.4	78.8	78.2	84.2	93.8	39.6	72.9	88.5	104
Mzimba	86.3	89.2	75.5	73.0	78.6	85.8	39.5	74.8	89.1	503
Mzuzu city	92.3	82.1	94.9	82.6	83.5	98.0	48.7	35.1	70.7	80
Central	**88.9**	**91.4**	**89.3**	**81.6**	**82.0**	**92.4**	**32.3**	**67.2**	**83.7**	**3,947**
Kasungu	90.8	93.3	89.4	78.3	83.9	91.9	41.6	84.6	95.8	461
Nkhotakota	86.3	85.1	89.2	69.2	68.2	94.4	39.2	82.4	87.2	204
Ntchisi	88.6	89.4	89.5	78.9	81.2	95.8	35.9	74.6	92.0	161
Dowa	91.1	88.6	85.5	77.8	74.6	90.9	30.4	61.3	77.7	389
Salima	87.7	89.3	82.5	74.8	81.2	86.3	28.7	61.1	72.7	242
Lilongwe	88.1	94.2	91.4	86.9	88.4	94.4	23.5	61.8	83.8	937
Mchinji	89.4	89.4	85.2	81.0	80.4	90.8	34.5	76.7	87.6	377
Dedza	89.7	94.6	91.6	81.5	80.9	89.8	29.3	70.7	86.4	361
Ntcheu	88.8	92.9	88.9	82.9	80.0	91.8	23.9	82.7	92.0	313
Lilongwe city	87.8	89.2	93.3	86.6	83.2	95.0	45.3	41.2	68.5	503
Southern	**89.5**	**88.1**	**90.2**	**82.9**	**81.2**	**92.8**	**34.4**	**54.6**	**78.7**	**4,691**
Mangochi	91.6	81.5	87.2	74.4	70.2	90.4	26.8	76.7	93.8	562
Machinga	86.8	88.3	87.1	83.4	82.7	87.2	28.3	35.8	68.7	423
Zomba	87.5	88.8	91.7	83.3	84.9	94.8	40.2	44.6	70.2	545
Chiradzulu	89.1	90.9	90.2	86.4	82.7	95.0	47.3	36.6	73.7	256
Blantyre	89.8	88.6	83.0	91.5	77.4	88.6	36.9	42.4	76.1	270
Mwanza	90.4	88.1	90.2	72.3	82.4	91.9	37.0	76.4	80.5	82
Thyolo	88.6	87.8	89.2	81.0	85.2	91.5	38.2	80.3	87.1	447
Mulanje	93.1	92.0	93.6	89.3	83.7	96.6	33.1	64.7	82.3	466
Phalombe	84.5	86.9	85.7	80.4	81.8	89.0	30.8	42.7	73.8	223
Chikwawa	89.3	84.7	85.0	76.8	77.4	90.6	20.7	62.8	78.3	291
Nsanje	91.1	89.4	91.0	84.2	81.2	93.5	28.3	44.7	74.0	179
Balaka	87.8	92.9	90.8	88.2	89.5	92.8	33.3	62.5	74.7	180
Neno	90.3	88.2	86.1	77.0	82.9	89.3	35.2	84.9	96.1	88
Zomba city	87.8	85.7	91.3	81.8	74.8	94.8	49.2	38.4	77.5	69
Blantyre city	90.8	90.0	99.4	85.3	83.2	99.1	40.0	38.0	75.5	610

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women): Districts – Continued

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
Total	91.0	3,308	83.0	5,865	72.7	7,851
Northern	86.6	435	76.1	665	79.0	877
Chitipa	85.3	49	79.5	53	71.1	78
Karonga	87.1	64	73.7	75	72.8	111
Nkhatabay	86.7	47	84.3	62	74.2	97
Rumphi	85.1	41	79.5	76	63.9	92
Mzimba	85.7	195	73.8	371	85.2	442
Mzuzu city	(93.6)	39	(*)	28	86.8	57
Central	90.6	1,270	84.7	2,649	72.2	3,298
Kasungu	92.6	190	83.1	389	73.9	440
Nkhotakota	90.7	79	74.0	167	49.8	177
Ntchisi	88.4	58	79.3	119	57.9	147
Dowa	92.6	118	84.8	237	67.9	301
Salima	96.7	69	84.8	147	65.8	175
Lilongwe	90.5	220	86.0	579	79.1	785
Mchinji	91.5	130	84.7	289	69.6	330
Dedza	92.4	105	87.8	255	73.8	312
Ntcheu	88.7	74	89.8	259	71.8	288
Lilongwe city	86.0	227	85.0	206	80.4	342
Southern	92.6	1,603	83.1	2,550	71.6	3,677
Mangochi	89.6	150	79.4	429	71.2	525
Machinga	89.7	119	78.8	151	57.5	291
Zomba	91.5	218	87.4	242	75.9	381
Chiradzulu	88.7	120	90.0	94	75.0	188
Blantyre	(91.1)	100	(76.4)	114	67.5	205
Mwanza	95.3	30	83.1	63	58.5	66
Thyolo	94.2	170	86.6	359	78.7	389
Mulanje	96.2	152	89.6	298	73.7	378
Phalombe	92.2	67	83.6	95	68.6	165
Chikwawa	86.6	60	71.2	182	56.1	227
Nsanje	91.5	51	86.6	80	67.6	132
Balaka	95.8	60	85.2	112	77.0	134
Neno	92.9	31	77.4	75	59.4	85
Zomba city	(87.5)	34	(71.0)	26	61.2	53
Blantyre city	97.4	242	84.7	230	83.8	457

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	
Total	**86.4**	**89.9**	**89.6**	**82.1**	**85.4**	**93.2**	**53.4**	**61.4**	**80.9**	**2,831**
Northern	**85.5**	**93.4**	**89.7**	**84.5**	**91.3**	**93.6**	**61.5**	**53.7**	**67.0**	**365**
Chitipa	89.6	94.0	91.3	87.3	92.6	93.3	60.1	46.6	52.3	31
Karonga	90.6	97.6	99.2	92.4	94.9	100.0	53.5	27.7	27.0	47
Nkhatabay	82.6	88.9	86.3	79.3	87.4	88.2	62.2	32.4	44.5	36
Rumphi	92.7	94.8	83.4	81.4	89.4	95.9	66.4	56.0	59.0	31
Mzimba	82.6	92.5	89.0	85.3	92.0	91.9	59.5	69.4	82.3	186
Mzuzu city	(87.0)	(95.5)	(88.0)	(74.7)	(87.6)	(98.1)	(79.1)	(29.8)	(83.2)	33
Central	**87.4**	**89.8**	**86.8**	**80.2**	**82.2**	**91.9**	**49.9**	**66.8**	**85.1**	**1,104**
Kasungu	80.0	89.8	77.6	73.5	79.6	94.4	51.5	81.9	90.7	146
Nkhotakota	93.8	93.3	90.2	90.8	92.1	94.4	59.6	75.5	92.1	72
Ntchisi	87.3	99.1	88.4	84.3	87.9	97.4	48.4	84.2	94.4	48
Dowa	93.8	97.7	96.0	81.5	91.8	97.4	49.9	35.8	88.0	106
Salima	87.2	92.8	73.4	76.8	72.0	75.7	47.6	57.5	83.6	74
Lilongwe	86.7	82.7	83.4	84.9	80.5	89.2	47.0	50.7	76.6	216
Mchinji	86.6	84.4	89.2	72.5	79.8	90.1	49.7	76.6	82.3	102
Dedza	92.3	95.2	93.7	70.5	80.2	95.5	39.6	81.8	92.0	97
Ntcheu	88.7	90.3	89.6	83.6	82.1	90.5	53.9	90.1	93.6	85
Lilongwe city	85.4	88.4	90.4	84.5	81.9	93.8	53.9	63.2	76.8	158
Southern	**85.9**	**89.1**	**91.9**	**82.9**	**86.4**	**94.2**	**54.1**	**59.0**	**81.2**	**1,362**
Mangochi	92.0	91.5	93.1	84.9	90.0	91.6	42.5	81.8	98.9	155
Machinga	70.5	91.3	84.8	78.2	81.8	90.4	50.4	45.9	68.5	125
Zomba	83.3	88.4	81.2	60.7	75.8	89.7	56.2	53.8	94.6	109
Chiradzulu	90.3	88.1	87.7	84.5	78.0	94.8	65.7	38.4	82.7	81
Blantyre	(76.3)	(89.5)	(100.0)	(87.1)	(99.5)	(100.0)	(79.8)	(39.1)	(61.2)	63
Mwanza	91.7	84.7	76.8	77.0	77.2	79.9	44.9	42.1	89.2	22
Thyolo	83.0	91.2	91.6	83.6	86.7	94.4	55.9	82.5	89.4	153
Mulanje	83.7	83.0	95.1	83.6	83.8	93.9	59.2	57.5	82.2	132
Phalombe	86.5	90.4	87.7	86.7	91.0	97.5	58.4	40.7	53.5	68
Chikwawa	89.2	79.4	94.9	89.8	88.9	96.0	30.8	80.8	79.8	102
Nsanje	87.4	88.0	92.0	77.9	86.6	95.2	60.1	39.3	72.8	47
Balaka	95.0	93.2	95.6	82.9	81.2	99.0	53.9	69.1	77.1	56
Neno	82.5	78.7	91.1	73.2	85.1	84.8	60.0	61.2	65.5	25
Zomba city	(91.5)	(86.6)	(96.4)	(84.2)	(92.3)	(97.7)	(64.9)	(60.0)	(67.7)	31
Blantyre city	90.2	94.9	98.8	91.3	92.1	98.1	54.4	47.7	83.8	193

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction (men): Districts – continued

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of men age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of men age 15-24 years who have an income
Total	**91.6**	**1,506**	**76.3**	**1,733**	**60.3**	**2,286**
Northern	**89.7**	**223**	**72.8**	**195**	**63.8**	**244**
Chitipa	93.3	18	(78.9)	14	59.6	16
Karonga	95.1	25	(*)	13	(*)	12
Nkhatabay	89.7	22	(73.3)	12	(62.6)	16
Rumphi	88.4	21	79.2	18	(34.7)	18
Mzimba	86.2	110	71.7	129	66.5	153
Mzuzu city	(98.0)	26	(*)	10	(64.1)	28
Central	**93.5**	**546**	**74.5**	**735**	**54.4**	**935**
Kasungu	93.7	74	80.2	118	66.0	131
Nkhotakota	93.6	43	61.9	54	45.2	66
Ntchisi	88.4	23	61.6	41	22.1	45
Dowa	94.7	53	(85.8)	38	62.1	94
Salima	(88.1)	35	79.6	42	52.2	62
Lilongwe	(100.0)	99	(82.0)	109	(55.1)	165
Mchinji	91.2	51	70.8	78	55.9	84
Dedza	(93.9)	38	59.1	80	40.1	89
Ntcheu	(95.2)	46	79.4	76	66.8	79
Lilongwe city	(88.5)	84	(76.5)	98	55.1	120
Southern	**90.8**	**737**	**78.7**	**802**	**64.4**	**1,107**
Mangochi	(93.5)	66	67.6	127	45.7	153
Machinga	92.3	63	73.0	57	53.2	86
Zomba	(75.4)	61	(79.5)	58	47.3	103
Chiradzulu	94.8	53	91.1	31	58.1	67
Blantyre	(*)	51	(*)	25	(*)	39
Mwanza	(85.0)	10	(78.2)	9	54.9	20
Thyolo	87.9	86	84.8	126	73.0	137
Mulanje	93.2	78	77.8	75	76.3	109
Phalombe	95.0	39	(86.7)	28	63.5	36
Chikwawa	(89.7)	31	66.5	82	65.4	81
Nsanje	94.6	29	(74.8)	19	57.1	35
Balaka	91.1	30	74.6	39	58.6	44
Neno	85.8	15	69.7	15	42.3	16
Zomba city	(89.4)	20	(*)	18	(69.5)	21
Blantyre city	(93.4)	105	(91.8)	92	87.9	162

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	**88.7**	**1.4**	**89.2**	**9,733**
Northern	**85.7**	**1.5**	**86.8**	**1,095**
Chitipa	86.3	1.6	91.3	104
Karonga	87.3	1.5	87.4	164
Nkhatabay	85.3	1.5	88.7	139
Rumphi	70.0	1.9	84.5	104
Mzimba	86.7	1.5	85.7	503
Mzuzu city	96.7	1.1	85.5	80
Central	**88.7**	**1.4**	**88.9**	**3,947**
Kasungu	92.9	1.4	88.3	461
Nkhotakota	77.3	1.6	87.9	204
Ntchisi	88.9	1.5	88.1	161
Dowa	90.5	1.4	90.0	389
Salima	83.1	1.6	90.6	242
Lilongwe	90.8	1.4	90.2	937
Mchinji	89.9	1.4	92.2	377
Dedza	84.9	1.6	88.9	361
Ntcheu	82.7	1.6	84.5	313
Lilongwe city	92.1	1.3	85.8	503
Southern	**89.4**	**1.4**	**90.0**	**4,691**
Mangochi	84.9	1.6	91.5	562
Machinga	83.7	1.6	86.2	423
Zomba	93.2	1.3	91.2	545
Chiradzulu	90.0	1.5	90.3	256
Blantyre	85.9	1.5	80.1	270
Mwanza	85.5	1.5	91.1	82
Thyolo	86.4	1.5	94.5	447
Mulanje	95.2	1.2	94.7	466
Phalombe	85.2	1.5	86.0	223
Chikwawa	89.2	1.5	93.9	291
Nsanje	91.6	1.4	93.1	179
Balaka	88.1	1.5	89.5	180
Neno	89.0	1.5	87.2	88
Zomba city	90.6	1.3	88.3	69
Blantyre city	95.0	1.2	86.8	610

[1] MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction

[2] MICS indicator 11.2 – Happiness

Table SW.2M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	**89.4**	**1.5**	**86.9**	**2,831**
Northern	**89.1**	**1.4**	**86.0**	**365**
Chitipa	86.8	1.5	88.5	31
Karonga	91.4	1.3	93.5	47
Nkhatabay	91.1	1.5	88.6	36
Rumphi	88.1	1.6	90.8	31
Mzimba	87.5	1.4	82.0	186
Mzuzu city	(96.0)	(1.3)	(87.9)	33
Central	**88.9**	**1.5**	**87.1**	**1,104**
Kasungu	87.2	1.6	85.6	146
Nkhotakota	96.5	1.4	94.9	72
Ntchisi	88.9	1.3	89.8	48
Dowa	97.4	1.1	95.8	106
Salima	70.0	1.9	62.5	74
Lilongwe	87.1	1.6	94.0	216
Mchinji	86.4	1.5	83.8	102
Dedza	87.7	1.4	84.4	97
Ntcheu	93.4	1.3	85.3	85
Lilongwe city	92.7	1.4	85.2	158
Southern	**89.8**	**1.5**	**86.9**	**1,362**
Mangochi	87.5	1.5	96.8	155
Machinga	81.0	1.7	79.5	125
Zomba	79.3	1.8	81.0	109
Chiradzulu	86.2	1.5	82.7	81
Blantyre	(100.0)	(1.0)	(89.5)	63
Mwanza	71.2	1.9	76.0	22
Thyolo	89.3	1.5	84.3	153
Mulanje	95.1	1.3	85.8	132
Phalombe	91.3	1.5	90.9	68
Chikwawa	94.9	1.2	77.2	102
Nsanje	91.5	1.5	93.6	47
Balaka	91.8	1.4	92.8	56
Neno	88.8	1.5	83.0	25
Zomba city	(91.8)	(1.4)	(86.1)	31
Blantyre city	96.1	1.3	93.2	193

[1] MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction[M]

[2] MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	**54.6**	**82.1**	**50.2**	**9,733**
Northern	**65.6**	**85.6**	**61.5**	**1,095**
Chitipa	59.5	85.1	54.6	104
Karonga	66.2	83.1	60.6	164
Nkhatabay	52.0	77.9	46.1	139
Rumphi	38.9	83.4	34.6	104
Mzimba	73.5	87.7	70.2	503
Mzuzu city	81.6	94.9	80.1	80
Central	**54.2**	**84.4**	**50.0**	**3,947**
Kasungu	61.7	91.2	58.9	461
Nkhotakota	45.6	77.3	37.6	204
Ntchisi	50.7	84.2	49.4	161
Dowa	43.7	76.6	38.3	389
Salima	41.3	70.2	37.8	242
Lilongwe	55.3	84.7	49.4	937
Mchinji	52.6	82.2	49.8	377
Dedza	52.3	82.0	46.9	361
Ntcheu	49.5	81.7	45.4	313
Lilongwe city	69.9	98.7	68.6	503
Southern	**54.2**	**84.4**	**50.0**	**3,947**
Mangochi	51.9	75.7	44.9	562
Machinga	37.8	66.9	32.0	423
Zomba	52.3	73.8	46.9	545
Chiradzulu	50.4	80.0	44.2	256
Blantyre	45.9	77.3	39.3	270
Mwanza	52.5	85.1	48.9	82
Thyolo	61.9	87.0	57.2	447
Mulanje	53.8	87.2	50.6	466
Phalombe	48.9	70.7	39.9	223
Chikwawa	41.4	75.8	39.0	291
Nsanje	45.3	72.3	39.6	179
Balaka	48.6	76.0	45.7	180
Neno	54.1	80.1	49.8	88
Zomba city	58.4	88.5	57.1	69
Blantyre city	67.8	91.3	65.6	610

[1] MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	**56.7**	**85.5**	**52.1**	**2,831**
Northern	**66.2**	**88.6**	**60.4**	**365**
Chitipa	89.6	94.7	86.5	31
Karonga	74.9	94.5	71.3	47
Nkhatabay	53.4	84.2	44.8	36
Rumphi	65.1	94.1	62.9	31
Mzimba	61.7	85.1	53.5	186
Mzuzu city	(73.2)	(94.3)	(73.2)	33
Central	**54.6**	**82.6**	**49.7**	**1,104**
Kasungu	56.1	76.8	48.7	146
Nkhotakota	68.0	98.9	68.0	72
Ntchisi	46.7	92.2	45.7	48
Dowa	59.6	77.7	50.6	106
Salima	29.6	73.7	28.6	74
Lilongwe	55.1	83.8	51.1	216
Mchinji	52.5	85.7	47.5	102
Dedza	56.8	80.1	50.2	97
Ntcheu	60.0	84.3	55.8	85
Lilongwe city	54.5	82.1	48.8	158
Southern	**55.8**	**87.1**	**51.9**	**1,362**
Mangochi	50.2	89.6	47.2	155
Machinga	39.3	78.7	37.2	125
Zomba	41.6	84.4	37.5	109
Chiradzulu	52.6	87.1	49.2	81
Blantyre	(82.6)	(93.6)	(79.4)	63
Mwanza	50.9	87.1	47.0	22
Thyolo	66.6	84.7	59.8	153
Mulanje	62.2	79.7	51.3	132
Phalombe	60.5	80.3	51.2	68
Chikwawa	67.5	86.4	66.0	102
Nsanje	55.5	83.1	51.6	47
Balaka	47.1	87.1	44.9	56
Neno	59.3	85.5	56.2	25
Zomba city	(59.0)	(96.4)	(59.0)	31
Blantyre city	53.1	99.2	53.1	193

[1] MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Total	**98.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**24,230**
Northern	**98.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**2,800**
Chitipa	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	265
Karonga	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	416
Nkhatabay	98.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	316
Rumphi	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	272
Mzimba	98.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	1,334
Mzuzu city	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	197
Central	**98.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**9,769**
Kasungu	98.2	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	1,139
Nkhotakota	98.5	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	499
Ntchisi	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	425
Dowa	98.3	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	988
Salima	98.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	641
Lilongwe	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2,261
Mchinji	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	925
Dedza	99.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	924
Ntcheu	99.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	717
Lilongwe city	98.3	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,251
Southern	**97.8**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**11,660**
Mangochi	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,344
Machinga	97.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	1,041
Zomba	96.7	0.3	0.3	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	1,210
Chiradzulu	97.8	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	627
Blantyre	97.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	711
Mwanza	98.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	201
Thyolo	98.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1,250
Mulanje	96.4	0.2	0.7	2.5	3.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.4	1,102
Phalombe	96.3	0.4	0.6	2.6	3.6	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.3	537
Chikwawa	97.5	1.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.0	951
Nsanje	97.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	441
Balaka	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	457
Neno	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	208
Zomba city	96.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	163
Blantyre city	98.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1,418

[1] MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Total	**73.9**	**22.4**	**2.5**	**0.9**	**25.8**	**11.2**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**11.7**	**6,842**
Northern	**75.4**	**20.4**	**2.8**	**1.2**	**24.4**	**11.5**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**13.5**	**840**
Chitipa	81.6	17.3	0.0	0.9	18.1	13.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	76
Karonga	84.5	8.9	6.2	0.4	15.5	6.0	3.4	1.2	10.5	122
Nkhatabay	74.8	9.0	9.2	7.1	25.2	4.9	4.8	4.1	13.8	91
Rumphi	76.4	17.5	4.8	1.3	23.6	10.3	2.0	0.8	13.1	86
Mzimba	69.5	29.0	0.9	0.3	30.3	15.8	0.0	0.3	16.2	404
Mzuzu city	88.2	10.9	0.0	0.9	11.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	62
Central	**71.2**	**25.3**	**2.4**	**0.7**	**28.5**	**12.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**12.7**	**2,770**
Kasungu	66.6	29.2	2.6	1.2	33.1	15.2	0.0	0.0	15.2	364
Nkhotakota	64.0	34.9	0.4	0.4	35.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	163
Ntchisi	70.9	26.4	1.1	0.6	28.1	16.1	0.0	0.0	16.1	128
Dowa	72.4	26.5	0.8	0.3	27.6	13.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	263
Salima	78.5	20.8	0.0	0.8	21.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	10.8	196
Lilongwe	65.1	28.9	5.3	0.7	34.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	13.9	589
Mchinji	77.0	20.6	0.7	1.7	23.0	12.0	0.3	0.0	12.3	265
Dedza	71.8	25.8	1.5	0.0	27.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	11.5	227
Ntcheu	76.0	19.6	2.6	1.8	24.0	10.0	0.0	0.5	10.6	190
Lilongwe city	76.9	19.1	3.3	0.0	22.4	9.4	0.5	0.0	9.9	384
Southern	**75.9**	**20.3**	**2.5**	**1.0**	**23.8**	**9.9**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**10.4**	**3,232**
Mangochi	78.2	19.8	1.3	0.7	21.8	8.7	0.9	0.1	9.8	322
Machinga	80.8	15.4	0.9	2.3	18.6	9.3	0.5	0.0	9.8	276
Zomba	73.6	24.1	0.3	1.9	26.4	11.4	0.3	0.0	11.7	287
Chiradzulu	73.8	19.9	3.1	2.5	25.6	10.5	0.3	0.5	11.2	170
Blantyre	74.7	23.5	1.8	0.0	25.3	8.1	0.7	0.0	8.8	197
Mwanza	81.7	13.9	1.9	1.4	17.2	8.6	1.5	0.0	10.2	58
Thyolo	79.9	18.6	0.4	0.8	19.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	10.3	324
Mulanje	72.6	22.5	4.5	0.4	27.4	10.5	0.8	0.8	12.2	280
Phalombe	78.7	19.7	1.0	0.5	21.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	11.5	155
Chikwawa	77.2	21.0	1.1	0.1	22.3	13.7	0.0	0.1	13.8	261
Nsanje	77.0	20.9	1.5	0.0	22.4	11.7	0.0	0.0	11.7	120
Balaka	89.5	7.9	1.3	0.9	10.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	120
Neno	72.4	23.7	3.1	0.9	27.6	9.5	1.0	0.0	10.4	57
Zomba city	81.7	9.1	3.8	5.4	18.3	6.3	1.1	1.3	8.7	54
Blantyre city	68.3	24.0	6.9	0.5	31.3	8.4	0.3	0.0	8.7	550

[1] **MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use[M]**

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	**2.7**	**6,842**	**65.6**	**23.4**	**9.2**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**793**
Northern	2.8	840	68.9	17.1	10.5	2.1	1.4	100.0	107
Chitipa	1.4	76	(65.2)	(29.1)	(5.8)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	10
Karonga	0.9	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Nkhatabay	2.5	91	81.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Rumphi	2.3	86	(67.4)	(17.6)	(11.7)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Mzimba	3.4	404	(67.8)	(18.1)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(2.3)	100.0	64
Mzuzu city	5.4	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Central	**3.2**	**2,770**	**64.5**	**25.3**	**8.2**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**352**
Kasungu	2.8	364	(54.6)	(34.6)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(3.5)	100.0	55
Nkhotakota	6.3	163	(72.8)	(22.6)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	22
Ntchisi	2.5	128	(59.1)	(31.0)	(7.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Dowa	4.2	263	(75.2)	(17.2)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Salima	0.3	196	(62.1)	(31.2)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Lilongwe	3.8	589	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	82
Mchinji	2.6	265	(54.2)	(32.7)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	33
Dedza	4.6	227	(84.5)	(6.9)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(3.9)	100.0	26
Ntcheu	4.0	190	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Lilongwe city	1.3	384	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	38
Southern	**2.3**	**3,232**	**65.7**	**23.4**	**10.0**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**334**
Mangochi	3.5	322	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	31
Machinga	0.8	276	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Zomba	3.6	287	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	34
Chiradzulu	4.0	170	(74.2)	(23.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Blantyre	4.7	197	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Mwanza	0.6	58	(65.5)	(27.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	6
Thyolo	2.5	324	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	34
Mulanje	1.6	280	(72.2)	(14.8)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Phalombe	0.8	155	(74.5)	(17.9)	(4.1)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Chikwawa	2.2	261	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	37
Nsanje	2.5	120	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Balaka	0.4	120	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Neno	4.0	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Zomba city	2.2	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Blantyre city	1.4	550	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	48

[1] MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*)Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol (women): Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	**94.7**	**0.4**	**1.3**	**24,230**
Northern	**94.9**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**2,800**
Chitipa	90.5	1.2	5.3	265
Karonga	93.7	0.4	1.8	416
Nkhatabay	95.6	0.2	0.8	316
Rumphi	95.8	0.2	1.5	272
Mzimba	95.8	0.3	0.8	1,334
Mzuzu city	94.3	0.5	1.2	197
Central	**94.9**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**9,769**
Kasungu	95.9	0.0	0.4	1,139
Nkhotakota	98.1	0.5	0.1	499
Ntchisi	97.9	0.2	0.4	425
Dowa	96.1	0.4	1.1	988
Salima	97.7	0.1	0.8	641
Lilongwe	98.2	0.0	0.0	2,261
Mchinji	95.1	0.4	0.2	925
Dedza	91.9	1.1	3.3	924
Ntcheu	89.2	1.3	3.9	717
Lilongwe city	88.4	0.8	2.3	1,251
Southern	**94.5**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**11,660**
Mangochi	97.8	0.2	0.8	1,344
Machinga	98.1	0.3	0.2	1,041
Zomba	95.9	0.2	0.5	1,210
Chiradzulu	95.3	0.5	1.4	627
Blantyre	97.6	0.0	0.5	711
Mwanza	90.7	0.9	4.6	201
Thyolo	95.7	0.2	0.6	1,250
Mulanje	91.4	0.8	2.1	1,102
Phalombe	90.1	0.9	3.2	537
Chikwawa	96.3	0.3	0.7	951
Nsanje	95.9	0.3	0.7	441
Balaka	96.7	0.2	0.9	457
Neno	95.2	0.2	2.8	208
Zomba city	86.5	0.5	4.0	163
Blantyre city	87.8	0.6	4.0	1,418

[1] MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15
[2] MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol (men): Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month by district of residence, Malawi, 2014

	Percentage of men who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**55.5**	**2.9**	**22.7**	**6,842**
Northern	**51.2**	**3.3**	**25.8**	**840**
Chitipa	61.2	1.6	19.4	76
Karonga	58.7	4.7	25.0	122
Nkhatabay	35.8	3.4	29.8	91
Rumphi	56.8	3.1	20.2	86
Mzimba	50.0	1.9	28.4	404
Mzuzu city	47.3	12.1	20.0	62
Central	**56.0**	**2.6**	**22.1**	**2,770**
Kasungu	42.5	3.2	26.0	364
Nkhotakota	51.9	4.4	23.7	163
Ntchisi	66.8	1.1	16.3	128
Dowa	63.8	0.9	18.1	263
Salima	64.7	0.3	15.9	196
Lilongwe	60.7	0.7	17.2	589
Mchinji	67.2	1.9	15.7	265
Dedza	50.2	7.6	24.4	227
Ntcheu	51.9	5.0	29.2	190
Lilongwe city	47.5	3.1	32.7	384
Southern	**56.2**	**3.1**	**22.4**	**3,232**
Mangochi	73.5	5.6	12.3	322
Machinga	73.4	1.6	9.2	276
Zomba	60.5	4.7	19.0	287
Chiradzulu	52.3	4.6	19.7	170
Blantyre	48.8	0.0	18.9	197
Mwanza	53.2	1.9	28.9	58
Thyolo	52.8	4.1	25.9	324
Mulanje	55.1	2.4	21.9	280
Phalombe	61.0	3.6	18.9	155
Chikwawa	60.2	5.1	20.4	261
Nsanje	59.1	1.2	14.0	120
Balaka	73.8	0.0	16.6	120
Neno	53.6	4.3	25.1	57
Zomba city	64.6	1.7	15.6	54
Blantyre city	33.5	2.4	41.5	550

[1] MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15[M]

[2] MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol[M]

Appendix B. Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the MDG Endline was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the twenty seven districts of the country: Chitipa, Karonga, Nkhatabay, Rumphi, Mzimba, Kasungu, Nkhotakota, Ntchisi, Dowa Salima, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Dedza, Ntcheu, Mangochi, Machinga, Zomba, Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Mwanza, Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Chikhwawa, Nsanje, Balaka and Neno district. Urban and rural areas in each of the twenty seven districts were defined as the sampling strata.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample size and sample allocation

The target sample size for the Malawi MDG Endline Survey was calculated as 1,050 households per district. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was 'Children under-five who received anti-malaria treatment". The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.113r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- deff is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 2.0
- 0.113r is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 11.3 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based
- AveSize is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- RR is the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (Children under-five receiving anti-malaria treatment) was assumed to be 43.4 percent. The value of deff (design effect) was taken as 2.0 based on estimates from previous surveys, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 17.2 percent, AveSize (average household size) was taken as 4.6 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 98.1 percent, based on experience from previous surveys.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was 1,050 households which is the sample size needed in each district.

The number of households selected per cluster for the MES was determined as 25 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 42 sample clusters would need to be selected in each district.

Equal allocation of the total sample size to the twenty seven districts was used. Therefore, 42 clusters were allocated to each district except Blantyre and Lilongwe where 45 clusters were allocated to each to allow for a larger sample size because these two districts contain the major urban centers in the country, with the final sample size calculated as 28,500 households. In each district, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural domains proportionally to the size of urban and rural populations in that district. The table below shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling strata.

Table SD.1: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata

	Population (2008 Census)			Number of Clusters		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**13,066,746**	**2,001,957**	**11,064,789**	**1,140**	**163**	**977**
Northern Region	**1,698,516**	**239,163**	**1,459,353**	**210**	**31**	**179**
Chitipa	178,904	14,753	164,151	42	5	37
Karonga	269,890	40,334	229,556	42	8	34
Nkhata Bay	215,789	11,269	204,520	42	3	39
Rumphi	172,034	17,845	154,189	42	6	36
Mzimba	861,899	154,962	706,937	42	9	33
Central Region	**5,510,195**	**832,113**	**4,678,082**	**381**	**49**	**332**
Kasungu	627,467	39,640	587,827	42	4	38
Nkhotakota	303,659	24,726	278,933	42	5	37
Ntchisi	224,872	7,918	216,954	42	3	39
Dowa	558,470	4,765	553,705	42	3	39
Salima	337,895	27,852	310,043	42	5	37
Lilongwe	1,905,282	674,448	1,230,834	45	20	25
Mchinji	456,516	17,881	438,635	42	3	39
Dedza	624,445	20,241	604,204	42	3	39
Ntcheu	471,589	14,642	456,947	42	3	39
Southern Region	**5,858,035**	**930,681**	**4,927,354**	**549**	**83**	**466**
Mangochi	797,061	50,821	746,240	42	5	37
Machinga	490,579	24,147	466,432	42	4	38
Zomba	667,953	88,314	579,639	42	5	37
Chiradzulu	288,546	2,348	286,198	42	9	33
Blantyre	1,001,984	661,256	340,728	45	30	15
Mwanza	92,947	14,226	78,721	42	2	40
Thyolo	587,053	18,589	568,464	42	7	35
Mulanje	521,391	14,497	506,894	42	3	39
Phalombe	313,129	4,935	308,194	42	4	38
Chikwawa	434,648	6,987	427,661	42	4	38
Nsanje	238,103	20,179	217,924	42	2	40
Balaka	317,324	22,733	294,591	42	3	39
Neno	107,317	1,649	105,668	42	5	37

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The 2008 census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2008 Population and Housing Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the twenty-seven districts, separately for the urban and rural strata.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame (the 2008 census) was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed who visited all of the selected enumeration areas and listed all households in the enumeration areas. Household listing was undertaken by 15 teams. In each team there were four listers, one supervisor and a driver. Listing started in July 2013 and was completed in October 2013.

Large EAs with 300 or more households were subdivided into 2 or 3 segments of which only one segment was selected randomly and listed. The procedure for segmentation was that upon arrival in a large EA that needed segmentation, the listing team first toured the EA and did a quick count to get the estimated number of households in the EA. It was important to adopt segment boundaries that were easily identifiable and selection of a sample segment was carried out as follows:

The team drew a location map of the entire EA. Using clear boundaries such as roads or rivers, the EA was divided into 2 or 3 segments of roughly equal size; on the location map of the EA the team showed the boundaries of the newly created segments and numbered the segments sequentially. For each segment, a quick count of the number of dwellings was done.

Using the Segmentation form the household lister recorded the identification information of the EA, the segment numbers, and the size of each segment in the appropriate areas provided such as the number of dwellings, percentage and cumulative percentage. Then the cumulative percentage was compared with the random number that was generated for each EA. The team selected the first segment for which the cumulative percentage was greater than or equal to the random number given.

The team drew a sketch map of the selected segment and listed all the households found in the selected segment.

Selection of Households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the National Statistical Office, where the selection of 25 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in one third of the sample of households, which were randomly selected for interviews with all eligible men.

Calculation of sample weights

The MES sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the sizes of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term fhi, the sampling fraction for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where pshi is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

p1hi = $\frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$,

nh = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h
Mhi = number of households in the 2008 Census frame for the i-th sample PSU in stratum h
Mh = total number of households in the 2008 Census frame for stratum h

p2hi = proportion of the PSU listed the i-th sample PSU stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, p2hi = 1

p3hi = $\frac{25}{M'_{hi}}$

M'hi = number of households listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2010 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RRh is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RRh is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the MES are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women, men, and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for nonresponse). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted

(normalized) weights varied between 0.037810 and 10.867746 in the 1,140 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting households, women, men, or under-5s with these sample weights.

Since interviews with eligible men were conducted in one-third of the selected households, the sample weight for men includes an additional factor of 3, in addition to the nonresponse adjustment factor.

Appendix C. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Mercy Kanyuka	Project Manager
Jameson Ndawala	Deputy Project Manager
Isaac Chirwa	Project Coordinator
Medson Makwemba	Deputy Project Coordinator
Maggie Kaleke	Field Coordinator/Data Manager
Masautso Wachepa	Field Coordinator/Deputy Data Manager
Kingsley Manda	Field Coordinator
Glory Mshali	Field Coordinator
Petrie Ntenda	Field Coordinator
Martin Mwale	Field Coordinator (Ministry of Economic Planning and Development)
Samuel Longwe	Field Coordinator (Ministry of Health)

UNICEF STAFF AND CONSULTANTS

Koorosh Raffii	Chief, Planning Monitoring and Evaluation, UNICEF Malawi
Nyson Chizani	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF Malawi
James Kaphuka	MICS Consultant (UMC), UNICEF Malawi
Overton Kanyenda	MES Accountant
Eunice Nyirenda	Field Coordinator (Anthropometry Expert, Ministry of Agriculture)
Mamadou Seyba Thiam	Regional MICS Coordinator, UNICEF ESARO
Pierre Martel	Regional Household Survey Consultant, UNICEF
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Kingsley Manda	National Statistical Office
Lusungu Chisesa	National Statistical Office
Glory Mshali	National Statistical Office
Chris Matemba	Ministry of Agriculture - Irrigation and Water Department
Martin Mwale	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
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Sylvester Kathumba	Ministry of Health - Nutrition Unit
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Emmanuel Souza	University of Malawi – Department of Population Studies, Chancellor College
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Eunice Nyirenda	Ministry of Agriculture
James Kaphuka	MICS Consultant
Nyson Chizani	UNICEF Malawi

HOUSEHOLD LISTING TEAM

Supervisors

Tomas Mikeyasi	J.V. Phiri	Harry Saidi
Grace Jesemani	Mary Nangwale	Emmanuel Tsoka
Macford Nguluwe	C. Buleya	Bonny Mpelembe
Gilbert Simukonda	G. Tauzi	John Kapalamula
Ceaser Chilunga	Garnet Likoloma	Joy Chipili

Listers

Jimmy Kayira	Wilfred Maonga	Pearson Mahangula
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Wezi Phiri	Fanuel Chimbiya	E. Thunya
Fumbani Kamanga	Tawina Kumukumu	Chrispin Kaguwa
Edgar Nyasulu	Fester Kamela	McDonald Ambali
Chawezi Tembo	Gift Pasanje	Mathews Phiri
Rachel Botha	Thomas Nyimbiri	Getrude Sayenda
Kate Mwaungulu	G.T. Phiri	Brenda Mkuziwaduka
Wisdom Chimombo	Emmanuel Phiri	Emmanuel Chikaonda
Arthur Chiumia	Blessings Nyatepa	Milton Sitima
Babra Bondwe	Chimango Kholopa	Joachim Minez
Omega Namvula	Grey Mkonombola	Rosemary Namwera
Lawrence Gonani	Chiyembekezo Chikadza	Pililani Chilindani
S. Mandala	Jostler Ndalama	Richard Ganiza
Lameck Phiri	Felix Chankanza	Wisdom Chikafubwa
Nicolas Moyo	Stewart Makata	Happy Nkhoma
Precious Khonje	Issa Chakuuma	
Fatsani Chikondano	E. Simango	

Drivers

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Fatsani Chikondano	Ronald. Mazoni	Idana Silika
Tawina Kumukumu	F. Tepula	Isaac Maulana

PRETESTING FIELD STAFF

Medson Makwemba	Deputy Project Coordinator
Maggie Kaleke	Field Coordinator
Kingsley Manda	Field Coordinator
Masautso Wachepa	Field Coordinator
Glory Mshali	Field Coordinator
Martin Mwale	Field Coordinator
Samuel Longwe	Field Coordinator
Benson Ponyani	Interviewer
Armstrong Chavula	Interviewer
Macford Nguluwe	Interviewer
Thomas Mikeyasi	Interviewer
Enwood Mulumbi	Interviewer
John Kapalamula	Interviewer
Doreen Saka Mwale	Interviewer
Christina Kamanga	Interviewer
Zione Zamayere	Interviewer
Maria Chakanza	Interviewer
Grace Jesemani	Interviewer
Teleza Mtuwa	Interviewer
James Kaphuka	MICS Consultant
Pierre Martel	Regional Household Survey Consultant, UNICEF
Mamadou Thiam	Regional MICS Coordinator, UNICEF ESARO

FIELD TEAMS

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Enwood Mulumbi	Tryness M. Ndhlovu	Thomas Phiri
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Julien Kamoto	Euwart Mlanga	Eliza Simango
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Christina Kamanga	Arthur Matola	Daniel Tsoka
Suzan Lukasi	James Malupiya	Donald House
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Grace Jesemani	Chisomo Matale	Randy Khozi
Ulemu Kachika	Melody Nkhunda	Du Mteteka
Jeffrey Phiri	Patricia Maulidi	Patrick Saidi
Eluby Kupatsa Banda	Mervin Mwase	Herbert Lichakala
Davie Kapanga	Gloria Bonongwe	Victor Sande
Stanley Banda	Jessie Wilima	Wisdom Chafumbwa
Gertrude Tauzi	Mc Hurrington Phiri	Max Mponda
Robin Karonde	Annie Manyoni	Victor Dzonzi

Interviewers

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Racheal Mnyanjaya
Tamala Chirwa
Zione Mlosola
Golie Mvula
Janepher Gondwe
Rita Moyo
Shyreen Theu
Watson Botha
Kate Mwaungulu
Margaret Makhuludzo
Elizabeth Banda
Sydney Sichali
Fatsireni Chanika
Ellina Chirwa
Mercy L Nkhoma
Edwin Kawonga
Fumbani Kamanga
Wezzie Phiri
Tabitha Msiska
Benson Chiwaya
Chiwaleso Chakanika
Elsie Sangambe
Elizabeth Mijere
Soulentor Kulankwa
Prisca Kasuzweni
Sheila Mussah
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Appendix D. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Malawi MDG Endline Survey (MES) is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and 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 the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error* (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation* (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect* (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect* (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error (*r* + 2.*se* or *r* – 2.*se*) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack[70] have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for all three regions. Three of the selected indicators are based on households members, 12 are based on women, 3 are based on men, and 4 are based on children under 5. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling

[70] CMRJack is a software developed by FAFO, an independent and multidisciplinary research foundation. CMRJack produces mortality estimates and standard errors for surveys with complete birth histories or summary birth histories. See http://www.fafo.no/ais/child_mortality/index.html

errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.38 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, MES, 2014

MICS5 Indicator		Base Population
Household members		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members[a]
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members[a]
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age
Women		
1.2	Infant mortality rate	Children of interviewed women exposed to the risk of mortality during the first year of life
1.5	Under five mortality rate	Children of interviewed women exposed to the risk of mortality during the first five years of life
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	Women years of exposure to childbirth during ages 15-19 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.13	Maternal mortality ratio	Women age 15-49 years
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
Men		
7.1	Literacy rate (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
Under-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.1b	Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5 years
3.18	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	Children under age 5 years who spent the previous night in the household
3.22	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	Children under age 5 years with fever in the last 2 weeks

[a] To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.862	0.007	0.008	11.529	3.395	120,695	26,713	0.847	0.876
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.406	0.008	0.020	7.412	2.722	120,695	26,713	0.389	0.422
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.935	0.002	0.003	2.995	1.731	31,184	31,667	0.931	0.940
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	53	2.229	0.042	na	na	na	na	49	58
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	85	2.806	0.033	na	na	na	na	79	91
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	143	4.009	0.028	na	na	na	na	135	151
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.586	0.005	0.009	1.995	1.412	16,176	15,998	0.575	0.597
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.194	0.005	0.024	2.221	1.490	16,176	15,998	0.185	0.204
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.961	0.004	0.004	2.554	1.598	7,490	7,576	0.953	0.968
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.447	0.008	0.018	2.055	1.434	7,490	7,576	0.431	0.464
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.874	0.006	0.007	2.739	1.655	7,490	7,576	0.861	0.886
Maternal mortality ratio	5.13	5.1	574	48.000	0.084	na	na	na	na	481	668
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.724	0.007	0.010	2.440	1.562	9,733	9,803	0.710	0.738
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.442	0.008	0.017	2.336	1.528	9,733	9,803	0.427	0.458
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.572	0.015	0.027	1.360	1.166	1,367	1,437	0.542	0.603
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.778	0.011	0.014	1.836	1.355	2,831	2,864	0.757	0.799
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.511	0.013	0.025	1.918	1.385	2,831	2,864	0.485	0.537
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.699	0.012	0.018	0.814	0.902	1,105	1,111	0.674	0.724
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.167	0.004	0.026	2.428	1.558	18,530	18,494	0.159	0.176
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.037	0.002	0.051	1.836	1.355	18,530	18,494	0.034	0.041
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.655	0.007	0.010	3.862	1.965	18,770	18,743	0.641	0.668
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.391	0.009	0.023	2.463	1.569	7,060	7,118	0.373	0.409

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Northern Region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.902	0.011	0.012	6.979	2.642	14,729	4,886	0.880	0.925
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.590	0.016	0.028	5.427	2.330	14,729	4,886	0.557	0.623
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.968	0.003	0.003	1.600	1.265	3,904	6,064	0.962	0.973
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	45	4.744	0.105	na	na	na	na	36	55
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	67	5.642	0.084	na	na	na	na	56	79
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	124	8.028	0.065	na	na	na	na	108	140
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.524	0.012	0.022	1.564	1.251	1,928	2,937	0.501	0.547
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.225	0.013	0.059	2.942	1.715	1,928	2,937	0.198	0.251
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.979	0.005	0.005	1.626	1.275	839	1,299	0.969	0.989
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.460	0.015	0.032	1.156	1.075	839	1,299	0.430	0.490
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.916	0.014	0.015	3.366	1.835	839	1,299	0.888	0.944
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.856	0.013	0.015	2.262	1.504	1,095	1,744	0.831	0.881
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.367	0.017	0.047	2.247	1.499	1,095	1,744	0.333	0.402
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.677	0.043	0.063	1.501	1.225	108	180	0.591	0.762
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.785	0.027	0.035	2.313	1.521	365	520	0.730	0.840
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.431	0.030	0.070	1.927	1.388	365	520	0.371	0.492
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.805	0.025	0.030	0.587	0.766	122	154	0.756	0.854
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.117	0.010	0.082	2.832	1.683	2,099	3,222	0.098	0.136
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.023	0.004	0.168	2.102	1.450	2,099	3,222	0.015	0.030
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.734	0.012	0.016	2.284	1.511	2,142	3,281	0.710	0.757
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.466	0.027	0.057	3.228	1.797	738	1,131	0.412	0.519

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Central Region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.838	0.011	0.013	8.354	2.890	47,633	9,003	0.815	0.860
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.498	0.014	0.028	7.172	2.678	47,633	9,003	0.469	0.526
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.930	0.004	0.005	3.118	1.766	11,906	10,385	0.922	0.939
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	49	3.504	0.072	na	na	na	na	42	56
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	81	4.202	0.052	na	na	na	na	72	89
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	126	6.730	0.053	na	na	na	na	113	140
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.638	0.009	0.015	2.103	1.450	6,588	5,603	0.620	0.657
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.174	0.007	0.038	1.728	1.314	6,588	5,603	0.161	0.188
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.963	0.006	0.007	3.034	1.742	2,957	2,567	0.951	0.976
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.444	0.014	0.032	2.107	1.451	2,957	2,567	0.416	0.473
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.861	0.011	0.012	2.463	1.570	2,957	2,567	0.840	0.883
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.698	0.013	0.018	2.533	1.591	3,947	3,312	0.672	0.723
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.427	0.014	0.034	2.823	1.680	3,947	3,312	0.398	0.456
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.594	0.030	0.051	1.833	1.354	515	483	0.534	0.655
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.758	0.018	0.024	1.754	1.324	1,104	1,003	0.722	0.794
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.517	0.020	0.040	1.674	1.294	1,104	1,003	0.476	0.557
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.717	0.019	0.027	0.720	0.849	385	389	0.678	0.756
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.166	0.007	0.043	2.290	1.513	7,300	6,313	0.152	0.180
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.039	0.003	0.083	1.760	1.327	7,300	6,313	0.032	0.045
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.715	0.010	0.014	3.039	1.743	7,408	6,398	0.695	0.734
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.479	0.016	0.033	2.504	1.582	2,763	2,498	0.447	0.510

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Southern Region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.871	0.011	0.013	14.503	3.808	58,332	12,824	0.848	0.893
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.284	0.010	0.037	6.780	2.604	58,332	12,824	0.263	0.304
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.931	0.003	0.004	2.599	1.612	15,374	15,218	0.925	0.938
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	59	3.382	0.057	na	na	na	na	52	66
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	92	4.401	0.048	na	na	na	na	84	101
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	162	5.654	0.035	na	na	na	na	151	173
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.557	0.008	0.014	1.830	1.353	7,660	7,458	0.542	0.573
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.204	0.007	0.035	2.289	1.513	7,660	7,458	0.190	0.218
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.954	0.005	0.005	2.001	1.415	3,695	3,710	0.944	0.964
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.447	0.012	0.026	2.021	1.422	3,695	3,710	0.424	0.470
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.874	0.009	0.010	2.737	1.654	3,695	3,710	0.856	0.892
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.715	0.009	0.013	2.097	1.448	4,691	4,747	0.696	0.734
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.466	0.009	0.020	1.608	1.268	4,691	4,747	0.447	0.484
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.542	0.017	0.031	0.881	0.939	744	774	0.509	0.576
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.792	0.015	0.019	1.752	1.323	1,362	1,341	0.762	0.821
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.528	0.019	0.036	1.948	1.396	1,362	1,341	0.490	0.566
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.665	0.018	0.027	0.817	0.904	598	568	0.630	0.701
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.180	0.006	0.034	2.227	1.492	9,131	8,959	0.168	0.192
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.040	0.003	0.067	1.686	1.298	9,131	8,959	0.034	0.045
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.588	0.010	0.018	4.091	2.023	9,221	9,064	0.567	0.609
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.308	0.011	0.036	2.046	1.431	3,559	3,489	0.286	0.331

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.986	0.004	0.004	3.565	1.888	16,600	3,821	0.978	0.993
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.490	0.023	0.046	7.796	2.792	16,600	3,821	0.445	0.535
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.975	0.003	0.003	1.505	1.227	3,581	3,574	0.969	0.982
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	61	7.353	0.120	na	na	na	na	46	76
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	80	8.420	0.105	na	na	na	na	63	97
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	91	8.375	0.092	na	na	na	na	75	108
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.593	0.012	0.021	1.393	1.180	2,432	2,217	0.568	0.618
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.185	0.013	0.069	2.378	1.542	2,432	2,217	0.159	0.210
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.972	0.007	0.007	1.498	1.224	889	866	0.958	0.986
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.514	0.021	0.042	1.580	1.257	889	866	0.472	0.557
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.942	0.010	0.010	1.529	1.236	889	866	0.923	0.962
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.900	0.015	0.016	3.829	1.957	1,656	1,592	0.870	0.929
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.501	0.024	0.047	3.544	1.883	1,656	1,592	0.454	0.548
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.700	0.043	0.061	2.645	1.626	308	305	0.615	0.786
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.892	0.018	0.020	1.722	1.312	533	502	0.855	0.928
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.558	0.039	0.069	3.055	1.748	533	502	0.481	0.636
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.726	0.026	0.036	0.645	0.803	229	193	0.674	0.777
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.135	0.011	0.084	2.258	1.503	2,204	2,062	0.112	0.158
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.027	0.005	0.168	1.623	1.274	2,204	2,062	0.018	0.036
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.713	0.016	0.022	2.583	1.607	2,213	2,093	0.681	0.745
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.227	0.024	0.105	1.955	1.398	580	609	0.179	0.274

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.842	0.008	0.010	11.307	3.363	104,095	22,892	0.826	0.858
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.392	0.009	0.022	7.157	2.675	104,095	22,892	0.375	0.409
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.930	0.003	0.003	3.053	1.747	27,603	28,093	0.925	0.936
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	52	2.314	0.044	na	na	na	na	48	57
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	86	2.978	0.035	na	na	na	na	80	92
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	154	4.157	0.027	na	na	na	na	146	162
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.585	0.006	0.010	2.117	1.455	13,744	13,781	0.573	0.597
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.196	0.005	0.026	2.204	1.485	13,744	13,781	0.186	0.206
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.959	0.004	0.004	2.662	1.632	6,602	6,710	0.951	0.967
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.438	0.009	0.020	2.158	1.469	6,602	6,710	0.421	0.456
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.865	0.007	0.008	2.829	1.682	6,602	6,710	0.850	0.879
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.688	0.008	0.011	2.226	1.492	8,077	8,211	0.673	0.703
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.425	0.008	0.019	2.167	1.472	8,077	8,211	0.409	0.441
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.535	0.014	0.027	0.950	0.975	1,059	1,132	0.506	0.564
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.751	0.012	0.015	1.707	1.307	2,298	2,362	0.728	0.774
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.500	0.013	0.026	1.612	1.269	2,298	2,362	0.474	0.526
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.692	0.014	0.020	0.863	0.929	876	918	0.663	0.720
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.171	0.005	0.027	2.469	1.571	16,326	16,432	0.162	0.181
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.039	0.002	0.053	1.878	1.370	16,326	16,432	0.035	0.043
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.647	0.007	0.011	3.949	1.987	16,557	16,650	0.632	0.662
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.406	0.010	0.024	2.509	1.584	6,480	6,509	0.387	0.425

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Chitipa District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.845	0.034	0.040	8.760	2.960	1,417	992	0.777	0.913
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.685	0.036	0.053	5.939	2.437	1,417	992	0.613	0.757
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.978	0.004	0.004	0.825	0.908	370	1,197	0.970	0.985
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	57	5.233	0.092	na	na	na	na	46	67
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	71	5.615	0.079	na	na	na	na	60	82
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	132	17.774	0.135	na	na	na	na	97	168
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.544	0.016	0.029	0.615	0.784	186	607	0.512	0.575
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.190	0.011	0.060	0.516	0.718	186	607	0.167	0.213
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.936	0.022	0.024	2.186	1.478	82	268	0.892	0.980
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.388	0.034	0.087	1.294	1.138	82	268	0.320	0.456
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.878	0.015	0.017	0.551	0.742	82	268	0.849	0.908
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.820	0.026	0.032	1.627	1.276	104	344	0.767	0.873
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.381	0.023	0.060	0.769	0.877	104	344	0.335	0.427
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.555)	(0.084)	(0.151)	(0.766)	(0.875)	8	28	(0.388)	(0.723)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.854	0.025	0.029	0.481	0.694	31	99	0.804	0.903
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.515	0.045	0.087	0.779	0.882	31	99	0.426	0.604
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	18	(*)	(*)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.174	0.020	0.113	1.885	1.373	211	694	0.135	0.214
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.038	0.011	0.288	2.250	1.500	211	694	0.016	0.059
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.667	0.017	0.026	0.941	0.970	216	708	0.633	0.702
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.275	0.063	0.228	3.100	1.761	48	158	0.149	0.400

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Karonga District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.875	0.045	0.051	17.985	4.241	2,176	981	0.786	0.965
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.636	0.021	0.033	1.840	1.356	2,176	981	0.594	0.678
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.945	0.007	0.008	1.283	1.133	582	1,227	0.931	0.960
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	46	6.781	0.149	na	na	na	na	32	59
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	66	8.315	0.126	na	na	na	na	49	83
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	147	17.168	0.117	na	na	na	na	113	182
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.571	0.023	0.040	1.169	1.081	279	553	0.525	0.616
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.188	0.018	0.098	1.232	1.110	279	553	0.151	0.225
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.967	0.011	0.011	0.989	0.995	132	266	0.946	0.989
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.370	0.023	0.061	0.586	0.765	132	266	0.325	0.416
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.882	0.026	0.030	1.779	1.334	132	266	0.829	0.935
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.806	0.031	0.039	2.062	1.436	164	326	0.743	0.869
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.458	0.033	0.073	1.466	1.211	164	326	0.391	0.524
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.799)	(0.075)	(0.094)	(1.302)	(1.141)	19	38	(0.649)	(0.950)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.850	0.025	0.029	0.453	0.673	47	94	0.800	0.900
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.627	0.043	0.069	0.751	0.867	47	94	0.540	0.714
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	22	(*)	(*)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.116	0.016	0.138	1.535	1.239	295	613	0.084	0.148
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.036	0.012	0.328	2.489	1.578	295	613	0.013	0.060
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.848	0.014	0.017	0.956	0.978	299	622	0.820	0.876
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.313	0.040	0.129	1.263	1.124	80	168	0.232	0.394

na: not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Nkhatabay District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.753	0.036	0.048	6.562	2.562	1,630	954	0.681	0.825
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.361	0.027	0.075	3.049	1.746	1,630	954	0.306	0.415
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.941	0.009	0.009	1.761	1.327	428	1,300	0.923	0.958
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	61	8.527	0.139	na	na	na	na	44	78
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	88	10.198	0.115	na	na	na	na	68	109
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	154	18.719	0.122	na	na	na	na	116	191
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.516	0.023	0.044	1.221	1.105	205	586	0.470	0.562
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.247	0.017	0.068	0.873	0.934	205	586	0.213	0.280
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.984	0.006	0.006	0.550	0.742	91	260	0.972	0.995
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.466	0.030	0.065	0.944	0.971	91	260	0.406	0.526
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.925	0.015	0.017	0.884	0.940	91	260	0.894	0.956
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.755	0.017	0.023	0.639	0.799	139	391	0.720	0.790
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.302	0.022	0.074	0.928	0.963	139	391	0.257	0.347
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.681	0.058	0.086	0.765	0.875	19	50	0.564	0.797
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.761	0.037	0.049	0.772	0.879	36	102	0.687	0.836
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.433	0.046	0.107	0.884	0.940	36	102	0.340	0.525
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.746)	(0.072)	(0.096)	(1.195)	(1.093)	16	45	(0.603)	(0.890)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.144	0.017	0.120	1.614	1.271	231	672	0.109	0.178
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.024	0.006	0.265	1.175	1.084	231	672	0.011	0.037
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.618	0.027	0.044	2.195	1.482	236	688	0.563	0.673
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.636	0.040	0.063	2.745	1.657	135	394	0.556	0.717

na: not applicable

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Rumphi District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.910	0.023	0.025	6.125	2.475	1,385	953	0.864	0.956
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.687	0.018	0.026	1.446	1.202	1,385	953	0.651	0.723
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.971	0.006	0.006	1.341	1.158	347	1,069	0.959	0.983
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	45	6.667	0.149	na	na	na	na	31	58
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	70	8.167	0.117	na	na	na	na	53	86
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	137	18.146	0.132	na	na	na	na	101	174
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.584	0.021	0.036	0.997	0.999	180	546	0.541	0.626
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.191	0.014	0.075	0.727	0.852	180	546	0.162	0.219
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.971	0.013	0.014	1.488	1.220	79	238	0.945	0.998
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.348	0.034	0.099	1.237	1.112	79	238	0.279	0.416
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.935	0.017	0.018	1.063	1.031	79	238	0.902	0.968
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.889	0.020	0.022	1.261	1.123	104	320	0.850	0.929
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.480	0.030	0.064	1.187	1.090	104	320	0.419	0.541
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.573)	(0.045)	(0.078)	(0.219)	(0.467)	9	28	(0.484)	(0.662)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.857	0.044	0.051	1.461	1.209	31	94	0.770	0.945
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.391	0.062	0.158	1.499	1.224	31	94	0.267	0.515
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.742)	(0.062)	(0.083)	(0.515)	(0.718)	9	27	(0.619)	(0.866)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.122	0.016	0.129	1.300	1.140	187	564	0.091	0.154
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.028	0.005	0.190	0.591	0.769	187	564	0.017	0.039
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.804	0.022	0.027	1.753	1.324	189	570	0.760	0.848
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.416	0.038	0.092	1.007	1.004	56	168	0.340	0.493

na: not applicable

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Mzimba District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.943	0.014	0.015	2.942	1.715	7,322	841	0.915	0.970
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.582	0.029	0.051	3.001	1.732	7,322	841	0.523	0.641
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.977	0.004	0.004	0.920	0.959	1,993	1,113	0.968	0.986
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	59	7.074	0.119	na	na	na	na	45	74
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	89	7.661	0.087	na	na	na	na	73	104
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	115	13.978	0.122	na	na	na	na	87	143
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.485	0.021	0.043	0.965	0.982	953	543	0.443	0.527
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.253	0.026	0.101	1.870	1.367	953	543	0.202	0.304
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.990	0.007	0.008	1.289	1.135	406	229	0.975	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.518	0.025	0.049	0.580	0.762	406	229	0.467	0.568
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.919	0.027	0.029	2.232	1.494	406	229	0.865	0.973
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.883	0.024	0.027	1.578	1.256	503	293	0.836	0.930
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.292	0.030	0.102	1.261	1.123	503	293	0.233	0.352
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.628)	(0.090)	(0.143)	(0.905)	(0.951)	44	27	(0.448)	(0.809)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.761	0.047	0.061	1.189	1.091	186	101	0.668	0.854
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.359	0.046	0.129	0.930	0.965	186	101	0.267	0.452
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.820)	(0.035)	(0.043)	(0.285)	(0.534)	71	35	(0.749)	(0.890)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.104	0.016	0.158	1.713	1.309	1,071	595	0.071	0.137
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.016	0.006	0.359	1.221	1.105	1,071	595	0.004	0.027
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.721	0.020	0.028	1.223	1.106	1,095	607	0.681	0.762
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.495	0.045	0.091	1.681	1.297	380	210	0.405	0.585

na: not applicable

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Mzuzu City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.997	0.003	0.003	0.557	0.746	800	165	0.992	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.676	0.085	0.126	5.464	2.337	800	165	0.506	0.847
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.975	0.020	0.020	2.452	1.566	184	158	0.935	1.000
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	39	24.576	0.633	na	na	na	na	-10	88
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	41	24.235	0.587	na	na	na	na	-7	90
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	63	14.080	0.223	na	na	na	na	35	91
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.607	0.021	0.034	0.182	0.426	126	102	0.566	0.648
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.158	0.024	0.153	0.443	0.665	126	102	0.110	0.207
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	(1.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	49	38	(1.000)	(1.000)
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	(0.517)	(0.083)	(0.160)	(1.013)	(1.007)	49	38	(0.352)	(0.683)
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	(1.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	49	38	(1.000)	(1.000)
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.967	0.026	0.027	1.458	1.207	80	70	0.914	1.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.591	0.067	0.113	1.286	1.134	80	70	0.457	0.726
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	9	(*)	(*)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.720	0.110	0.153	1.731	1.316	33	30	0.500	0.939
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.401	0.074	0.183	0.653	0.808	33	30	0.254	0.548
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	7	(*)	(*)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.062	0.021	0.336	0.626	0.791	104	84	0.020	0.104
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.013	0.014	1.100	1.291	1.136	104	84	0.000	0.041
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.802	0.043	0.053	0.973	0.986	107	86	0.716	0.887
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.204	0.087	0.427	1.495	1.223	38	33	0.030	0.378

na: not applicable

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Kasungu District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.725	0.032	0.045	5.285	2.299	5,809	1,009	0.660	0.789
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.556	0.034	0.061	4.704	2.169	5,809	1,009	0.488	0.624
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.971	0.005	0.005	1.122	1.059	1,445	1,257	0.961	0.981
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	50	5.508	0.109	na	na	na	na	39	62
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	82	7.457	0.091	na	na	na	na	67	96
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	103	12.207	0.118	na	na	na	na	79	128
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.636	0.021	0.034	1.371	1.171	796	690	0.593	0.679
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.186	0.013	0.072	0.804	0.897	796	690	0.159	0.212
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.968	0.010	0.010	1.013	1.006	355	303	0.948	0.989
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.442	0.031	0.071	1.201	1.096	355	303	0.379	0.504
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.813	0.023	0.028	1.020	1.010	355	303	0.768	0.858
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.754	0.032	0.042	2.158	1.469	461	401	0.691	0.818
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.385	0.037	0.097	2.362	1.537	461	401	0.310	0.460
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.637)	(0.076)	(0.119)	(1.026)	(1.013)	49	42	(0.485)	(0.790)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.841	0.043	0.051	1.698	1.303	146	126	0.756	0.927
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.431	0.038	0.088	0.736	0.858	146	126	0.355	0.507
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.706	0.055	0.078	0.742	0.862	58	52	0.596	0.816
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.164	0.018	0.112	1.954	1.398	910	797	0.127	0.200
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.038	0.009	0.232	1.679	1.296	910	797	0.020	0.055
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.677	0.026	0.038	2.423	1.556	919	805	0.626	0.729
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.494	0.034	0.070	1.556	1.247	385	330	0.425	0.562

na: not applicable

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Nkhotakota District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.854	0.026	0.030	5.296	2.301	2,650	1,006	0.803	0.905
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.624	0.022	0.035	2.023	1.422	2,650	1,006	0.581	0.668
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.921	0.010	0.011	1.892	1.376	718	1,327	0.901	0.942
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	46	6.746	0.146	na	na	na	na	33	60
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	76	8.079	0.106	na	na	na	na	60	92
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	130	14.311	0.110	na	na	na	na	102	159
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.570	0.021	0.037	1.171	1.082	344	638	0.527	0.612
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.233	0.013	0.057	0.623	0.790	344	638	0.206	0.259
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.984	0.008	0.009	1.374	1.172	160	300	0.967	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.367	0.037	0.101	1.776	1.333	160	300	0.293	0.441
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.847	0.034	0.040	2.683	1.638	160	300	0.778	0.915
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.732	0.031	0.042	1.827	1.352	204	383	0.671	0.794
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.494	0.022	0.044	0.732	0.855	204	383	0.450	0.537
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.458	0.043	0.095	0.450	0.671	31	60	0.371	0.545
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.786	0.034	0.043	0.987	0.993	72	144	0.718	0.854
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.644	0.032	0.049	0.633	0.796	72	144	0.580	0.708
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.629	0.066	0.105	1.410	1.188	38	77	0.498	0.761
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.150	0.016	0.104	1.438	1.199	416	757	0.119	0.181
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.028	0.007	0.243	1.270	1.127	416	757	0.014	0.041
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.776	0.026	0.033	2.882	1.698	423	767	0.725	0.827
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.617	0.025	0.040	0.995	0.997	207	380	0.567	0.667

na: not applicable

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Ntchisi District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.851	0.023	0.027	4.169	2.042	2,157	999	0.805	0.897
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.707	0.018	0.025	1.537	1.240	2,157	999	0.671	0.742
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.932	0.006	0.006	0.614	0.784	533	1,133	0.920	0.944
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	50	6.067	0.121	na	na	na	na	38	62
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	73	7.338	0.101	na	na	na	na	58	87
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	112	14.681	0.131	na	na	na	na	83	142
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.590	0.022	0.038	1.337	1.156	300	647	0.545	0.635
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.216	0.023	0.107	2.047	1.431	300	647	0.170	0.262
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.992	0.005	0.005	0.846	0.920	140	305	0.982	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.493	0.025	0.050	0.751	0.866	140	305	0.443	0.543
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.889	0.024	0.027	1.755	1.325	140	305	0.842	0.937
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.770	0.019	0.024	0.700	0.837	161	350	0.733	0.808
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.558	0.028	0.049	1.077	1.038	161	350	0.503	0.613
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.580)	(0.033)	(0.057)	(0.169)	(0.411)	19	39	(0.514)	(0.646)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.768	0.029	0.038	0.503	0.709	48	107	0.709	0.826
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.815	0.042	0.052	1.260	1.122	48	107	0.730	0.899
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.603)	(0.137)	(0.227)	(2.196)	(1.482)	13	29	(0.329)	(0.877)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.146	0.015	0.102	1.254	1.120	337	706	0.116	0.175
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.029	0.006	0.206	0.900	0.949	337	706	0.017	0.041
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.681	0.022	0.032	1.518	1.232	338	708	0.638	0.724
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.514	0.038	0.075	1.652	1.285	135	282	0.437	0.591

na: not applicable

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Dowa District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.747	0.034	0.045	5.922	2.434	4,923	992	0.680	0.814
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.429	0.039	0.091	6.191	2.488	4,923	992	0.351	0.508
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.927	0.015	0.016	3.586	1.894	1,181	1,079	0.896	0.957
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	44	6.976	0.157	na	na	na	na	30	58
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	89	8.869	0.099	na	na	na	na	72	107
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	127	16.868	0.133	na	na	na	na	93	160
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.657	0.018	0.027	0.872	0.934	688	608	0.621	0.693
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.176	0.020	0.113	1.656	1.287	688	608	0.136	0.215
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.941	0.018	0.019	1.537	1.240	299	262	0.905	0.977
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.545	0.023	0.042	0.552	0.743	299	262	0.499	0.590
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.897	0.014	0.016	0.589	0.767	299	262	0.868	0.926
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.698	0.032	0.045	1.708	1.307	389	358	0.635	0.762
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.463	0.026	0.056	0.952	0.976	389	358	0.412	0.515
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.680)	(0.126)	(0.186)	(2.494)	(1.579)	34	35	(0.427)	(0.933)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.753	0.032	0.043	0.545	0.738	106	98	0.688	0.817
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.410	0.074	0.181	2.218	1.489	106	98	0.261	0.559
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.794)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.058)	29	28	(0.785)	(0.803)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.149	0.018	0.121	1.679	1.296	722	653	0.113	0.185
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.048	0.010	0.211	1.467	1.211	722	653	0.028	0.069
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.698	0.024	0.034	1.788	1.337	746	671	0.650	0.745
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.419	0.035	0.084	1.456	1.207	311	287	0.349	0.490

na: not applicable

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Salima District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.926	0.017	0.018	4.011	2.003	3,471	982	0.893	0.960
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.459	0.039	0.086	6.136	2.477	3,471	982	0.380	0.537
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.881	0.018	0.020	3.405	1.845	924	1,134	0.846	0.917
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	43	6.737	0.156	na	na	na	na	30	57
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	88	9.761	0.111	na	na	na	na	69	108
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	143	13.967	0.098	na	na	na	na	115	171
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.504	0.029	0.057	1.856	1.362	444	565	0.447	0.561
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.193	0.018	0.092	1.152	1.073	444	565	0.158	0.229
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.971	0.010	0.010	0.912	0.955	201	263	0.951	0.991
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.372	0.026	0.069	0.731	0.855	201	263	0.321	0.424
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.871	0.035	0.040	2.788	1.670	201	263	0.801	0.940
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.704	0.036	0.051	1.949	1.396	242	313	0.632	0.776
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.443	0.037	0.083	1.732	1.316	242	313	0.369	0.518
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.444	0.055	0.123	0.642	0.801	40	54	0.335	0.553
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.692	0.051	0.073	1.161	1.078	74	98	0.591	0.793
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.539	0.065	0.120	1.637	1.279	74	98	0.409	0.668
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.697)	(0.104)	(0.149)	(1.588)	(1.260)	25	32	(0.489)	(0.905)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.150	0.016	0.109	1.405	1.185	545	675	0.118	0.183
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.034	0.008	0.242	1.399	1.183	545	675	0.018	0.051
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.797	0.025	0.031	2.641	1.625	565	701	0.748	0.847
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.594	0.036	0.061	1.492	1.222	207	278	0.522	0.666

na: not applicable

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Lilongwe District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.855	0.031	0.037	4.712	2.171	10,922	598	0.792	0.917
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.584	0.044	0.075	4.686	2.165	10,922	598	0.497	0.671
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.917	0.013	0.015	1.519	1.233	2,738	641	0.890	0.944
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	51	6.143	0.121	na	na	na	na	39	63
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	87	8.033	0.092	na	na	na	na	71	103
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	165	18.890	0.115	na	na	na	na	127	202
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.679	0.031	0.045	1.619	1.272	1,598	372	0.617	0.741
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.141	0.015	0.108	0.706	0.840	1,598	372	0.110	0.171
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.943	0.024	0.025	1.755	1.325	730	167	0.895	0.990
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.450	0.048	0.106	1.535	1.239	730	167	0.354	0.545
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.782	0.041	0.052	1.599	1.264	730	167	0.700	0.863
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.579	0.035	0.060	1.032	1.016	937	211	0.510	0.648
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.341	0.044	0.129	1.805	1.343	937	211	0.253	0.429
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	8	(*)	(*)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.629	0.072	0.115	1.204	1.097	216	55	0.484	0.773
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.419	0.057	0.136	0.718	0.847	216	55	0.305	0.533
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	7	(*)	(*)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.181	0.019	0.106	0.991	0.995	1,739	404	0.143	0.219
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.044	0.007	0.169	0.523	0.723	1,739	404	0.029	0.058
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.748	0.028	0.037	1.714	1.309	1,775	411	0.692	0.805
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.453	0.050	0.110	1.586	1.259	687	160	0.353	0.552

na: not applicable

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Mchinji District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.767	0.024	0.032	3.242	1.801	4,708	977	0.718	0.815
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.413	0.022	0.054	1.979	1.407	4,708	977	0.368	0.457
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.940	0.011	0.011	2.417	1.555	1,283	1,224	0.918	0.961
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	61	8.110	0.133	na	na	na	na	45	77
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	108	10.052	0.093	na	na	na	na	88	128
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	113	15.420	0.136	na	na	na	na	83	144
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.646	0.024	0.038	1.531	1.237	605	591	0.597	0.695
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.165	0.015	0.092	0.980	0.990	605	591	0.135	0.195
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.987	0.008	0.008	1.314	1.146	300	290	0.971	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.393	0.026	0.066	0.825	0.908	300	290	0.341	0.446
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.943	0.016	0.017	1.417	1.190	300	290	0.910	0.975
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.682	0.027	0.039	1.216	1.103	377	370	0.629	0.735
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.363	0.026	0.070	1.039	1.019	377	370	0.312	0.414
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.564	0.063	0.111	0.876	0.936	55	56	0.439	0.689
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.763	0.043	0.057	1.093	1.045	102	107	0.677	0.850
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.628	0.052	0.083	1.226	1.107	102	107	0.524	0.732
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.703	0.045	0.064	0.548	0.740	55	58	0.613	0.792
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.169	0.016	0.092	1.194	1.093	724	696	0.138	0.201
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.037	0.008	0.208	1.165	1.079	724	696	0.022	0.053
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.678	0.024	0.035	1.817	1.348	730	703	0.631	0.726
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.534	0.039	0.073	1.687	1.299	280	279	0.456	0.612

na: not applicable

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Dedza District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.864	0.031	0.036	8.328	2.886	4,572	1,010	0.802	0.927
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.483	0.039	0.081	6.241	2.498	4,572	1,010	0.405	0.562
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.910	0.012	0.013	1.934	1.391	1,202	1,164	0.886	0.933
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	55	7.935	0.144	na	na	na	na	39	71
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	88	9.125	0.103	na	na	na	na	70	106
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	133	12.693	0.095	na	na	na	na	108	159
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.683	0.022	0.033	1.430	1.196	620	624	0.639	0.728
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.163	0.018	0.111	1.496	1.223	620	624	0.127	0.200
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.982	0.009	0.010	1.334	1.155	267	265	0.964	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.444	0.039	0.089	1.665	1.290	267	265	0.365	0.523
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.907	0.022	0.024	1.479	1.216	267	265	0.864	0.951
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.622	0.036	0.059	2.018	1.421	361	358	0.550	0.695
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.465	0.029	0.063	1.226	1.107	361	358	0.407	0.524
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.589	0.063	0.108	1.282	1.132	76	78	0.462	0.716
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.694	0.048	0.069	1.100	1.049	97	104	0.599	0.790
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.515	0.040	0.077	0.646	0.804	97	104	0.436	0.594
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.785)	(0.052)	(0.066)	(0.553)	(0.743)	34	36	(0.682)	(0.889)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.201	0.022	0.107	1.904	1.380	676	663	0.158	0.244
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.050	0.014	0.275	2.662	1.632	676	663	0.023	0.078
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.719	0.024	0.033	1.922	1.386	687	673	0.671	0.767
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.429	0.035	0.082	1.059	1.029	218	210	0.358	0.499

na: not applicable

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Ntcheu District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.833	0.071	0.086	34.846	5.903	3,502	952	0.690	0.975
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.162	0.018	0.109	2.204	1.485	3,502	952	0.127	0.198
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.925	0.012	0.013	2.181	1.477	846	978	0.900	0.950
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	56	6.322	0.113	na	na	na	na	43	69
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	97	8.232	0.085	na	na	na	na	81	113
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	168	17.462	0.104	na	na	na	na	133	203
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.553	0.021	0.038	0.989	0.995	480	557	0.511	0.595
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.261	0.020	0.076	1.137	1.066	480	557	0.222	0.301
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.951	0.013	0.013	1.050	1.025	257	304	0.926	0.977
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.422	0.032	0.077	1.305	1.142	257	304	0.357	0.487
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.904	0.018	0.020	1.107	1.052	257	304	0.868	0.939
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.681	0.044	0.065	3.256	1.804	313	365	0.592	0.769
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.473	0.032	0.068	1.513	1.230	313	365	0.409	0.537
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.538	0.051	0.095	0.691	0.832	57	67	0.436	0.640
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.616	0.036	0.058	0.512	0.716	85	95	0.544	0.688
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.463	0.042	0.090	0.663	0.814	85	95	0.379	0.547
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.550)	(0.061)	(0.112)	(0.565)	(0.751)	33	38	(0.428)	(0.673)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.186	0.033	0.176	4.859	2.204	589	684	0.121	0.252
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.041	0.017	0.426	5.278	2.297	589	684	0.006	0.076
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.698	0.035	0.050	3.966	1.991	588	682	0.627	0.768
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.497	0.040	0.080	1.444	1.202	198	232	0.418	0.576

na: not applicable

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Lilongwe City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.994	0.004	0.004	1.465	1.211	4,919	478	0.985	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.506	0.056	0.111	5.993	2.448	4,919	478	0.394	0.618
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.979	0.005	0.005	0.555	0.745	1,036	448	0.969	0.989
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	44	8.481	0.195	na	na	na	na	27	61
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	61	13.467	0.223	na	na	na	na	34	87
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	52	8.232	0.159	na	na	na	na	35	68
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.680	0.017	0.025	0.423	0.651	713	311	0.645	0.714
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.137	0.030	0.215	2.285	1.512	713	311	0.078	0.196
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.974	0.016	0.017	1.090	1.044	249	108	0.942	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.474	0.028	0.060	0.344	0.586	249	108	0.418	0.531
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.917	0.018	0.020	0.466	0.682	249	108	0.880	0.953
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.903	0.030	0.033	2.047	1.431	503	203	0.843	0.963
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.445	0.061	0.136	3.006	1.734	503	203	0.324	0.566
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.710)	(0.102)	(0.144)	(2.188)	(1.479)	116	44	(0.505)	(0.915)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.986	0.014	0.014	0.973	0.987	158	69	0.958	1.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.579	0.077	0.133	1.643	1.282	158	69	0.426	0.733
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.711)	(0.056)	(0.078)	(0.467)	(0.683)	73	32	(0.600)	(0.822)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.120	0.023	0.191	1.375	1.173	642	278	0.074	0.166
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.021	0.006	0.309	0.568	0.754	642	278	0.008	0.034
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.651	0.027	0.042	0.909	0.954	637	277	0.596	0.706
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.217	0.050	0.232	0.877	0.936	135	60	0.116	0.317

na: not applicable

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Mangochi District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.927	0.016	0.017	3.925	1.981	6,976	1,024	0.895	0.959
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.227	0.025	0.109	3.601	1.898	6,976	1,024	0.177	0.277
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.845	0.017	0.020	2.864	1.692	1,965	1,370	0.812	0.879
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	66	8.693	0.132	na	na	na	na	48	83
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	102	9.313	0.091	na	na	na	na	84	121
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	161	11.639	0.072	na	na	na	na	137	184
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.442	0.021	0.047	1.156	1.075	908	651	0.400	0.484
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.261	0.022	0.082	1.560	1.249	908	651	0.218	0.304
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.982	0.004	0.004	0.283	0.532	478	343	0.974	0.990
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.439	0.028	0.064	1.109	1.053	478	343	0.383	0.496
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.847	0.032	0.038	2.756	1.660	478	343	0.782	0.911
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.519	0.034	0.065	1.854	1.362	562	402	0.451	0.587
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.290	0.023	0.080	1.040	1.020	562	402	0.244	0.336
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.358	0.041	0.116	0.535	0.731	104	73	0.275	0.440
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.718	0.038	0.053	0.808	0.899	155	114	0.642	0.794
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.168	0.032	0.193	0.852	0.923	155	114	0.103	0.233
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.409	0.049	0.119	0.653	0.808	96	68	0.312	0.506
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.202	0.018	0.090	1.688	1.299	1,169	819	0.165	0.238
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.055	0.010	0.185	1.628	1.276	1,169	819	0.035	0.075
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.593	0.031	0.052	3.332	1.825	1,185	832	0.531	0.656
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.397	0.033	0.084	1.431	1.196	446	309	0.330	0.464

na: not applicable

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Machinga District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.797	0.042	0.052	10.400	3.225	5,693	965	0.714	0.881
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.424	0.030	0.072	3.662	1.914	5,693	965	0.363	0.485
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.920	0.010	0.010	1.689	1.300	1,624	1,350	0.901	0.939
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	48	8.998	0.188	na	na	na	na	30	66
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	84	10.326	0.122	na	na	na	na	64	105
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	209	22.428	0.107	na	na	na	na	165	254
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.496	0.024	0.049	1.428	1.195	714	609	0.447	0.544
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.228	0.019	0.081	1.190	1.091	714	609	0.191	0.265
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.932	0.014	0.015	1.112	1.055	399	347	0.904	0.961
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.495	0.037	0.075	1.907	1.381	399	347	0.420	0.569
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.908	0.020	0.022	1.647	1.283	399	347	0.868	0.948
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.611	0.037	0.061	2.153	1.467	423	371	0.536	0.685
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.405	0.025	0.061	0.927	0.963	423	371	0.356	0.454
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.319)	(0.049)	(0.155)	(0.482)	(0.694)	45	44	(0.220)	(0.418)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.724	0.054	0.074	1.501	1.225	125	105	0.616	0.831
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.496	0.065	0.131	1.766	1.329	125	105	0.365	0.626
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.621)	(0.081)	(0.130)	(1.106)	(1.052)	48	41	(0.459)	(0.782)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.167	0.015	0.090	1.458	1.207	1,054	890	0.137	0.198
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.034	0.007	0.200	1.264	1.124	1,054	890	0.021	0.048
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.507	0.025	0.050	2.297	1.515	1,052	888	0.456	0.558
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.350	0.030	0.086	1.535	1.239	461	384	0.290	0.411

na: not applicable

Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Zomba District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.924	0.020	0.022	4.532	2.129	5,874	778	0.883	0.964
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.494	0.025	0.050	1.925	1.387	5,874	778	0.445	0.544
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.939	0.009	0.009	1.267	1.126	1,560	932	0.921	0.956
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	72	8.129	0.113	na	na	na	na	56	88
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	113	9.389	0.083	na	na	na	na	95	132
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	143	19.814	0.139	na	na	na	na	103	182
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.547	0.027	0.049	1.285	1.134	754	448	0.494	0.601
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.211	0.026	0.122	1.765	1.328	754	448	0.159	0.262
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.928	0.018	0.020	1.228	1.108	414	242	0.891	0.965
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.520	0.034	0.066	1.122	1.059	414	242	0.452	0.588
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.862	0.022	0.025	0.957	0.978	414	242	0.819	0.906
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.679	0.027	0.040	1.064	1.032	545	315	0.625	0.733
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.445	0.022	0.050	0.628	0.793	545	315	0.400	0.489
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.646	0.048	0.074	0.531	0.729	90	54	0.550	0.741
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.815	0.033	0.041	0.460	0.678	109	64	0.749	0.881
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.483	0.054	0.112	0.734	0.857	109	64	0.375	0.591
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43	24	(*)	(*)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.160	0.010	0.065	0.463	0.680	983	580	0.139	0.181
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.039	0.007	0.170	0.689	0.830	983	580	0.026	0.053
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.589	0.030	0.052	2.226	1.492	994	586	0.528	0.650
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.318	0.038	0.121	1.481	1.217	373	219	0.242	0.395

na: not applicable

Table SE.27: Sampling errors: Chiradzulu District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.902	0.023	0.025	5.750	2.398	3,047	1,002	0.857	0.947
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.142	0.025	0.179	5.306	2.303	3,047	1,002	0.091	0.192
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.957	0.008	0.008	1.662	1.289	821	1,171	0.942	0.972
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	48	8.299	0.171	na	na	na	na	32	65
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	81	8.582	0.106	na	na	na	na	64	99
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	138	13.667	0.099	na	na	na	na	111	165
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.676	0.026	0.039	1.753	1.324	359	550	0.623	0.729
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.133	0.016	0.122	1.262	1.123	359	550	0.101	0.166
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.942	0.018	0.019	1.642	1.281	175	273	0.905	0.978
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.419	0.032	0.077	1.162	1.078	175	273	0.354	0.483
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.935	0.015	0.016	1.031	1.015	175	273	0.904	0.965
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.820	0.021	0.026	1.138	1.067	256	375	0.778	0.862
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.503	0.043	0.085	2.717	1.648	256	375	0.417	0.588
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.670	0.071	0.106	1.407	1.186	47	63	0.528	0.811
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.744	0.071	0.095	3.042	1.744	81	116	0.602	0.886
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.536	0.057	0.107	1.527	1.236	81	116	0.421	0.651
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.762)	(0.073)	(0.096)	(1.318)	(1.148)	33	46	(0.616)	(0.908)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.163	0.017	0.106	1.408	1.187	434	643	0.128	0.197
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.041	0.011	0.270	2.029	1.425	434	643	0.019	0.064
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.607	0.029	0.048	2.309	1.520	433	644	0.549	0.666
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.197	0.045	0.231	2.963	1.721	162	228	0.106	0.288

na: not applicable

Table SE.28: Sampling errors: Blantyre District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.793	0.081	0.102	13.614	3.690	3,847	342	0.631	0.955
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.306	0.079	0.259	10.047	3.170	3,847	342	0.148	0.464
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.962	0.013	0.014	1.953	1.398	1,038	407	0.935	0.989
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	60	13.066	0.218	na	na	na	na	34	86
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	114	24.769	0.218	na	na	na	na	64	163
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	219	37.847	0.173	na	na	na	na	143	294
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.643	0.036	0.056	1.001	1.000	452	179	0.571	0.715
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.177	0.028	0.160	0.987	0.993	452	179	0.120	0.234
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.967	0.021	0.021	1.046	1.023	190	79	0.926	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.453	0.067	0.148	1.420	1.191	190	79	0.319	0.588
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.880	0.033	0.037	0.787	0.887	190	79	0.815	0.946
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.776	0.036	0.047	0.820	0.906	270	109	0.704	0.849
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.500	0.047	0.093	0.937	0.968	270	109	0.407	0.593
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.518)	(0.105)	(0.203)	(1.062)	(1.030)	52	25	(0.308)	(0.729)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	(0.931)	(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.517)	(0.719)	63	29	(0.862)	(1.000)
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	(0.081)	(0.063)	(0.776)	(1.496)	(1.223)	63	29	(0.000)	(0.208)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	12	(*)	(*)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.156	0.031	0.199	1.421	1.192	538	195	0.094	0.218
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.017	0.008	0.453	0.707	0.841	538	195	0.002	0.033
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.478	0.067	0.140	3.511	1.874	545	198	0.344	0.611
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.193	0.030	0.155	0.398	0.631	235	70	0.133	0.253

na: not applicable

Table SE.29: Sampling errors: Mwanza District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.899	0.024	0.027	6.474	2.544	949	1,005	0.850	0.947
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.264	0.043	0.165	9.774	3.126	949	1,005	0.177	0.351
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.932	0.009	0.010	1.664	1.290	248	1,163	0.913	0.951
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	48	7.096	0.148	na	na	na	na	34	62
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	87	9.739	0.112	na	na	na	na	68	107
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	133	17.037	0.128	na	na	na	na	99	167
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.648	0.023	0.036	1.417	1.190	128	603	0.601	0.694
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.155	0.017	0.108	1.301	1.141	128	603	0.122	0.189
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.971	0.016	0.016	2.323	1.524	55	270	0.940	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.428	0.037	0.086	1.488	1.220	55	270	0.354	0.502
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.933	0.020	0.022	1.771	1.331	55	270	0.893	0.974
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.746	0.042	0.057	3.681	1.919	82	387	0.661	0.831
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.398	0.038	0.095	2.307	1.519	82	387	0.322	0.474
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.667	0.050	0.076	0.779	0.883	14	69	0.566	0.768
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.711	0.067	0.095	2.102	1.450	22	96	0.576	0.846
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.372	0.073	0.195	2.150	1.466	22	96	0.227	0.518
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.648)	(0.058)	(0.090)	(0.592)	(0.770)	9	41	(0.531)	(0.764)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.164	0.015	0.090	1.027	1.014	134	651	0.135	0.194
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.051	0.007	0.146	0.736	0.858	134	651	0.036	0.065
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.544	0.027	0.049	1.878	1.370	136	664	0.491	0.597
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.584	0.045	0.077	2.473	1.573	62	299	0.495	0.674

na: not applicable

Table SE.30: Sampling errors: Thyolo District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.658	0.045	0.069	9.051	3.008	6,160	994	0.567	0.748
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.130	0.013	0.097	1.395	1.181	6,160	994	0.105	0.155
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.949	0.010	0.011	2.404	1.550	1,700	1,160	0.930	0.969
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	72	8.742	0.122	na	na	na	na	54	89
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	108	11.505	0.106	na	na	na	na	85	131
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	155	16.828	0.109	na	na	na	na	121	188
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.578	0.030	0.052	2.052	1.432	796	558	0.518	0.637
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.188	0.024	0.129	2.147	1.465	796	558	0.139	0.236
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.968	0.019	0.019	2.694	1.641	328	239	0.930	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.323	0.029	0.089	0.910	0.954	328	239	0.265	0.381
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.898	0.026	0.029	1.722	1.312	328	239	0.846	0.949
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.760	0.030	0.039	1.679	1.296	447	348	0.701	0.820
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.343	0.036	0.105	2.005	1.416	447	348	0.271	0.415
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.427	0.064	0.150	0.970	0.985	68	59	0.299	0.555
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.856	0.035	0.040	0.947	0.973	153	99	0.787	0.925
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.569	0.051	0.090	1.049	1.024	153	99	0.467	0.672
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.688	0.071	0.103	1.145	1.070	74	50	0.546	0.830
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.246	0.026	0.107	2.182	1.477	817	584	0.193	0.298
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.056	0.012	0.206	1.481	1.217	817	584	0.033	0.080
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.494	0.030	0.061	2.206	1.485	855	608	0.433	0.554
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.335	0.046	0.138	2.117	1.455	316	220	0.242	0.428

na: not applicable

Table SE.31: Sampling errors: Mulanje District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.881	0.025	0.028	5.509	2.347	5,186	957	0.832	0.930
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.131	0.024	0.186	4.971	2.230	5,186	957	0.082	0.180
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.942	0.012	0.012	2.585	1.608	1,321	1,069	0.919	0.965
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	70	10.345	0.147	na	na	na	na	50	91
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	113	11.886	0.105	na	na	na	na	89	136
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	155	13.816	0.089	na	na	na	na	127	182
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.620	0.024	0.038	1.400	1.183	739	586	0.572	0.667
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.154	0.031	0.203	4.366	2.089	739	586	0.091	0.216
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.981	0.012	0.012	1.850	1.360	306	240	0.958	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.487	0.054	0.111	2.813	1.677	306	240	0.379	0.596
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.881	0.030	0.034	2.102	1.450	306	240	0.820	0.942
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.767	0.029	0.038	1.827	1.352	466	377	0.708	0.826
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.577	0.034	0.059	1.762	1.328	466	377	0.509	0.645
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.543	0.061	0.113	0.867	0.931	70	58	0.420	0.666
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.853	0.055	0.064	2.440	1.562	132	102	0.743	0.963
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.467	0.045	0.097	0.829	0.910	132	102	0.377	0.558
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.791)	(0.041)	(0.051)	(0.438)	(0.662)	56	45	(0.710)	(0.872)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.181	0.017	0.091	1.101	1.049	775	598	0.148	0.214
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.039	0.009	0.230	1.293	1.137	775	598	0.021	0.057
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.662	0.033	0.050	2.970	1.723	779	605	0.596	0.728
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.346	0.038	0.109	1.819	1.349	375	292	0.271	0.422

na: not applicable

Table SE.32: Sampling errors: Phalombe District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.907	0.035	0.039	14.480	3.805	2,935	983	0.836	0.978
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.381	0.032	0.084	4.267	2.066	2,935	983	0.317	0.445
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.965	0.007	0.007	1.756	1.325	819	1,323	0.952	0.979
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	63	6.394	0.101	na	na	na	na	50	76
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	98	8.291	0.085	na	na	na	na	81	115
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	220	22.250	0.101	na	na	na	na	176	265
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.610	0.028	0.046	1.852	1.361	362	564	0.554	0.666
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.180	0.028	0.158	3.074	1.753	362	564	0.123	0.237
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.944	0.016	0.017	1.449	1.204	207	318	0.913	0.975
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.504	0.028	0.055	0.981	0.990	207	318	0.449	0.560
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.870	0.022	0.026	1.415	1.190	207	318	0.825	0.915
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.636	0.033	0.052	1.576	1.255	223	334	0.570	0.702
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.427	0.030	0.070	1.209	1.100	223	334	0.367	0.486
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.618)	(0.063)	(0.102)	(0.771)	(0.878)	28	47	(0.493)	(0.744)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.727	0.059	0.081	1.814	1.347	68	105	0.609	0.844
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.540	0.063	0.117	1.675	1.294	68	105	0.414	0.667
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.778)	(0.028)	(0.036)	(0.151)	(0.389)	21	35	(0.723)	(0.834)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.145	0.011	0.075	0.751	0.867	504	783	0.123	0.166
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.027	0.008	0.297	1.897	1.377	504	783	0.011	0.043
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.353	0.029	0.081	2.783	1.668	498	772	0.296	0.410
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.200	0.031	0.156	2.170	1.473	235	359	0.138	0.262

na: not applicable

Table SE.33: Sampling errors: Chikwawa District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.919	0.025	0.027	7.577	2.753	5,219	938	0.869	0.968
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.196	0.031	0.156	5.552	2.356	5,219	938	0.135	0.258
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.922	0.010	0.011	1.541	1.241	1,399	1,131	0.903	0.942
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	53	7.572	0.143	na	na	na	na	38	68
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	90	7.355	0.082	na	na	na	na	75	105
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	197	20.656	0.105	na	na	na	na	156	239
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.574	0.014	0.025	0.484	0.696	734	580	0.545	0.602
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.202	0.025	0.122	2.187	1.479	734	580	0.153	0.251
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.914	0.024	0.026	2.266	1.505	403	323	0.867	0.961
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.313	0.037	0.119	2.072	1.439	403	323	0.239	0.388
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.778	0.034	0.043	2.137	1.462	403	323	0.711	0.846
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.652	0.042	0.065	2.153	1.467	291	277	0.568	0.736
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.539	0.030	0.056	1.019	1.010	291	277	0.478	0.599
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.576)	(0.077)	(0.133)	(1.081)	(1.040)	43	46	(0.423)	(0.729)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.704	0.071	0.100	1.918	1.385	102	81	0.563	0.845
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.581	0.100	0.172	3.305	1.818	102	81	0.381	0.782
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	23	(*)	(*)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.205	0.027	0.130	2.960	1.720	861	675	0.152	0.259
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.039	0.007	0.176	0.841	0.917	861	675	0.025	0.052
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.676	0.020	0.030	1.287	1.135	874	688	0.636	0.717
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.262	0.047	0.181	2.676	1.636	325	232	0.167	0.357

na: not applicable

Table SE.34: Sampling errors: Nsanje District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.869	0.039	0.045	13.115	3.621	2,429	978	0.790	0.947
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.257	0.032	0.125	5.311	2.305	2,429	978	0.193	0.322
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.899	0.011	0.013	1.682	1.297	624	1,173	0.876	0.922
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	57	7.232	0.126	na	na	na	na	43	72
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	101	12.599	0.125	na	na	na	na	76	126
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	150	20.504	0.136	na	na	na	na	109	191
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.523	0.044	0.084	4.430	2.105	300	570	0.435	0.611
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.223	0.024	0.109	1.944	1.394	300	570	0.174	0.271
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.959	0.014	0.014	1.389	1.178	158	290	0.932	0.987
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.399	0.034	0.085	1.387	1.178	158	290	0.331	0.467
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.782	0.069	0.088	8.033	2.834	158	290	0.644	0.919
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.549	0.047	0.086	3.232	1.798	179	358	0.455	0.644
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.404	0.033	0.083	1.659	1.288	179	358	0.337	0.471
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.577)	(0.037)	(0.064)	(0.250)	(0.500)	21	46	(0.503)	(0.650)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.701	0.042	0.060	0.806	0.898	47	96	0.617	0.785
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.447	0.057	0.126	1.231	1.109	47	96	0.334	0.561
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.669)	(0.055)	(0.082)	(0.572)	(0.756)	22	43	(0.559)	(0.779)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.166	0.019	0.115	1.889	1.375	389	724	0.128	0.204
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.033	0.009	0.285	1.994	1.412	389	724	0.014	0.052
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.582	0.020	0.034	1.200	1.096	396	735	0.542	0.622
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.274	0.028	0.101	1.017	1.008	141	267	0.219	0.329

na: not applicable

Table SE.35: Sampling errors: Balaka District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.948	0.015	0.016	4.401	2.098	2,326	986	0.918	0.978
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.234	0.031	0.132	5.212	2.283	2,326	986	0.172	0.296
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.950	0.009	0.010	1.987	1.410	617	1,103	0.931	0.968
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	54	6.313	0.117	na	na	na	na	41	66
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	84	6.860	0.081	na	na	na	na	71	98
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	173	15.299	0.089	na	na	na	na	142	203
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.619	0.026	0.041	1.404	1.185	270	504	0.568	0.670
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.178	0.018	0.102	1.124	1.060	270	504	0.142	0.214
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.970	0.010	0.010	0.845	0.919	148	270	0.951	0.989
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.450	0.039	0.087	1.646	1.283	148	270	0.372	0.527
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.903	0.018	0.020	0.952	0.976	148	270	0.868	0.938
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.858	0.013	0.016	0.498	0.706	180	340	0.831	0.885
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.653	0.032	0.049	1.532	1.238	180	340	0.588	0.717
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.526	0.068	0.129	1.376	1.173	40	76	0.391	0.661
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.745	0.044	0.059	1.095	1.046	56	110	0.658	0.832
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.605	0.045	0.075	0.941	0.970	56	110	0.514	0.696
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.746)	(0.090)	(0.121)	(2.055)	(1.434)	25	49	(0.566)	(0.926)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.146	0.023	0.159	2.958	1.720	383	688	0.100	0.192
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.034	0.010	0.288	1.981	1.407	383	688	0.014	0.053
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.848	0.025	0.029	3.305	1.818	391	700	0.799	0.897
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.367	0.030	0.080	0.862	0.928	129	231	0.308	0.426

na: not applicable

Table SE.36: Sampling errors: Neno District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.741	0.042	0.057	8.870	2.978	1,025	955	0.657	0.826
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.343	0.038	0.112	6.274	2.505	1,025	955	0.266	0.420
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.935	0.014	0.015	3.667	1.915	267	1,117	0.907	0.963
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	69	8.712	0.127	na	na	na	na	51	86
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	112	10.141	0.091	na	na	na	na	92	132
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	169	13.009	0.077	na	na	na	na	143	195
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.570	0.037	0.065	3.097	1.760	135	547	0.496	0.645
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.185	0.016	0.086	0.906	0.952	135	547	0.153	0.216
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.982	0.012	0.012	2.324	1.524	68	270	0.958	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.418	0.026	0.063	0.765	0.875	68	270	0.365	0.470
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.913	0.033	0.036	3.658	1.913	68	270	0.847	0.979
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.679	0.031	0.045	1.596	1.263	88	372	0.617	0.740
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.536	0.034	0.063	1.719	1.311	88	372	0.468	0.604
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.355)	(0.073)	(0.207)	(1.108)	(1.052)	12	48	(0.208)	(0.502)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.858	0.043	0.050	1.386	1.177	25	93	0.772	0.944
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.577	0.047	0.082	0.848	0.921	25	93	0.482	0.672
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.756)	(0.115)	(0.152)	(2.524)	(1.589)	11	36	(0.526)	(0.987)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.209	0.017	0.082	1.142	1.069	160	648	0.175	0.243
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.049	0.007	0.150	0.742	0.861	160	648	0.034	0.063
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.543	0.022	0.041	1.321	1.149	164	665	0.499	0.588
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.556	0.035	0.063	1.333	1.155	67	267	0.485	0.626

na: not applicable

Table SE.37: Sampling errors: Zomba City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.949	0.026	0.027	2.914	1.707	661	210	0.898	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.564	0.060	0.106	3.033	1.742	661	210	0.445	0.683
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.981	0.017	0.017	2.926	1.710	154	185	0.947	1.000
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	28	14.443	0.511	na	na	na	na	- 1	57
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	67	11.116	0.165	na	na	na	na	45	90
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	72	18.879	0.262	na	na	na	na	34	110
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.577	0.072	0.125	2.106	1.451	82	100	0.433	0.721
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.198	0.056	0.285	1.974	1.405	82	100	0.085	0.310
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	(0.970)	(0.034)	(0.035)	(1.446)	(1.202)	31	37	(0.901)	(1.000)
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	(0.639)	(0.050)	(0.078)	(0.383)	(0.619)	31	37	(0.540)	(0.738)
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	(0.970)	(0.034)	0.035	1.446	1.202	31	37	(0.901)	(1.000)
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.966	0.011	0.012	0.331	0.575	69	87	0.943	0.988
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.127	0.031	0.240	0.724	0.851	69	87	0.066	0.188
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	18	(*)	(*)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	(0.819)	(0.027)	(0.033)	(0.197)	(0.444)	31	40	(0.764)	(0.874)
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	(0.566)	(0.111)	(0.195)	(1.941)	(1.393)	31	40	(0.345)	(0.787)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	15	(*)	(*)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.102	0.016	0.155	0.288	0.537	87	107	0.070	0.133
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.021	0.011	0.535	0.652	0.808	87	107	0.000	0.044
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.711	0.028	0.040	0.420	0.648	89	109	0.654	0.767
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	22	(*)	(*)

na: not applicable

Table SE.38: Sampling errors: Blantyre City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Malawi, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.989	0.005	0.005	1.331	1.154	6,006	707	0.980	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.378	0.044	0.116	5.801	2.408	6,006	707	0.290	0.466
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.981	0.007	0.007	1.348	1.161	1,217	564	0.968	0.994
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	74	10.693	0.145	na	na	na	na	52	95
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	103	13.396	0.130	na	na	na	na	77	130
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	114	13.849	0.122	na	na	na	na	86	141
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.514	0.018	0.035	0.526	0.725	928	409	0.478	0.550
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.241	0.017	0.072	0.669	0.818	928	409	0.207	0.276
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.966	0.010	0.011	0.568	0.754	337	169	0.945	0.987
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.545	0.048	0.089	1.586	1.259	337	169	0.448	0.642
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.946	0.019	0.020	1.118	1.057	337	169	0.909	0.983
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.893	0.027	0.030	2.290	1.513	610	295	0.839	0.948
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.528	0.028	0.054	0.951	0.975	610	295	0.471	0.585
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.752)	(0.046)	(0.061)	(0.532)	(0.729)	96	48	(0.660)	(0.844)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.865	0.038	0.044	1.117	1.057	193	91	0.788	0.941
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.520	0.074	0.143	1.992	1.411	193	91	0.371	0.668
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.668)	(0.034)	(0.051)	(0.204)	(0.451)	95	40	(0.600)	(0.736)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.169	0.020	0.116	1.016	1.008	843	374	0.130	0.208
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.037	0.009	0.255	0.928	0.964	843	374	0.018	0.056
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.704	0.032	0.045	1.772	1.331	830	370	0.641	0.767
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.140	0.033	0.238	0.817	0.904	218	90	0.073	0.206

na: not applicable

Appendix E. Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Malawi MES, 2014

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	1,956	3.3	1,772	2.9	45	449	0.8	441	0.7
1	1,844	3.1	1,931	3.1	46	239	0.4	268	0.4
2	2,021	3.4	2,023	3.3	47	231	0.4	250	0.4
3	2,090	3.5	2,007	3.2	48	245	0.4	249	0.4
4	1,814	3.1	1,801	2.9	49	393	0.7	318	0.5
5	2,077	3.5	2,104	3.4	50	337	0.6	441	0.7
6	2,075	3.5	2,246	3.6	51	282	0.5	368	0.6
7	2,130	3.6	1,933	3.1	52	235	0.4	330	0.5
8	2,072	3.5	2,064	3.3	53	295	0.5	372	0.6
9	1,965	3.3	2,070	3.4	54	249	0.4	300	0.5
10	2,041	3.5	2,148	3.5	55	315	0.5	371	0.6
11	1,531	2.6	1,613	2.6	56	226	0.4	222	0.4
12	1,723	2.9	1,796	2.9	57	133	0.2	209	0.3
13	1,843	3.1	2,167	3.5	58	161	0.3	244	0.4
14	1,714	2.9	1,645	2.7	59	165	0.3	227	0.4
15	1,362	2.3	1,113	1.8	60	223	0.4	267	0.4
16	1,342	2.3	1,016	1.6	61	217	0.4	231	0.4
17	1,127	1.9	989	1.6	62	152	0.3	189	0.3
18	1,159	2.0	1,215	2.0	63	200	0.3	305	0.5
19	1,183	2.0	1,138	1.8	64	239	0.4	310	0.5
20	1,035	1.8	1,104	1.8	65	231	0.4	213	0.3
21	914	1.6	1,078	1.7	66	133	0.2	140	0.2
22	842	1.4	879	1.4	67	106	0.2	122	0.2
23	787	1.3	882	1.4	68	135	0.2	168	0.3
24	718	1.2	879	1.4	69	95	0.2	108	0.2
25	792	1.3	995	1.6	70	119	0.2	204	0.3
26	758	1.3	869	1.4	71	85	0.1	139	0.2
27	717	1.2	862	1.4	72	88	0.1	137	0.2
28	725	1.2	854	1.4	73	106	0.2	178	0.3
29	705	1.2	895	1.4	74	107	0.2	119	0.2
30	792	1.3	982	1.6	75	93	0.2	165	0.3
31	775	1.3	907	1.5	76	50	0.1	69	0.1
32	678	1.2	733	1.2	77	57	0.1	77	0.1
33	751	1.3	770	1.2	78	56	0.1	107	0.2
34	693	1.2	703	1.1	79	40	0.1	91	0.1
35	753	1.3	673	1.1	80	68	0.1	94	0.2
36	575	1.0	619	1.0	81	60	0.1	92	0.1
37	515	0.9	557	0.9	82	41	0.1	66	0.1
38	606	1.0	589	1.0	83	65	0.1	94	0.2
39	545	0.9	511	0.8	84	22	0.0	80	0.1
40	553	0.9	481	0.8	85+	161	0.3	252	0.4
41	511	0.9	486	0.8					
42	427	0.7	382	0.6	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	416	0.7	360	0.6					
44	349	0.6	323	0.5	Total	58,908	100.0	61,787	100.0

Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, Malawi MES, 2014

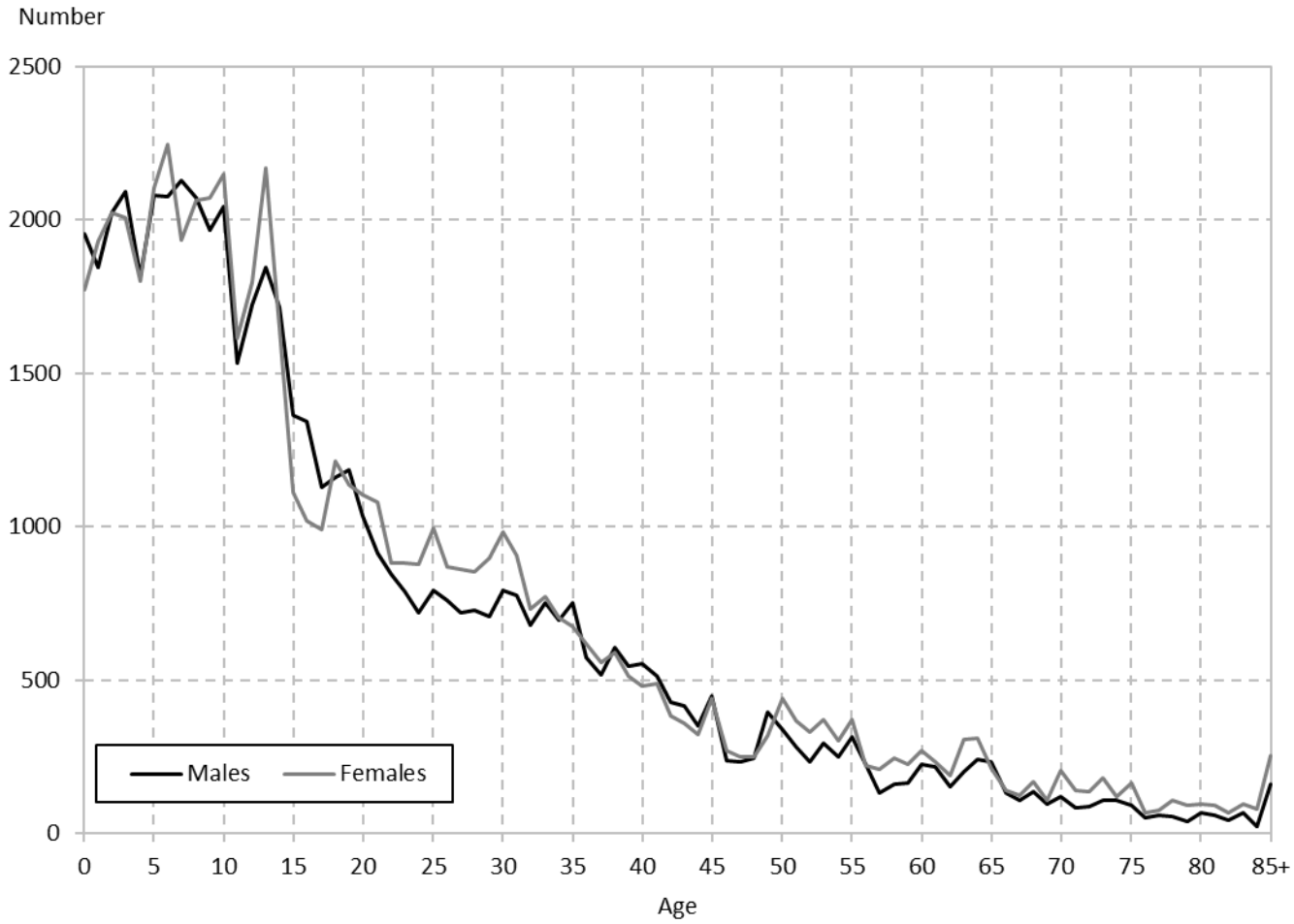

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Malawi MES, 2014

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	9,370	na	na	na
15-19	5,471	5,129	21.2	93.7
20-24	4,821	4,609	19.0	95.6
25-29	4,474	4,315	17.8	96.5
30-34	4,094	3,972	16.4	97.0
35-39	2,949	2,854	11.8	96.8
40-44	2,032	1,920	7.9	94.5
45-49	1,525	1,439	5.9	94.3
50-54	1,811	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	25,367	24,238	100.0	95.6
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	1.19			

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Malawi, 2014

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	All households	Selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	8,852	3,040	na	na	na
15-19	6,173	1,837	1644	24.0	89.5
20-24	4,297	1,346	1185	17.3	88.0
25-29	3,697	1,239	1099	16.0	88.7
30-34	3,689	1,213	1057	15.4	87.1
35-39	2,993	941	834	12.2	88.7
40-44	2,256	682	606	8.8	88.9
45-49	1,557	504	438	6.4	87.0
50-54	1,399	464	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	24,661	7,762	6863	100.0	88.4
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.90	0.90			

na: not applicable

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Malawi MES, 2014

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	3,728	3,654	19.3	98.0
1	3,774	3,717	19.6	98.5
2	4,044	3,965	20.9	98.0
3	4,097	4,033	21.3	98.4
4	3,615	3,561	18.8	98.5
5	4,181	na	na	na
6	4,321	na	na	na
7	4,063	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	19,258	18,929	100.0	98.3
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.16			

na: not applicable

Table DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Malawi MES, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	92.6	6.4	0.1	1.0	100.0	120,695
Age						
0-4	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	19,258
5-14	95.7	3.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	38,959
15-24	92.7	6.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	20,762
25-49	89.9	9.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	29,266
50-64	82.5	15.3	0.2	2.0	100.0	7,817
65-84	73.4	21.2	0.2	5.1	100.0	4,299
85+	59.4	31.1	0.5	8.9	100.0	334
Area						
Urban	93.7	5.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	16,600
Rural	92.4	6.4	0.1	1.1	100.0	104,095
Northern	**94.0**	**5.7**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**14,729**
Chitipa	90.4	7.4	0.1	2.1	100.0	1,417
Karonga	93.8	5.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,176
Nkhatabay	91.5	8.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,630
Rumphi	91.3	7.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,385
Mzimba	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,322
Mzuzu city	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	800
Central	**93.7**	**5.7**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**47,633**
Kasungu	95.5	4.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,809
Nkhotakota	97.5	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,650
Ntchisi	95.6	4.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,157
Dowa	92.8	4.9	0.1	2.2	100.0	4,923
Salima	94.1	5.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,471
Lilongwe	91.7	7.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	10,922
Mchinji	97.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,708
Dedza	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,572
Ntcheu	91.8	8.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,502
Lilongwe city	91.4	7.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	4,919
Southern	**91.3**	**7.1**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**58,332**
Mangochi	93.6	5.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	6,976
Machinga	91.3	6.2	0.2	2.4	100.0	5,693
Zomba	92.3	6.8	0.3	0.6	100.0	5,874
Chiradzulu	91.0	8.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	3,047
Blantyre	90.9	7.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	3,847
Mwanza	98.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	100.0	949
Thyolo	85.7	11.6	0.6	2.2	100.0	6,160
Mulanje	91.4	4.7	0.1	3.8	100.0	5,186
Phalombe	90.7	7.7	0.1	1.5	100.0	2,935
Chikwawa	90.1	8.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	5,219
Nsanje	89.6	9.3	0.1	1.0	100.0	2,429
Balaka	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,326
Neno	87.2	11.3	0.1	1.4	100.0	1,025
Zomba city	93.7	5.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	661
Blantyre city	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,006

Table DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Malawi MES, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	93.5	5.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	24,230
Area							
Urban	97.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,995
Rural	92.8	6.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	20,235
Northern	**95.8**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**2,800**
Chitipa	90.2	8.5	0.0	0.8	0.5	100.0	265
Karonga	95.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	416
Nkhatabay	94.6	5.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	316
Rumphi	96.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	272
Mzimba	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,334
Mzuzu city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	197
Central	**94.8**	**4.8**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**9,769**
Kasungu	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,139
Nkhotakota	97.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	499
Ntchisi	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	425
Dowa	94.6	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	988
Salima	94.0	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	641
Lilongwe	92.0	7.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,261
Mchinji	97.6	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	925
Dedza	93.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	924
Ntcheu	92.1	7.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	717
Lilongwe city	97.1	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,251
Southern	**91.9**	**6.7**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**11,660**
Mangochi	93.2	6.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,344
Machinga	90.4	7.5	0.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	1,041
Zomba	93.6	5.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,210
Chiradzulu	95.6	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	627
Blantyre	92.2	5.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	711
Mwanza	98.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	201
Thyolo	86.2	11.2	0.0	1.3	1.2	100.0	1,250
Mulanje	91.4	5.4	0.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	1,102
Phalombe	88.5	9.9	0.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	537
Chikwawa	88.6	9.2	0.0	2.1	0.1	100.0	951
Nsanje	86.7	12.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	441
Balaka	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	457
Neno	89.2	10.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	208
Zomba city	97.9	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	163
Blantyre city	96.7	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,418

Table DQ.7: Birth date and age reporting: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Malawi MES, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	95.2	4.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,842
Area							
Urban	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,335
Rural	94.5	4.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	5,507
Northern	**96.8**	**3.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**840**
Chitipa	89.0	10.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	76
Karonga	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
Nkhatabay	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
Rumphi	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Mzimba	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	404
Mzuzu city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Central	**96.2**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,770**
Kasungu	96.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	364
Nkhotakota	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	163
Ntchisi	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
Dowa	93.7	5.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	263
Salima	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
Lilongwe	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	589
Mchinji	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	265
Dedza	89.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	227
Ntcheu	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	190
Lilongwe city	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	384
Southern	**94.0**	**5.0**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**3,232**
Mangochi	95.7	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	322
Machinga	92.6	5.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	276
Zomba	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	287
Chiradzulu	97.5	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	170
Blantyre	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	197
Mwanza	96.8	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	58
Thyolo	85.6	13.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	324
Mulanje	88.7	7.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	280
Phalombe	90.7	5.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	155
Chikwawa	95.7	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	261
Nsanje	89.6	9.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	120
Balaka	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
Neno	91.7	7.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	57
Zomba city	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Blantyre city	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	550

Table DQ.8: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Malawi MES, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of under-5 children
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,981
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,247
Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,734
Northern	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,163
Chitipa	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	218
Karonga	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	304
Nkhatabay	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241
Rumphi	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	190
Mzimba	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,103
Mzuzu city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Central	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,452
Kasungu	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	929
Nkhotakota	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	427
Ntchisi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	342
Dowa	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	751
Salima	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	566
Lilongwe	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,775
Mchinji	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	737
Dedza	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	688
Ntcheu	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	594
Lilongwe city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	642
Southern	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,366
Mangochi	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,198
Machinga	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,070
Zomba	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,012
Chiradzulu	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	443
Blantyre	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	550
Mwanza	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	140
Thyolo	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	860
Mulanje	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	786
Phalombe	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	516
Chikwawa	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	886
Nsanje	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	404
Balaka	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	393
Neno	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	165
Zomba city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Blantyre city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	851

Table DQ.9: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Malawi MES, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing	Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
Total	94.7	4.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	59,721
Area						
Urban	95.0	4.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	8,006
Rural	94.6	4.5	0.1	0.8	100.0	51,714
Northern	96.0	3.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	7,336
Chitipa	93.1	5.0	0.1	1.8	100.0	698
Karonga	95.2	4.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,102
Nkhatabay	93.9	5.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	840
Rumphi	93.7	5.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	668
Mzimba	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,646
Mzuzu city	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	380
Central	95.7	3.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	23,296
Kasungu	96.2	3.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	2,850
Nkhotakota	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,338
Ntchisi	97.2	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,043
Dowa	94.6	3.6	0.1	1.7	100.0	2,368
Salima	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,691
Lilongwe	93.8	5.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	5,295
Mchinji	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,386
Dedza	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,307
Ntcheu	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,682
Lilongwe city	93.6	5.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	2,338
Southern	93.6	5.2	0.1	1.1	100.0	29,088
Mangochi	96.1	3.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,565
Machinga	91.9	5.4	0.2	2.5	100.0	2,932
Zomba	94.0	5.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,920
Chiradzulu	96.1	3.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,536
Blantyre	93.0	4.8	0.0	2.1	100.0	1,936
Mwanza	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	483
Thyolo	90.8	6.9	0.4	1.9	100.0	3,044
Mulanje	93.2	3.8	0.1	2.9	100.0	2,590
Phalombe	92.3	6.5	0.2	0.9	100.0	1,486
Chikwawa	93.6	5.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,522
Nsanje	91.6	7.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,205
Balaka	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,154
Neno	89.4	9.1	0.2	1.3	100.0	515
Zomba city	93.7	5.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	350
Blantyre city	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,851

Table DQ.10: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Malawi MES, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth									
	Date of first birth					Date of last birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of first births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of last births
Total	98.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	19,017	98.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	15,682
Urban	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	2,816	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,190
Rural	98.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	16,201	98.8	1.1	0.1	100.0	13,492
Northern	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,184	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,799
Chitipa	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	206	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	173
Karonga	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	326	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	272
Nkhatabay	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	248	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	202
Rumphi	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	215	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	175
Mzimba	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,056	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	878
Mzuzu city	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Central	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	7,558	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	6,285
Kasungu	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	860	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	745
Nkhotakota	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	381	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	312
Ntchisi	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	329	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	278
Dowa	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	764	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	650
Salima	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	512	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	415
Lilongwe	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	1,853	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,535
Mchinji	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	707	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	595
Dedza	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	732	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	610
Ntcheu	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	574	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	476
Lilongwe city	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	845	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	667
Southern	97.5	2.3	0.3	100.0	9,275	98.5	1.4	0.2	100.0	7,598
Mangochi	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	1,058	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	847
Machinga	96.3	2.5	1.2	100.0	867	97.4	2.2	0.3	100.0	736
Zomba	98.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	919	98.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	771
Chiradzulu	99.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	500	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	411
Blantyre	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	596	96.0	3.5	0.5	100.0	463
Mwanza	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	154	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	128
Thyolo	93.6	6.2	0.2	100.0	992	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	812
Mulanje	97.9	1.3	0.8	100.0	888	97.9	1.3	0.8	100.0	715
Phalombe	96.8	2.8	0.3	100.0	445	98.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	379
Chikwawa	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	831	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	703
Nsanje	96.3	3.5	0.1	100.0	357	98.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	304
Balaka	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	368	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	307
Neno	94.8	5.0	0.1	100.0	163	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	133
Zomba city	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	117	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	87
Blantyre city	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,023	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	802

Table DQ.11: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Malawi MES, 2014

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information[a]	Number of cases
Household			
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.5	26,713
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.4	26,713
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.5	26,713
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		19.5	19,413
Both month and year		3.4	19,413
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.3	19,413
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.2	6,865
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.3	6,865
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	24,230
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.7	24,230
Men			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		11.4	4,176
Both month and year		2.8	4,176
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.6	4,176
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.2	1,887
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.3	1,887
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.5	6,842
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.9	6,842
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.2	18,981
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.9	18,981

[a] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Malawi MES, 2014

	Reason for exclusion from analysis							
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	97.6	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.4	18,981
Age								
<6 months	96.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	3.3	1,780
6-11 months	97.5	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.5	1,746
12-23 months	98.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.8	3,755
24-35 months	97.9	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.1	3,936
36-47 months	97.5	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.5	4,045
48-59 months	97.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	3,719

Table DQ.13: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Malawi MES, 2014

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	96.3	2.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	3.7	18,981
Age								
<6 months	92.1	3.3	0.2	0.0	4.3	100.0	7.9	1,780
6-11 months	95.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	4.3	1,746
12-23 months	97.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	2.8	3,755
24-35 months	96.9	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	3.1	3,936
36-47 months	96.6	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	3.4	4,045
48-59 months	96.6	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	3.4	3,719

Table DQ.14: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Malawi MES, 2014

	Reason for exclusion from analysis							
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	95.9	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.8	100.0	4.1	18,981
Age								
<6 months	89.5	0.0	1.7	1.6	7.2	100.0	10.5	1,780
6-11 months	96.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.9	100.0	4.0	1,746
12-23 months	97.2	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.9	100.0	2.8	3,755
24-35 months	96.9	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.8	100.0	3.1	3,936
36-47 months	96.5	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.3	100.0	3.5	4,045
48-59 months	96.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	1.6	100.0	3.9	3,719

Table DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Malawi MES, 2014

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,653	100.0	18,663	100.0
Digits				
0	1,739	9.3	1,746	9.4
1	1,889	10.1	1,873	10.0
2	1,910	10.2	2,118	11.4
3	1,926	10.3	2,065	11.1
4	1,867	10.0	1,911	10.2
5	1,792	9.6	1,958	10.5
6	1,824	9.8	1,974	10.6
7	1,872	10.0	1,784	9.6
8	2,014	10.8	1,637	8.8
9	1,819	9.8	1,598	8.6
0 or 5	3,531	18.9	3,704	19.8

Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Malawi MES, 2014

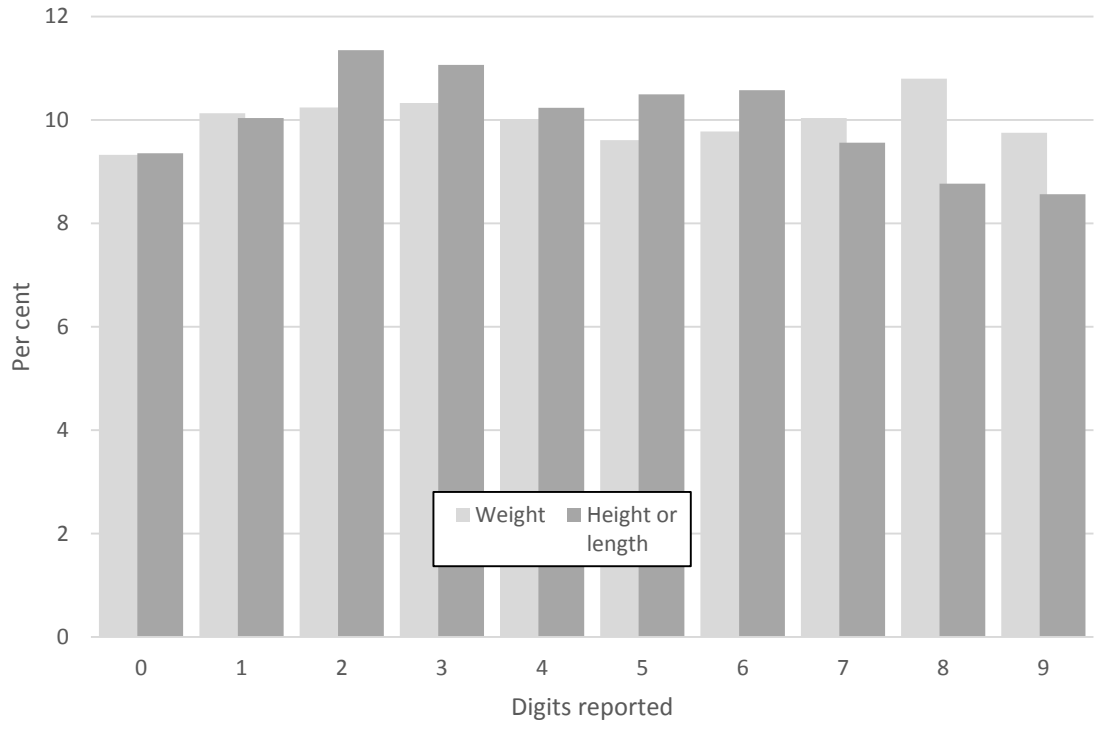

Table DQ. 16: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Malawi MES, 2014

	Child has birth certificate						
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
Total	1.9	3.7	94.1	0.3	100.0	34.3	18,981
Area							
Urban	4.3	7.0	88.3	0.5	100.0	37.9	2,247
Rural	1.6	3.2	94.9	0.3	100.0	33.1	16,734
Weight by Age							
0-5 months	2.8	3.7	92.8	0.6	100.0	43.2	1,780
6-11 months	2.5	4.6	92.8	0.1	100.0	35.5	1,746
12-23 months	2.0	4.0	93.8	0.2	100.0	32.8	3,755
24-35 months	1.8	2.8	95.4	0.0	100.0	39.4	3,936
36-47 months	1.2	3.9	94.5	0.3	100.0	23.9	4,045
48-59 months	2.0	3.5	93.8	0.7	100.0	36.0	3,719
Northern	**0.2**	**4.3**	**95.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**5.0**	**2,163**
Chitipa	0.5	1.6	97.5	0.3	100.0	24.8	218
Karonga	0.0	1.3	98.2	0.4	100.0	0.0	304
Nkhatabay	0.3	1.9	97.7	0.1	100.0	15.2	241
Rumphi	0.0	1.1	98.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	190
Mzimba	0.1	4.8	94.9	0.1	100.0	2.9	1,103
Mzuzu city	1.2	24.0	74.8	0.0	100.0	4.9	107
Central	**1.4**	**3.8**	**94.3**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**26.1**	**7,452**
Kasungu	0.0	1.2	98.6	0.2	100.0	0.0	929
Nkhotakota	0.1	1.7	98.0	0.1	100.0	7.2	427
Ntchisi	8.6	2.9	88.1	0.3	100.0	75.0	342
Dowa	0.9	3.3	95.4	0.4	100.0	20.6	751
Salima	0.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	566
Lilongwe	1.4	8.4	89.2	1.0	100.0	14.1	1,775
Mchinji	0.0	0.8	99.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	737
Dedza	2.2	2.6	95.0	0.1	100.0	46.3	688
Ntcheu	0.3	1.2	98.3	0.2	100.0	22.9	594
Lilongwe city	3.5	7.5	87.9	1.1	100.0	31.8	642
Southern	**2.7**	**3.4**	**93.6**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**44.8**	**9,366**
Mangochi	0.1	1.8	98.0	0.1	100.0	6.6	1,198
Machinga	1.9	4.3	93.2	0.5	100.0	30.9	1,070
Zomba	5.8	4.7	89.2	0.3	100.0	55.2	1,012
Chiradzulu	7.2	3.0	89.5	0.3	100.0	70.6	443
Blantyre	2.7	5.3	91.7	0.3	100.0	33.3	550
Mwanza	1.8	2.8	95.4	0.1	100.0	39.4	140
Thyolo	0.2	1.6	97.9	0.3	100.0	12.4	860
Mulanje	0.4	1.4	97.9	0.3	100.0	24.5	786
Phalombe	4.5	3.1	92.4	0.0	100.0	59.2	516
Chikwawa	0.7	2.2	97.1	0.0	100.0	25.1	886
Nsanje	3.1	3.3	93.4	0.2	100.0	48.8	404
Balaka	1.5	0.5	97.9	0.1	100.0	73.1	393
Neno	5.3	2.3	92.4	0.0	100.0	70.2	165
Zomba city	0.0	3.6	93.9	2.5	100.0	0.0	92
Blantyre city	7.6	8.6	83.8	0.0	100.0	47.0	851

Table DQ.17: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Malawi MES, 2014

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card					
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
Total	9.4	1.9	77.8	10.4	0.4	100.0	88.2	11,217
Area								
Urban	11.7	1.5	72.9	13.4	0.6	100.0	84.5	1,369
Rural	9.1	2.0	78.5	10.0	0.4	100.0	88.7	9,848
Child's age								
0-5 months	1.2	8.4	85.3	4.9	0.2	100.0	94.5	1,780
6-11 months	1.8	0.9	93.0	4.1	0.1	100.0	95.8	1,746
12-23 months	7.1	0.4	83.8	8.5	0.1	100.0	90.8	3,755
24-35 months	18.8	0.9	62.0	17.4	0.9	100.0	78.1	3,936
Northern	**8.8**	**1.5**	**77.1**	**12.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**86.5**	**1,206**
Chitipa	4.5	1.2	83.6	10.2	0.5	100.0	89.1	121
Karonga	3.9	1.4	80.1	13.5	1.2	100.0	85.6	176
Nkhatabay	11.4	1.2	71.1	16.2	0.0	100.0	81.4	138
Rumphi	10.1	1.0	77.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	87.6	106
Mzimba	11.1	1.9	75.5	10.8	0.7	100.0	87.5	602
Mzuzu city	0.0	0.0	84.5	15.5	0.0	100.0	84.5	63
Central	**10.6**	**1.9**	**76.3**	**10.7**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**87.7**	**4,461**
Kasungu	10.1	2.9	76.2	10.4	0.3	100.0	88.0	515
Nkhotakota	13.3	4.4	66.4	15.8	0.0	100.0	80.7	241
Ntchisi	10.0	0.6	81.8	7.5	0.1	100.0	91.6	208
Dowa	10.4	0.8	77.8	10.1	0.9	100.0	88.5	457
Salima	17.7	1.3	66.7	14.4	0.0	100.0	82.2	314
Lilongwe	6.1	2.9	79.4	10.5	1.1	100.0	88.3	1,115
Mchinji	17.1	0.8	73.7	8.4	0.0	100.0	89.8	444
Dedza	6.8	0.5	78.8	13.9	0.0	100.0	85.1	399
Ntcheu	7.1	2.9	80.7	8.9	0.4	100.0	90.0	365
Lilongwe city	16.7	0.6	73.3	9.4	0.0	100.0	88.6	404
Southern	**8.7**	**2.0**	**79.2**	**9.7**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**89.1**	**5,550**
Mangochi	8.7	1.9	80.6	8.5	0.2	100.0	90.4	711
Machinga	11.2	1.0	77.7	10.1	0.0	100.0	88.5	637
Zomba	3.9	2.0	86.3	7.1	0.7	100.0	92.4	606
Chiradzulu	6.6	0.7	83.7	8.5	0.4	100.0	90.7	264
Blantyre	10.9	2.0	70.2	16.9	0.0	100.0	80.6	324
Mwanza	4.8	0.4	80.0	13.7	1.1	100.0	85.4	84
Thyolo	4.0	3.8	79.8	12.2	0.2	100.0	86.7	485
Mulanje	9.5	2.7	79.5	8.1	0.3	100.0	90.7	467
Phalombe	6.7	1.4	83.0	8.8	0.2	100.0	90.4	299
Chikwawa	10.7	1.5	84.3	3.2	0.4	100.0	96.4	536
Nsanje	11.3	3.8	72.5	11.9	0.5	100.0	85.9	237
Balaka	10.8	2.4	76.4	10.4	0.0	100.0	88.0	226
Neno	7.0	3.0	78.4	11.2	0.4	100.0	87.5	101
Zomba city	0.0	3.9	77.6	16.6	1.9	100.0	82.3	50
Blantyre city	13.0	1.7	70.8	13.5	1.0	100.0	84.0	525

Table DQ.18: Observation of women's health cards

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, Malawi MES, 2014

		Woman has health card					
	Woman does not have health card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing	Total	Percent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	8.0	72.8	17.5	1.6	100.0	80.6	7,490
Area							
Urban	9.3	70.6	19.2	0.9	100.0	78.7	889
Rural	7.9	73.1	17.3	1.7	100.0	80.9	6,602
Wealth Index quintile							
Poorest	9.3	71.8	18.1	0.8	100.0	79.9	1,853
Second	7.7	74.4	16.1	1.8	100.0	82.2	1,676
Middle	7.0	74.1	16.8	2.1	100.0	81.5	1,556
Fourth	7.4	71.1	19.3	2.2	100.0	78.6	1,242
Richest	8.7	72.3	17.8	1.2	100.0	80.3	1,163
Age							
15-24	8.2	73.7	16.6	1.6	100.0	81.6	3,096
25-34	7.5	73.3	17.9	1.3	100.0	80.4	3,281
35-49	9.4	69.0	19.2	2.4	100.0	78.2	1,113
Northern	**10.1**	**77.1**	**11.5**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**87.0**	**839**
Chitipa	6.2	77.4	14.7	1.6	100.0	84.0	82
Karonga	1.9	79.0	17.7	1.4	100.0	81.7	132
Nkhatabay	3.1	74.4	21.5	1.0	100.0	77.6	91
Rumphi	1.8	83.2	14.0	1.0	100.0	85.6	79
Mzimba	15.4	78.1	5.0	1.4	100.0	93.9	406
Mzuzu city	20.9	58.2	20.9	0.0	100.0	73.6	49
Central	**7.1**	**75.3**	**16.5**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**82.0**	**2,957**
Kasungu	6.7	77.2	15.1	1.0	100.0	83.6	355
Nkhotakota	9.3	71.4	18.4	0.8	100.0	79.5	160
Ntchisi	9.1	73.5	15.3	2.1	100.0	82.8	140
Dowa	4.1	75.5	17.8	2.7	100.0	81.0	299
Salima	14.8	65.2	17.9	2.1	100.0	78.4	201
Lilongwe	4.6	84.1	10.9	0.4	100.0	88.5	730
Mchinji	7.3	66.0	26.4	0.3	100.0	71.4	300
Dedza	7.8	69.5	22.4	0.2	100.0	75.6	267
Ntcheu	8.2	75.9	13.8	2.1	100.0	84.6	257
Lilongwe city	8.3	74.4	16.3	1.0	100.0	82.0	249
Southern	**8.3**	**69.9**	**19.7**	**2.1**	**100.0**	**78.0**	**3,695**
Mangochi	10.2	60.0	29.5	0.3	100.0	67.0	478
Machinga	11.0	70.2	17.0	1.8	100.0	80.5	399
Zomba	4.4	73.0	17.5	5.2	100.0	80.7	414
Chiradzulu	5.8	76.1	16.3	1.7	100.0	82.3	175
Blantyre	6.8	68.1	24.0	1.1	100.0	73.9	190
Mwanza	1.9	79.9	14.9	3.3	100.0	84.2	55
Thyolo	8.6	73.0	15.8	2.5	100.0	82.2	328
Mulanje	10.4	64.3	23.3	2.0	100.0	73.4	306
Phalombe	9.5	70.1	18.7	1.7	100.0	78.9	207
Chikwawa	8.3	79.8	8.8	3.1	100.0	90.1	403
Nsanje	8.8	70.6	18.6	2.0	100.0	79.1	158
Balaka	5.4	59.6	34.1	0.9	100.0	63.6	148
Neno	4.8	86.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	90.5	68
Zomba city	8.7	77.4	13.9	0.0	100.0	84.8	31
Blantyre city	9.3	66.5	23.0	1.2	100.0	74.4	337

Table DQ.19: Observation of bednets and places for handwashing

Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, and percent distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Malawi MES, 2014

	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Total number of bednets	Place for handwashing					Number of households interviewed
				Not observed				
			Observed	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	
Total	90.2	41,379	11.0	87.7	0.7	0.5	100.0	26,713
Area								
Urban	91.6	7,466	21.3	78.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	4,016
Rural	89.9	33,913	9.2	89.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	22,697
Wealth Index quintile								
Poorest	91.3	6,142	4.7	93.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	5,851
Second	90.5	7,196	7.8	90.7	0.8	0.7	100.0	5,326
Middle	90.7	7,781	8.7	90.0	0.5	0.7	100.0	5,096
Fourth	89.0	8,759	10.2	88.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	5,048
Richest	89.9	11,500	23.9	75.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	5,391
Northern	95.0	5,912	11.9	87.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,050
Chitipa	96.8	560	9.4	90.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	305
Karonga	92.9	1,066	15.6	84.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	465
Nkhatabay	85.5	542	16.4	83.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	312
Rumphi	96.6	584	15.5	84.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	308
Mzimba	96.2	2,727	5.9	93.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,470
Mzuzu city	100.0	432	39.7	60.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	190
Central	91.1	16,685	7.3	92.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	10,598
Kasungu	92.9	1,920	6.6	93.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,149
Nkhotakota	95.3	940	15.7	84.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	551
Ntchisi	93.5	634	7.5	92.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	464
Dowa	85.8	1,589	5.4	93.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,090
Salima	93.3	1,208	7.5	92.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	789
Lilongwe	88.5	4,138	2.4	97.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,562
Mchinji	93.9	1,367	4.1	95.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,014
Dedza	98.1	1,404	8.7	91.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,045
Ntcheu	88.7	1,286	5.3	89.6	0.1	5.0	100.0	813
Lilongwe city	90.1	2,200	20.0	79.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,122
Southern	87.8	18,782	13.8	84.2	1.3	0.7	100.0	13,065
Mangochi	88.3	1,983	27.2	72.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,442
Machinga	87.8	1,520	17.5	79.9	0.4	2.2	100.0	1,115
Zomba	79.6	2,048	16.0	76.3	5.2	2.6	100.0	1,296
Chiradzulu	85.3	1,074	9.7	89.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	689
Blantyre	88.4	1,290	9.1	90.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	900
Mwanza	92.4	247	12.0	85.8	2.1	0.1	100.0	215
Thyolo	89.5	1,751	3.5	96.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,437
Mulanje	88.0	1,814	12.7	86.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,203
Phalombe	88.2	691	21.0	78.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	623
Chikwawa	84.9	1,536	7.0	86.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	1,142
Nsanje	87.5	680	8.0	89.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	505
Balaka	90.8	1,067	13.7	85.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	548
Neno	83.2	234	5.9	93.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	228
Zomba city	66.1	306	34.4	55.6	6.4	3.7	100.0	166
Blantyre city	96.2	2,540	15.1	84.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,556

Table DQ.20: Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by respondent to the under-5 questionnaire, Malawi MES, 2014

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household				
		Father	Other adult female	Other adult male	Total	Number of children under 5
Total	94.0	0.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	19,258
Age						
0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,728
1	98.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	3,774
2	94.7	0.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	4,044
3	88.9	0.3	10.7	0.1	100.0	4,097
4	88.3	0.3	11.3	0.1	100.0	3,615

Table DQ.21: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Malawi MES, 2014

	Number of children age 1-17 years						
	None	One	Two or more	Total	Number of households	Percentage of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
Total	17.9	18.8	63.3	100.0	26,713	98.1	16,912
Area							
Urban	27.5	19.6	52.9	100.0	4,016	98.0	2,123
Rural	16.2	18.6	65.2	100.0	22,697	98.1	14,790
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	20.2	19.6	60.3	100.0	5,851	98.4	3,527
Second	14.9	19.6	65.6	100.0	5,326	98.4	3,493
Middle	14.1	18.5	67.5	100.0	5,096	97.6	3,439
Fourth	16.6	16.4	67.0	100.0	5,048	98.0	3,382
Richest	23.5	19.6	57.0	100.0	5,391	98.1	3,072
Northern	16.9	17.9	65.2	100.0	3,050	97.9	1,988
Chitipa	15.8	18.7	65.5	100.0	305	98.2	200
Karonga	20.3	16.3	63.4	100.0	465	97.0	295
Nkhatabay	16.8	16.1	67.1	100.0	312	98.0	209
Rumphi	19.6	18.8	61.6	100.0	308	98.5	190
Mzimba	13.7	17.9	68.4	100.0	1,470	97.9	1,006
Mzuzu city	30.5	22.7	46.8	100.0	190	100.0	89
Central	18.3	18.4	63.3	100.0	10,598	98.7	6,711
Kasungu	17.0	14.0	69.1	100.0	1,149	97.7	793
Nkhotakota	17.2	16.4	66.4	100.0	551	98.3	366
Ntchisi	18.9	17.6	63.5	100.0	464	99.4	294
Dowa	18.7	18.9	62.4	100.0	1,090	98.0	680
Salima	16.0	19.6	64.3	100.0	789	98.4	507
Lilongwe	18.2	21.2	60.6	100.0	2,562	99.5	1,553
Mchinji	16.9	14.8	68.3	100.0	1,014	99.2	692
Dedza	15.5	18.6	65.8	100.0	1,045	98.2	688
Ntcheu	18.1	20.4	61.5	100.0	813	97.7	500
Lilongwe city	25.0	18.2	56.7	100.0	1,122	99.6	637
Southern	17.9	19.2	62.9	100.0	13,065	97.6	8,213
Mangochi	13.3	19.2	67.5	100.0	1,442	99.0	973
Machinga	11.4	14.9	73.7	100.0	1,115	97.0	821
Zomba	14.0	21.7	64.2	100.0	1,296	96.0	833
Chiradzulu	15.2	20.5	64.3	100.0	689	96.5	443
Blantyre	15.4	19.0	65.6	100.0	900	99.2	590
Mwanza	16.5	20.3	63.2	100.0	215	98.1	136
Thyolo	20.7	18.8	60.6	100.0	1,437	97.9	870
Mulanje	18.2	21.0	60.8	100.0	1,203	97.3	732
Phalombe	13.6	17.5	68.9	100.0	623	97.1	429
Chikwawa	16.6	17.9	65.5	100.0	1,142	98.1	748
Nsanje	17.2	17.0	65.9	100.0	505	98.6	332
Balaka	17.7	20.1	62.1	100.0	548	98.3	340
Neno	16.6	21.2	62.2	100.0	228	99.0	142
Zomba city	27.3	16.3	56.3	100.0	166	98.1	94
Blantyre city	32.3	20.8	46.9	100.0	1,556	96.7	730

Table DQ.22: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and and class attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Malawi MES, 2014

	Currently attending																			
		Primary school Class										Secondary school Form								
	Not attending school	Preschool	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DK/Missing	1	2	3	4	DK/Missing	Higher than secondary	Not able to determine	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
Age at beginning of school year																					
5	34.9	14.3	45.8	4.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,284
6	13.6	3.5	61.4	18.1	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,148
7	7.5	1.4	42.6	33.9	11.8	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,047
8	4.0	0.4	24.3	35.9	25.2	8.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,163
9	3.0	0.1	12.4	28.5	29.6	17.2	6.8	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,985
10	2.7	0.1	6.9	18.9	27.4	23.8	14.1	4.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,989
11	2.7	0.1	3.7	11.8	20.8	24.0	20.5	10.8	3.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,308
12	4.2	0.1	1.7	7.3	16.7	21.7	21.7	13.9	8.1	3.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,565
13	6.2	0.0	0.8	3.3	11.1	17.5	22.2	17.1	12.3	6.8	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,980
14	11.3	0.0	0.6	1.8	5.4	11.0	18.3	18.1	16.0	10.4	0.0	3.6	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,973
15	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	6.4	11.8	15.2	18.8	14.6	0.0	6.3	3.4	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,537
16	22.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.7	7.9	12.7	16.5	16.3	0.0	6.9	6.2	3.9	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,315
17	35.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	4.1	6.9	10.8	13.5	0.0	7.9	8.1	5.6	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,077
18	51.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.1	2.8	6.0	8.8	0.1	5.7	7.5	6.1	5.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,406
19	62.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.1	3.4	5.2	0.0	4.3	6.0	5.9	6.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,339
20	75.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.8	2.5	0.0	1.6	3.6	4.7	6.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,111
21	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.7	3.9	6.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,947
22	89.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	3.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,659
23	89.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.2	3.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,703
24	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	2.3	0.0	1.3	25.8	0.0	100.0	1,572

Table DQ.23: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Malawi MES, 2014

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Total	36,548	35,844	1.02	31,543	31,285	1.01	5,005	4,559	1.10	24,230
Age										
15-19	710	706	1.01	652	665	0.98	58	41	1.41	5,152
20-24	3,326	3,229	1.03	3,051	2,986	1.02	275	244	1.13	4,582
25-29	6,142	6,164	1.00	5,534	5,635	0.98	607	529	1.15	4,278
30-34	8,292	7,849	1.06	7,404	7,040	1.05	888	810	1.10	3,985
35-39	7,532	7,278	1.03	6,409	6,282	1.02	1,124	996	1.13	2,853
40-44	5,759	5,957	0.97	4,670	4,971	0.94	1,089	986	1.10	1,933
45-49	4,787	4,660	1.03	3,823	3,707	1.03	964	953	1.01	1,448

Table DQ.24: 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, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Malawi MES, 2014

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[a]			Sex ratio at birth[b]			Period ratio[c]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	62,828	9,564	72,392	98.6	91.1	97.6	100.8	109.8	102.0	na	na	na
Years												
0	3,496	135	3,631	99.9	98.6	99.8	108.3	168.4	110.1	na	na	na
1	3,663	207	3,869	99.8	96.0	99.6	95.2	96.0	95.3	100.9	126.2	102.0
2	3,762	192	3,954	99.5	95.0	99.3	100.4	128.7	101.7	103.0	75.7	101.2
3	3,644	302	3,947	99.7	94.7	99.3	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.8	109.2	103.2
4	3,330	361	3,691	99.3	93.9	98.8	103.1	124.0	104.9	91.8	109.3	93.2
5	3,614	359	3,972	99.4	93.4	98.9	97.0	110.9	98.2	106.2	93.9	104.9
6	3,477	403	3,880	99.1	92.7	98.5	95.7	118.8	97.8	100.0	108.1	100.8
7	3,341	387	3,728	98.5	94.7	98.1	107.1	116.5	108.0	97.4	96.3	97.3
8	3,384	401	3,785	98.9	90.8	98.0	99.2	114.1	100.7	103.0	100.4	102.7
9	3,230	412	3,642	98.9	86.1	97.4	103.0	89.5	101.4	20.7	12.1	19.1
10+	27,887	6,404	34,291	97.7	90.2	96.3	100.5	108.5	101.9	na	na	Na
Five-year periods												
0-4	17,895	1,197	19,092	99.6	95.2	99.4	102.0	118.1	102.9	na	na	na
5-9	17,046	1,962	19,009	99.0	91.4	98.2	100.2	109.2	101.1	na	na	na
10-14	13,110	2,087	15,197	98.3	91.6	97.4	98.2	108.9	99.6	na	na	Na
15-19	7,937	1,918	9,855	97.6	90.2	96.1	104.3	107.4	104.9	na	na	Na
20+	6,839	2,399	9,239	96.7	89.1	94.7	100.7	109.0	102.8	na	na	Na

na: not applicable

[a] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[b] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[c] $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.26: 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 the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted, imputed), Malawi MES, 2014

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0-19)
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (months)					
0[a]	546	577	596	440	2,158
1	48	61	62	61	232
2	60	58	58	49	226
3	25	43	60	68	196
4	38	47	74	63	222
5	42	45	35	49	170
6	23	77	76	75	251
7	33	47	71	44	195
8	40	41	53	44	178
9	45	55	62	52	213
10	19	35	42	27	123
11	25	47	38	16	126
12	59	143	142	146	490
13	17	27	25	29	98
14	18	25	30	19	92
15	4	19	13	17	52
16	10	8	15	9	42
17	4	6	16	8	34
18	6	17	17	16	56
19	1	20	3	6	30
20	6	12	3	5	25
21	4	5	6	11	26
22	5	13	7	2	27
23	2	10	6	4	22
24	0	0	0	2	2
33	0	1	0	0	1
Reported as 1 year	3	6	5	5	19
Total 0–11 months	944	1,134	1,226	986	4,290
Percent neonatal[b]	57.8	50.9	48.6	44.6	50.3

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[b] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

Table DQ.27: Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of information on the survival status of (all) siblings and age of living siblings reported by interviewed women, and age at death and years since death of siblings who have died (unweighted), Malawi MES, 2014

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Survival status of siblings						
Living	52,203	78.7	52,007	78.3	104,210	78.5
Dead	14,117	21.3	14,429	21.7	28,546	21.5
DK/Missing	30	0.0	23	0.0	53	0.0
Total	66,350	100.0	66,459	100.0	132,809	100.0
Age of living siblings						
Reported	52,130	99.9	51,929	99.9	104,059	99.9
DK/Missing	73	0.1	78	0.1	151	0.1
Total	52,203	100.0	52,007	100.0	104,210	100.0
Age at death and years since death for siblings who have died						
Both reported	14,003	99.2	14,304	99.1	28,307	99.2
Only years since death reported	46	0.3	58	0.4	104	0.4
Only age at death reported	45	0.3	28	0.2	73	0.3
DK/Missing both	23	0.2	39	0.3	62	0.2
Total	14,117	100.0	14,429	100.0	28,546	100.0

Table DQ.28: Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Malawi MES, 2014

	Mean sibship size[a]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[b]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	6.5	1.00	23,665
Age			
15-19	6.0	0.99	5,000
20-24	6.3	1.00	4,466
25-29	6.6	1.00	4,181
30-34	6.6	0.99	3,901
35-39	6.8	1.00	2,793
40-44	6.7	1.06	1,905
45-49	6.6	1.02	1,419

[a] Includes the respondent

[b] Excludes the respondent

Appendix F. Malawi MDG Endline Survey Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[71]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[72]
MORTALITY [73]					
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life		
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday		MDG 4.2
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates		
1.4	Child mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays		
1.5	Under-five mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday		MDG 4.1
NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	

[M] The indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Questionnaire for Individual Men

71 Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

72 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, effective 15 January 2008 - http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm, accessed 10 June 2013.

73 When the Birth History module is used, mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period. When the indicators are estimated indirectly (using the Fertility module only), the rates refer to dates as estimated by the indirect technique.

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[71]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[72]
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[74]	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[75] during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[76] during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[77] or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	

[74] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

[75] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

[76] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

[77] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[71]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[72]
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups[78] during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.S1	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing with any iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3 3.5 3.6	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT-HepB-Hib3 vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage[79]	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MDG 4.3

[78] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

[79] In countries where measles vaccination is administered at or after 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 24-35 months who received the measles vaccine by 24 months of age

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[71]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[72]
3.S1	PVC immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of PVC vaccine (PVC3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.S2	ROTA immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the second dose of ROTA vaccine (ROTA2) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (excluding recently introduced ROTA and PCV)	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.S3	Full immunization coverage (including recently introduced ROTA and PCV)	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (including recently introduced ROTA and PCV)	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval[80] prior to the most recent birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.13	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	

[80] See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[71]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[72]
3.16a 3.16b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)[81]	TN	Number of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	Total number of households	
3.17a 3.17b	Household vector control[82]	TN - IR	Number of households (a) with at least one ITN or that have been sprayed by IRS[83] in the last 12 months (b) with at least one ITN for every two people or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months	Total number of households	
3.18	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	TN	Number of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	MDG 6.7
3.19	Population that slept under an ITN	TN	Number of household members who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
3.21	Malaria diagnostics usage	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
3.22	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	MDG 6.8
3.23	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any anti-malarial drugs	
3.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN	TN – CP	Number of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of pregnant women	
3.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, to prevent malaria during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

[81] An ITN is (a) a conventionally treated net which has been soaked with an insecticide within the past 12 months, (b) factory treated net which does not require any treatment (LLIN), (c) a pretreated net obtained within the last 12 months, or (d) a net that has been soaked with or dipped in insecticide within the last 12 months

[82] (a) Households covered by vector control, (b) Universal coverage of vector control

[83] Indoor Residual Spraying

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[71]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[72]
WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate[84]	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need[85]	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.5

[84] When the Birth History module is used, the indicator is calculated for the last 3-year period. When estimated using the Fertility module only, the rate refers to the last one year

[85] See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR [M]		Module[71]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[72]
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S1	Children dried (wiped) after birth	MN	Number of last born children in the two years preceding the survey who were dried (wiped) after birth	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey	
5.S2	Children bathed more than 24 hours after birth	MN	Number of last born children in the two years preceding the survey who were bathed more than 24 hours after birth	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey	
5.S3	Children with first bath delayed at least six hours after birth	MN	Number of last born children in the two years preceding the survey whose first bath was delayed at least six hours after birth	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey	
5.S4	Children born outside facility with cord cut with clean instrument	MN	Number of last born children delivered outside the facility with cord cut using a new blade or boiled instrument	Number of last-born children delivered outside a facility in the two years preceding the survey	
5.S5	Children born outside facility with nothing harmful applied to the cord	MN	Number of last born children delivered outside a facility in the two years preceding the survey with nothing harmful applied to the cord.	Number of last-born children delivered outside a facility in the two years preceding the survey	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.13	Maternal mortality ratio	MM	Deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within two months after delivery or termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 births within the 7-year period preceding the survey		MDG 5.1

CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	

LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women [M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4 7.S1[86]	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5 7.S2	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6 7.S3	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7 7.S4	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8 7.S5	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9 7.S6	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10 7.S7	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1

[86] Indicators marked with "S" refer to the national education system (Primary school comprises Standard 1-8 and Secondary school comprises Form 1-4). Indicators not marked with "S" refer to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), which defines Primary school as Standard 1-6, and Secondary school as Standard 7-8 + Form 1-4.

CHILD PROTECTION					
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[87]	Total number of children age 5-17 years	
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15 [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18 [M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.7	Polygyny [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married or in union	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence [M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0-17 years	

[87] Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[88], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[89] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[90] toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months	
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.9	Young women who have never had sex [M]	SB	Number of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women age 15-24 years	
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months	

[88] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

[89] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[90] Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus

9.14	Sex with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	MDG 6.2
9.16	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	HL - ED	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	MDG 6.4
9.17	Male circumcision	MMC	Number of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	Total number of men age 15-49 years	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY					
10.1	Exposure to mass media [M]	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
10.2	Use of computers [M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
10.3	Use of internet [M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
11.1	Life satisfaction [M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
11.2	Happiness [M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
11.3	Perception of a better life [M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	Total number of women age 15-24 years	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
12.1	Tobacco use [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.2	Smoking before age 15 [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.3	Use of alcohol [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

Appendix G. Education tables according to the International Standard Classification (ISCED)

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Malawi, 2014

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	92.6	6.3	0.9	7.2	11,702	93.9	4.9	1.0	5.9	11,938	93.2	5.6	1.0	7	23,640
Region															
Northern	96.0	3.3	0.7	4.0	1,513	96.8	2.7	0.5	3.2	1,468	96.4	3.0	0.6	4	2,981
Central	91.5	7.5	0.8	8.3	4,422	93.6	5.2	1.1	6.2	4,589	92.6	6.3	0.9	7	9,011
Southern	92.5	6.1	1.1	7.2	5,766	93.3	5.3	1.1	6.4	5,881	92.9	5.7	1.1	7	11,648
Area															
Urban	97.5	2.1	0.3	2.5	1,312	97.7	1.9	0.3	2.2	1,396	97.6	2.0	0.3	2	2,708
Rural	92.0	6.8	1.0	7.8	10,389	93.4	5.3	1.1	6.4	10,542	92.7	6.1	1.0	7	20,932
Age at beginning of school year															
6	81.3	15.3	3.2	18.5	2,046	84.2	11.5	3.8	15.3	2,102	82.7	13.4	3.5	17	4,148
7	90.3	7.9	1.5	9.4	2,072	91.5	7.0	1.4	8.4	1,975	90.9	7.5	1.4	9	4,047
8	95.0	4.5	0.3	4.8	2,100	96.1	3.2	0.5	3.7	2,063	95.5	3.8	0.4	4	4,163
9	97.3	2.5	0.1	2.6	1,953	96.6	3.3	0.1	3.4	2,032	96.9	2.9	0.1	3	3,985
10	96.3	3.4	0.1	3.6	1,926	98.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	2,063	97.2	2.6	0.1	3	3,989
11	96.8	3.1	0.0	3.1	1,605	97.5	2.1	0.1	2.2	1,703	97.2	2.6	0.1	3	3,308
Mother's education															
None	85.2	13.3	1.3	14.6	2,504	88.7	9.8	1.3	11.1	2,781	87.0	11.5	1.3	13	5,285
Primary	93.8	5.0	0.9	5.9	7,730	94.9	3.8	1.0	4.9	7,750	94.4	4.4	1.0	5	15,480
Secondary	98.8	0.9	0.2	1.1	1,333	98.1	1.3	0.3	1.6	1,246	98.5	1.1	0.2	1	2,579
Higher	98.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	103	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	132	99.5	0.5	0.0	1	235
Cannot be determined	(86.0)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(14.0)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(90.3)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(10)	45
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	86.6	11.7	1.4	13.1	2,430	89.1	9.1	1.5	10.6	2,485	87.9	10.4	1.4	12	4,916
Second	91.1	7.7	1.2	8.9	2,437	93.4	5.2	1.3	6.5	2,479	92.3	6.5	1.2	8	4,916
Middle	92.6	6.0	1.0	7.1	2,468	94.2	4.9	0.9	5.8	2,428	93.4	5.5	1.0	6	4,896
Fourth	95.6	3.5	0.6	4.1	2,372	95.6	3.1	0.9	4.0	2,463	95.6	3.3	0.8	4	4,836
Richest	98.1	1.6	0.2	1.8	1,994	97.7	1.7	0.4	2.1	2,083	97.9	1.6	0.3	2	4,076

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; (*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Malawi, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	32.4	55.4	11.9	8,896	33.8	51.0	14.8	8,551	33.1	53.2	13.3	17,447
Region												
Northern	47.3	44.8	7.8	1,141	50.9	39.9	8.8	979	49.0	42.6	8.3	2,120
Central	29.2	56.1	14.1	3,432	29.9	53.8	15.6	3,426	29.6	55.0	14.9	6,858
Southern	30.9	57.6	11.2	4,323	33.0	51.2	15.5	4,146	32.0	54.5	13.3	8,469
Area												
Urban	58.5	34.6	6.4	1,098	59.2	28.8	12.0	1,162	58.8	31.6	9.3	2,260
Rural	28.7	58.3	12.7	7,798	29.8	54.4	15.2	7,389	29.3	56.4	13.9	15,187
Age at beginning of school year												
12	11.1	83.7	4.9	1,729	14.2	82.0	3.5	1,835	12.7	82.8	4.2	3,565
13	17.9	76.1	5.8	1,870	24.6	68.7	6.2	2,110	21.5	72.2	6.0	3,980
14	30.9	57.4	11.5	1,524	36.0	52.9	10.9	1,449	33.4	55.2	11.2	2,973
15	43.8	41.9	13.9	1,405	50.6	30.8	17.9	1,132	46.9	36.9	15.7	2,537
16	52.6	31.0	16.0	1,290	51.1	19.0	29.1	1,025	52.0	25.7	21.8	2,315
17	54.4	17.9	26.6	1,077	49.4	9.2	40.6	1,000	52.0	13.7	33.4	2,077
Mother's education												
None	17.3	66.4	16.0	2,068	12.8	73.4	13.2	1,541	15.4	69.4	14.8	3,608
Primary	30.2	61.0	8.6	4,782	29.8	54.3	15.5	5,407	30.0	57.4	12.3	10,189
Secondary	59.2	38.9	1.7	545	75.3	18.0	6.2	1,214	70.3	24.5	4.8	1,758
Higher	86.9	10.6	1.5	57	66.1	28.1	5.7	85	74.4	21.1	4.1	142
Cannot be determined[b]	48.9	29.0	21.0	1,442	38.0	14.3	46.8	295	47.1	26.5	25.3	1,738
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	17.1	63.0	19.6	1,604	16.3	60.7	22.6	1,688	16.7	61.8	21.2	3,293
Second	21.4	64.3	13.8	1,711	23.1	60.0	16.5	1,601	22.2	62.2	15.1	3,312
Middle	26.3	61.1	12.2	1,810	28.3	55.5	15.3	1,678	27.3	58.4	13.7	3,488
Fourth	35.7	54.7	9.3	2,047	37.9	50.9	11.0	1,810	36.8	52.9	10.1	3,857
Richest	59.9	34.3	5.5	1,724	61.2	29.3	9.1	1,774	60.6	31.7	7.3	3,498

[1] MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.6: Children reaching last class of primary school

Percentage of children entering first class of primary school who eventually reach the last class of primary school (Survival rate to last class of primary school), Malawi, 2014

	Percent attending class 1 last school year who are in class 2 this school year	Percent attending class 2 last school year who are attending class 3 this school year	Percent attending class 3 last school year who are attending class 4 this school year	Percent attending class 4 last school year who are attending class 5 this school year	Percent attending class 5 last school year who are attending class 6 this school year	Percent attending class 6 last school year who are attending class 7 this school year	Percent attending class 7 last school year who are attending class 8 this school year	Percent who reach class 6 of those who enter class 1[1]	Percent who reach class 8 of those who enter class 1[2]
Total	97.9	98.6	97.9	97.0	95.8	94.1	91.7	87.8	75.8
Sex									
Male	97.8	97.8	97.3	97.2	95.8	94.6	94.4	86.7	77.4
Female	98.0	99.3	98.5	96.8	95.9	93.5	88.5	88.9	73.6
Region									
Northern	99.0	99.9	99.6	99.5	98.0	98.1	95.0	96.1	89.5
Central	97.6	98.6	98.0	95.5	95.6	92.6	92.7	86.2	73.9
Southern	97.9	98.2	97.4	97.5	95.3	93.9	89.7	87.0	73.3
Area									
Urban	97.7	99.5	99.4	99.4	97.7	96.9	92.1	93.8	83.6
Rural	97.9	98.4	97.7	96.6	95.5	93.6	91.6	86.9	74.5
Mother's education									
None	96.8	98.4	98.6	97.7	96.9	97.2	95.2	89.0	82.4
Primary	98.3	98.8	97.8	97.5	97.3	97.3	94.4	90.1	82.8
Secondary	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.7	99.4	98.1
Higher	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	97.2	96.3
Cannot be determined	100.0	97.4	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.1	57.0	96.3
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.1	96.6	95.4	94.3	90.3	87.5	85.4	76.2	57.0
Second	97.6	98.6	98.2	98.2	94.4	93.2	90.8	87.5	74.1
Middle	97.7	98.3	98.0	95.8	96.7	94.4	88.2	87.2	72.6
Fourth	98.6	99.6	98.2	97.2	96.9	95.9	93.1	90.8	81.1
Richest	99.0	99.9	99.8	99.0	98.3	96.1	95.3	95.9	87.8

[1] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last class of primary - Standard 6

[1] MES indicator 7.S6; - Children reaching last class of primary - Standard 8

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	86.5	3,308	79.5	3,039	93.4	2,586
Sex						
Male	86.9	1,605	81.0	1,543	94.4	1,323
Female	86.1	1,703	77.9	1,496	92.3	1,263
Region						
Northern	104.2	425	84.6	483	97.8	418
Central	75.7	1,288	77.0	1,122	91.8	941
Southern	90.6	1,595	79.7	1,433	93.1	1,226
Area						
Urban	95.0	434	79.4	467	95.1	390
Rural	85.2	2,875	79.5	2,572	93.1	2,196
Mother's education						
None	65.6	776	77.8	397	96.3	320
Primary	80.5	2,145	82.4	1,760	97.0	1,496
Secondary	91.9	341	79.5	299	96.4	246
Higher	(134.8)	39	(96.4)	22	(100.0)	21
Cannot be determined	(*)	6	80.8	194	92.7	169
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	4	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	59.4	635	74.3	416	86.1	359
Second	74.8	663	75.5	488	93.2	395
Middle	85.5	678	80.3	598	94.3	509
Fourth	106.0	692	79.6	792	95.8	658
Richest	105.5	640	84.1	745	94.3	665

[1] MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate

[2] MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
Total	93.9	92.6	1.01	33.8	32.4	1.04
Region						
Northern	96.8	96.0	1.01	50.9	47.3	1.08
Central	93.6	91.5	1.02	29.9	29.2	1.02
Southern	93.3	92.5	1.01	33.0	30.9	1.07
Area						
Urban	97.7	97.5	1.00	59.2	58.5	1.01
Rural	93.4	92.0	1.02	29.8	28.7	1.04
Mother's education						
None	88.7	85.2	1.04	12.8	17.3	0.74
Primary	94.9	93.8	1.01	29.8	30.2	0.99
Secondary	98.1	98.8	0.99	75.3	59.2	1.27
Higher	100.0	98.8	1.01	66.1	86.9	0.76
Not in household	95.8	86.0	1.11	24.7	47.8	0.52
Cannot be determined[a]	.	.	.	39.2	55.6	0.71
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	89.1	86.6	1.03	16.3	17.1	0.95
Second	93.4	91.1	1.03	23.1	21.4	1.08
Middle	94.2	92.6	1.02	28.3	26.3	1.08
Fourth	95.6	95.6	1.00	37.9	35.7	1.06
Richest	97.7	98.1	1.00	61.2	59.9	1.02

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Malawi, 2014

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	6.6	23,640	45.6	1,552	13.3	17,447	54.4	2,319
Region								
Northern	3.6	2,981	43.6	106	8.3	2,120	48.9	175
Central	7.3	9,011	43.8	653	14.9	6,858	52.5	1,019
Southern	6.8	11,648	47.4	792	13.3	8,469	57.0	1,125
Area								
Urban	2.3	2,708	49.0	63	9.3	2,260	66.3	210
Rural	7.1	20,932	45.5	1,488	13.9	15,187	53.2	2,109
Mother's education								
None	12.8	5,285	45.9	675	14.8	3,608	38.0	535
Primary	5.4	15,480	45.1	837	12.3	10,189	67.0	1,254
Secondary	1.3	2,579	(56.9)	34	4.8	1,758	89.1	84
Higher	0.5	235	(*)	1	4.1	142	(*)	6
Cannot be determined[a]	(9.7)	45	(*)	4	25.3	1,738	31.3	440
Missing/DK	(*)	17	.	.	(*)	11	.	.
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	11.8	4,916	45.4	582	21.2	3,293	54.8	696
Second	7.7	4,916	42.7	378	15.1	3,312	52.7	501
Middle	6.4	4,896	44.6	315	13.7	3,488	53.7	477
Fourth	4.1	4,836	50.1	197	10.1	3,857	51.1	388
Richest	1.9	4,076	54.5	78	7.3	3,498	63.0	257

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Omitted: figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Appendix H. Questionnaires

MALAWI GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
MALAWI MDG ENDLINE SURVEY 2013/14

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL	**HH**
HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**HH2**. Household number: ___ ___
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___ ___	**HH4**. Supervisor's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___ ___
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	**HH7**. DISTRICT NAME AND NUMBER: Name_____ ___ ___ ___
HH6. AREA: Urban .....1 Rural 2	
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men? Yes .....1 No.....2	

MY NAME IS _____. WE ARE FROM NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***30*** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY I START NOW?

- ☐ *Yes, permission is given* ⇨ *Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.*
- ☐ *No, permission is not given* ⇨ *Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

HH9. Result of household interview:

Completed	01
No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit	02
Entire household absent for extended period of time	03
Refused	04
Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling	05
Dwelling destroyed	06
Dwelling not found	07
Other (*specify*)	96

After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:

HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire:
Name _____ ___ ___

HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___

HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ___ ___

If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:
HH13A. Number of men age 15-49 years: ___ ___

HH14. Number of children under age 5: ___ ___

ENGLISH

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed: ___ ___

If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:
HH13B. Number of men's questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH16. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ __ __ __	**HH17**. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ __ __

HH18. *Record the start time.*

Hour .....__ __

Minutes .....__ __

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4)

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?

If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.

Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.

								For women age **15-49**	*For men age* **15-49**	*For children age* **0-4**	*For children age* **0-17** *years*					*For children age* **0-14**
HL1. *Line no.*	**HL2**. *Name*	**HL3**. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD?	**HL4**. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	**HL5**. WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'*	**HL6A.** DID (*name*) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT? 1 Yes 2 No	**HL7**. *Circle line no. if woman age* **15-49**	**HL7A**. *Circle line no. if man age* **15-49** *and the house-hold is selected for Questionn aire for Men*	**HL7B**. *Circle line no. if age* **0-4**	**HL11**. IS (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ HL13 8 DK ⇘ HL13	**HL12**. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13 Record 00 for "No"*	**HL12A**. WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL13**. IS (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ HL15 8 DK ⇘ HL15	**HL14**. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15 Record 00 for "No"*	**HL14A**. WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL15**. *Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask:* WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (*name*)?
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	Y N	15-49	15-49	0-4	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother
01		**0 1**	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	01	01	01	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	02	02	02	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	03	03	03	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	04	04	04	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	05	05	05	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	06	06	06	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	07	07	07	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	08	08	08	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	09	09	09	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
10		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	10	10	10	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
11		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	11	11	11	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___

								For women age **15-49**	*For men age* **15-49**	*For children age* **0-4**	*For children age* **0-17** *years*						*For children age* **0-14**
HL1. *Line no.*	**HL2**. *Name*	**HL3**. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD?	**HL4**. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	**HL5**. WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'*	**HL6A.** DID (*name*) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT? 1 Yes 2 No	**HL7**. *Circle line no. if woman age* **15-49**	**HL7A**. *Circle line no. if man age* **15-49** *and the house-hold is selected for Questionn aire for Men*	**HL7B**. *Circle line no. if age* **0-4**	**HL11**. IS (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No⇘ HL13 8 DK⇘ HL13	**HL12**. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13 Record 00 for "No"*	**HL12A**. WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL13**. IS (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No⇘ HL15 8 DK⇘ HL15	**HL14**. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15 Record 00 for "No"*	**HL14A**. WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL15**. *Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask:* WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (*name*)?
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	Y N	15-49	15-49	0-4	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	12	12	12	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	13	13	13	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	14	14	14	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	15	15	15	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __

Tick here if additional questionnaire used ☐

Probe for additional household members.
Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.
Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.
For each man age 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man's Questionnaire.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

** Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 Head
02 Spouse/Partner
03 Son / Daughter
04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law
05 Grandchild
06 Parent
07 Parent-In-Law
08 Brother / Sister
09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law
10 Uncle / Aunt
11 Niece / Nephew
12 Other relative
13 Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild
14 Servant (Live-in)
96 Other (Not related)
98 DK

EDUCATION — ED

			For household members age **5 and above**			*For household members age* **5-24** *years*							
ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age* *Copy all names and ages from HL2 and HL6*		**ED3**. HAS (*name*) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ Next Line	**ED4A**. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (*name*) HAS ATTENDED? Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Higher 8 DK *If level=0, skip to ED5*	**ED4B**. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST CLASS/FORM/ YEAR (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? Class: 98 DK *If class/form/ year 1 is not completed at this level, enter "00".*	**ED5**. DURING THE 2013-2014 SCHOOL YEAR, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ ED7	**ED6**. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND CLASS/FORM/YEAR IS/WAS (*name*) ATTENDING? Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Higher 8 DK *If level=0, skip to ED7*	Class: 98 DK	**ED7**. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2012-2013, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ Next Line 8 DK ⇘ Next Line	**ED8**. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND CLASS/FORM/YEAR DID (*name*) ATTEND? Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Higher 8 DK *If level=0, go to next line*	Class: 98 DK
Line	Name	Age	Yes No	Level	Class	Yes No	Level	Class	Yes No DK	Level	Class
01		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
10		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
11		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
12		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
13		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___
14		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___

15		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___ ___

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE — SL

SL1. *Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-17 years.*

Total number..... __

SL2. *Check the number of children age 1-17 years in SL1:*

☐ *Zero ⇨ Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module*

☐ *One ⇨ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age*

☐ *Two or more ⇨ Continue with SL2A*

SL2A. *List each of the children age 1-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

SL3. *Rank number*	**SL4**. *Line number from HL1*	**SL5**. *Name from HL2*	**SL6**. *Sex from HL4*	**SL7**. *Age from HL6*
Rank	Line	Name	M F	Age
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

SL8. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 1-17 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below

Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.

Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	**Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)**						
	2	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8+***
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9. *Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child*

Rank number __
Line number __ __
Name_____
Age __ __

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. *Check selected child's age from SL9:* ☐ *1-4 years ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *5-17 years ⇨ Continue with CL2*		
CL2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? [A] DID (*name*) DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS? [B] DID (*name*) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS? [C] DID (*name*) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS? [D] SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? *If "No", Probe:* PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ACTIVITY (*name*) PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM.	Yes No Worked on plot / farm / food garden / looked after animals .....1 2 Helped in family / relative's business/ran own business .....1 2 Produce / sell articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products .....1 2 Any other activity 1 2	
CL3. *Check CL2, A to D* ☐ *There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ continue with CL4* ☐ *All answers are 'No ⇨ Go to CL8*		
CL4. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? *If less than one hour, record "00"*	Number of hours.....__ __	
CL5. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes.....1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
CL6. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes.....1 No 2	1⇨ CL8

CL7. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF (*name*)?		
[A] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO DUST, FUMES OR GAS?	Yes .....1 No 2	
[B] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY?	Yes .....1 No 2	
[C] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION?	Yes .....1 No 2	
[D] IS (*name*) REQUIRED TO WORK AT HEIGHTS?	Yes .....1 No 2	
[E] IS (*name*) REQUIRED TO WORK WITH CHEMICALS (PESTICIDES, GLUES, ETC.) OR EXPLOSIVES?	Yes .....1 No 2	
[F] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO OTHER THINGS, PROCESSES OR CONDITIONS BAD FOR (*name*)'S HEALTH OR SAFETY?	Yes .....1 No 2	
CL8. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨ CL10
CL9. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) SPEND ON FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SINCE LAST (*day of the week*)? *If less than one hour, record "00"*	Number of hours.....__ __	
CL10. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Yes No	
[A] SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD?	Shopping for household 1 2	
[B] REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT?	Repair household equipment 1 2	
[C] COOKING OR CLEANING UTENSILS OR THE HOUSE?	Cooking / cleaning utensils /house 1 2	
[D] WASHING CLOTHES?	Washing clothes 1 2	
[E] CARING FOR CHILDREN?	Caring for children 1 2	
[F] CARING FOR THE OLD OR SICK?	Caring for old / sick 1 2	
[G] OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS?	Other household tasks 1 2	
CL11. *Check CL10, A to G* ☐ *There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ Continue with CL12* ☐ *All answers are 'No' ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
CL12. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? *If less than one hour, record "00"*	Number of hours ..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		CD
CD1. *Check selected child's age from SL9:* ☐ *1-14 years ⇨ Continue with CD2* ☐ *15-17 years ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
CD2. *Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.*	Line number .....__ __ Name _____	
CD3. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH *(name)* IN THE PAST MONTH.	Yes No	
[A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (*name*) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.	Took away privileges.....1 2	
[A1] FORBADE (*name*) A MEAL.	Skipped a meal.....1 2	
[B] EXPLAINED WHY (*name*)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG.	Explained wrong behaviour.....1 2	
[C] SHOOK HIM/HER.	Shook him/her 1 2	
[D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.	Shouted, yelled, screamed 1 2	
[E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.	Gave something else to do 1 2	
[F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.	Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand 1 2	
[G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.	Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object 1 2	
[H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.	Called dumb, lazy, or another name 1 2	
[I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.	Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears 1 2	
[J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.	Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg 1 2	
[K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD	Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could.....1 2	
CD4. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK / No opinion 8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Catholic.....01 CCAP.....02 Anglican.....03 Seventh Day Adventist.....04 Other Christian.....05 Muslim.....06 No Religion.....07 Other religion (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC1C. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?	Chewa.....01 Tumbuka.....02 Lomwe.....03 Tonga.....04 Yao.....05 Sena.....06 Nkhonde.....07 Ngoni.....08 Other ethnic group (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms.....__ __	
HC3. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.*	Natural floor Earth / Sand.....11 Dung.....12 Rudimentary floor Wood planks.....21 Palm / Bamboo.....22 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood.....31 Vinyl or asphalt strips.....32 Ceramic tiles.....33 Cement.....34 Carpet.....35 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC4. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	Natural roofing No Roof.....11 Thatch / Palm leaf.....12 Rudimentary roofing Palm / Bamboo.....22 Wood planks.....23 Cardboard.....24 Finished roofing Metal / Tin / Iron sheets.....31 Wood.....32 Ceramic tiles.....34 Cement.....35 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC5. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	Natural walls No walls .....11 Cane / Palm / Trunks.....12 Dirt .....13 Rudimentary walls Bamboo with mud.....21 Stone with mud.....22 Uncovered adobe .....23 Plywood .....24 Cardboard.....25 Reused wood.....26 Unburnt bricks .....27 Finished walls Cement .....31 Stone with lime / cement .....32 Bricks (burnt) .....33 Cement blocks.....34 Covered adobe .....35 Wood planks / shingles.....36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity .....01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / gas cylinder .....02 Natural gas .....03 Biogas.....04 Kerosene .....05 Coal / Lignite.....06 Charcoal .....07 Wood .....08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass .....09 Animal dung.....10 Agricultural crop residue.....11 No food cooked in household.....95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	01⇨HC8 02⇨HC8 03⇨HC8 04⇨HC8 05⇨HC8 95⇨HC8
HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? *If 'In the house', probe*: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?	In the house In a separate room used as kitchen .....1 Elsewhere in the house .....2 In a separate building .....3 Outdoors.....4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:	Yes No	
[A] ELECTRICITY?	Electricity 1 2	
[A1]SOLAR PANEL?	Solar panel 1 2	
[B] A RADIO?	Radio 1 2	
[C] A TELEVISION?	Television 1 2	
[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Non-mobile telephone 1 2	
[E] A REFRIGERATOR?	Refrigerator.....1 2	
[F] PARAFFIN LAMP?	Paraffin Lamp 1 2	
[G] A BED WITH MATTRESS?	A bed with mattress.....1 2	
[H] A TABLE AND CHAIR(S)?	A table and chair(s) 1 2	
[I] KOLOBOYI?	Koloboyi.....1 2	
[J] TORCH/BATTERY LAMP?	Torch/Battery Lamp.....1 2	
[K] COMPUTER/LAPTOP?	Computer/Laptop.....1 2	
HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:	Yes No	
[A] A WATCH?	Watch 1 2	
[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Mobile telephone 1 2	
[C] A BICYCLE?	Bicycle 1 2	
[D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?	Motorcycle / Scooter 1 2	
[E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?	Animal- drawn cart.....1 2	
[F] A CAR OR TRUCK?	Car / Truck.....1 2	
[G] A BOAT WITH A MOTOR?	Boat with motor.....1 2	
[H] A CANOE/BOAT WITHOUT A MOTOR?	Canoe/Boat without a motor.....1 2	
[I] A FISHING NET?	Fishing net.....1 2	
HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? *If "No", then ask:* DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".*	Own .....1 Rent .....2 Other (*specify)* _____ 6	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨HC13

HC12. HOW MUCH AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? *Record in units respondent uses* *If 95 or more, circle '995'.* *If unknown, circle '998'.*	Acres .....1 ___ ___ . ___ Hectares .....2 ___ ___ . ___ Football pitches .....3 ___ ___ . ___ 95 or more Acres/Hectares/Football Pitches .....995 DK.....998	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKEN? [F] PIGS? [G] OTHER POULTRY (DUCKS, GUINEA FOWL) *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'.* *If unknown, record '98'.*	Cattle, milk cows, or bulls.....___ ___ Horses, donkeys, or mules.....___ ___ Goats.....___ ___ Sheep.....___ ___ Chicken.....___ ___ Pigs.....___ ___ Other poultry (Ducks, Guinea fowl) ..___ ___	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes .....1 No 2	

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ANY MOSQUITO NETS THAT CAN BE USED WHILE SLEEPING?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
TN2. HOW MANY MOSQUITO NETS DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE?	Number of nets ___ ___	
TN3. *Ask the respondent to show you the nets in the household. If more than 3 nets, use additional questionnaire(s).*		

	1st Net	2nd Net	3rd Net
TN4. *Mosquito net observed?*	Observed ..... 1 Not observed 2	Observed ..... 1 Not observed 2	Observed ..... 1 Not observed 2
TN5. *Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net.* ***Long-lasting net*** *Duranet (green, square)* *Olyset (light blue square)* *Lifenet (white, square)* *Permanet (green square)* ***Other nets:*** *Safi net (dark blue, conical)* *If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.*	Long-lasting treated nets Duranet ..... 11 Olyset ..... 12 Lifenet ..... 13 Permanet ..... 14 Other (*specify*) _____ 16 DK brand ..... 18 Re-treatable nets *Specify* _____ 26 DK brand ..... 28 Other net Safi ..... 31 Other (*specify*) _____ 36 DK brand / type 98	Long-lasting treated nets Duranet ..... 11 Olyset ..... 12 Lifenet ..... 13 Permanet ..... 14 Other (*specify*) _____ 16 DK brand ..... 18 Re-treatable nets *Specify* _____ 26 DK brand ..... 28 Other net Safi ..... 31 Other (*specify*) _____ 36 DK brand / type 98	Long-lasting treated nets Duranet ..... 11 Olyset ..... 12 Lifenet ..... 13 Permanet ..... 14 Other (*specify*) _____ 16 DK brand ..... 18 Re-treatable nets *Specify* _____ 26 DK brand ..... 28 Other net Safi ..... 31 Other (*specify*) _____ 36 DK brand / type 98
TN6. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD GET THE MOSQUITO NET? *If less than one month, record "00"*	Months ago ..... ___ ___ More than 36 mo. ago ... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago ..... ___ ___ More than 36 mo. ago ... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago ..... ___ ___ More than 36 mo. ago ... 95 DK / Not sure 98
TN7. *Check TN5 for type of net*	☐ *Long-lasting (11-18) ⇨ TN11* ☐ *Re-treatable (26-28) ⇨ TN9* ☐ *Else ⇨ Continue*	☐ *Long-lasting (11-18) ⇨ TN11* ☐ *Pre-treated (26-28) ⇨ TN9* ☐ *Else ⇨ Continue*	☐ *Long-lasting (11-18) ⇨ TN11* ☐ *Pre-treated (26-28) ⇨ TN9* ☐ *Else ⇨ Continue*
TN8. WHEN YOU GOT THE NET, WAS IT ALREADY TREATED WITH AN INSECTICIDE TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure 8	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure 8	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure 8
TN9. SINCE YOU GOT THE NET, WAS IT EVER SOAKED OR DIPPED IN A LIQUID TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 ⇨ TN11 DK / Not sure ..... 8 ⇨ TN11	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 ⇨ TN11 DK / Not sure ..... 8 ⇨ TN11	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 ⇨ TN11 DK / Not sure ..... 8 ⇨ TN11

TN10. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS THE NET LAST SOAKED OR DIPPED? *If less than one month, record "00"*	Months ago ..... ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago ... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago ..... ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago ... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago ..... ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago ... 95 DK / Not sure 98
TN11. DID ANYONE SLEEP UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 ⇨ TN13 DK / Not sure ..... 8 ⇨ TN13	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 ⇨ TN13 DK / Not sure ..... 8 ⇨ TN13	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 ⇨ TN13 DK / Not sure ..... 8 ⇨ TN13
TN12. WHO SLEPT UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT? *Record the person's line number from the List of Household Members* *If someone not in the List of Household Members slept under the mosquito net, record "00"*	Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___	Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___	Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ..... ___ ___
TN13.	*Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module*	*Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module*	*Go back to TN4 in first column of a new questionnaire for next net. If no more nets, go to next module*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used ☐

INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING		IF
IR1. AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS ANYONE COME INTO YOUR DWELLING TO SPRAY THE INTERIOR WALLS AGAINST MOSQUITOES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨Next Module 8⇨Next Module
IR2. WHO SPRAYED THE DWELLING? *Circle all that apply.*	Government worker / program ..... A Private company ..... B Non-governmental organization ..... C Other (specify) _____ X DK ..... Z	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling.....11 Piped into compound, yard or plot.....12 Piped to neighbour .....13 Public tap / standpipe .....14 Tube Well, Borehole .....21 Dug well Protected well .....31 Unprotected well.....32 Water from spring Protected spring.....41 Unprotected spring .....42 Rainwater collection .....51 Tanker-truck .....61 Cart with small tank / drum.....71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) .....81 Bottled water.....91 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling.....11 Piped into compound, yard or plot.....12 Piped to neighbour .....13 Public tap / standpipe .....14 Tube Well, Borehole .....21 Dug well Protected well .....31 Unprotected well.....32 Water from spring Protected spring.....41 Unprotected spring .....42 Rainwater collection .....51 Tanker-truck .....61 Cart with small tank / drum.....71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) .....81 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER LOCATED?	In own dwelling .....1 In own yard / plot .....2 Elsewhere 3	1⇨WS6 2⇨WS6
WS3A HOW FAR IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER: LESS THAN 200M, BETWEEN 200M AND 500M OR OVER 500M?	Less than 200m .....1 Between 200 and 500 m.....2 Over 500m 3	
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO TO THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Total Number of minutes .....__ __ __ DK.....998	
WS4A. HOW MUCH OF THIS TIME IS SPENT WAITING AT THE SOURCE (IN QUEUE)?	No waiting time .....000 Waiting time in minutes .....__ __ __ DK.....998	

WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Probe:* IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?	Adult woman (age 15+ years) .....1 Adult man (age 15+ years) .....2 Female child (under 15).....3 Male child (under 15).....4 DK.....8	
WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 2⇨WS8 8⇨WS8
WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Boil..... A Add bleach / chlorine ..... B Strain it through a cloth..... C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) ..... D Solar disinfection ..... E Let it stand and settle ..... F Other (*specify*) _____ X DK..... Z	
WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? *If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:* WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system .....11 Flush to septic tank.....12 Flush to pit (latrine).....13 Flush to somewhere else.....14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where .....15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) ....21 Pit latrine with concrete slab.....22 Pit latrine with solid slab made from mud/rock/wood etc ….....24 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit.....23 Composting toilet.....31 Bucket.....41 Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine .....51 No facility, Bush, Field .....95 Other (*specify*) 96	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH THEIR HANDS?	Observed ..... 1 Not observed Not in dwelling / plot / yard..... 2 No permission to see ..... 3 Other reason (*specify*) _____ 6	 2 ⇨HW4 3 ⇨HW4 6 ⇨HW4
HW1A *Record the place where members most often wash their hands*	Tap..... 1 Container with tap..... 2 Home-made hand washing facility..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
HW1B *Where is the location?*	Kitchen..... 1 Toilet ..... 2 Other 6	
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	Water is available..... 1 Water is not available 2	
HW3A. *Is soap, detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	Yes, present..... 1 No, not present 2	 2⇨HW4
HW3B. *Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap.....A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste).....B Liquid soap.....C Ash / Mud / Sand .....D	A⇨ HW6 B⇨ HW6 C⇨HW6 D⇨HW6
HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	 2⇨ HW6
HW5A. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?	Yes, shown ..... 1 No, not shown..... 2	 2⇨HW6

HW5B. *Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap.....A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste).....B Liquid soap.....C Ash / Mud / Sand .....D	
HW6. WHEN DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY WASH THEIR HANDS? *Check each activity provided but do not prompt answer.*	When coming home .....A After eating.....B Before eating.....C After visiting the latrine/toilet.....D Before preparing food .....E After cleaning baby's bottom .....F Before feeding a baby.....G Whenever they are dirty.....H Other (*specify*) _____ X Do not usually wash hands..... Z	

HH19. *Record the finish time.*	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __	

SALT IODIZATION		**SI**
SI1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK MEALS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.*	Not iodized - 0 PPM .....1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM.....2 15 PPM or more .....3 No salt in the house.....4 Salt not tested (*specify* _____ 5	

HH20. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:*

☐ *A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7)*

Check HH8. If the household is selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN:

☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Individual Men has been issued for each man age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7A)*

☐ *A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the List of Household Members (HL7B)*

Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH9), the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH10), and the number of eligible women (HH12), men (HH13A) and under-5s (HH14) are entered.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**
This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.	
WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. Household number: ___ ___
WM3. Woman's name: Name_____	**WM4**. Woman's line number: ___ ___
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman: MY NAME IS_____. WE ARE FROM NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 – 50 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 - 50 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.
MAY I START NOW? ☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.* ☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle '03' in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*	

WM7. Result of woman's interview	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*)_____ 96

WM8. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ __ __ __	**WM9**. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ __ __

SENTENCES FOR LITERACY TEST

CHICHEWA

MAKOLO AMAKONDA ANA AWO.

ULIMI NDI KHAMA.

MWANA AKUWERENGA BUKHU.

ANA AMALIMBIKILA SUKULU.

TUMBUKA

WAPAPI WAKUTEMWA WANA WAO.

KULIMA NDI NTCHITO YINONONO.

MWANA WAKUWERENGA BUKHU.

WANA WAKULIMBIKIRA KUSUKULU.

ENGLISH

PARENTS LOVE THEIR CHILDREN.

FARMING IS HARD WORK.

THE CHILD IS READING A BOOK.

CHILDREN WORK HARD AT SCHOOL

WM10. *Record the start time.*	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __	

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		**WB**
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month.....__ __ DK month .....98 Year .....__ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent*	Age (in completed years) .....__ __	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes .....1 No.....2	2⇨WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool .....0 Primary.....1 Secondary .....2 Higher.....3	0⇨WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST CLASS/FORM/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If class/form/year 1 is not completed at this level, enter "00"*	Class/Form/Year .....__ __	
WB6. *Check WB4:* ☐ *Secondary or higher (WB4=2 or 3) ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary (WB4=1) ⇨ Continue with WB7*		
WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ 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 sentence in required language _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind / visually impaired.....5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MT
MT1. *Check WB7:* ☐ *Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or higher education) ⇨ Continue with MT2* ☐ *Able to read or no sentence in required language (WB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇨ Continue with MT2* ☐ *Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (WB7 = 1 or 5) ⇨ Go to MT3*		
MT2. HOW OFTEN 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	
MT3. 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	
MT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH 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	
MT5. *Check WB2: Age of respondent?* ☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with MT6* ☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇨MT9
MT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇨MT9
MT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: 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	
MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇨Next Module
MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? *If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.*	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇨ Next Module
MT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: 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	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. 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	2⇨CM8
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons at home .....__ __ Daughters at home .....__ __	
CM6. 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	2⇨CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons elsewhere .....__ __ Daughters elsewhere .....__ __	
CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? *If none, record '00'.*	Boys dead .....__ __ Girls dead .....__ __	
CM10. *Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.*	Sum .....__ __	

CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (*total number in CM10*) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?

☐ *Yes. Check below:*

☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module*

☐ *One or more live births ⇨ Continue with the BIRTH HISTORY module*

☐ *No. ⇨ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to the BIRTH HISTORY Module or ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module*

BIRTH HISTORY — BH

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.
Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets on separate lines. If there are more than 14 births, use an additional questionnaire.

BH Line No.	**BH1**. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (*first/next*) BABY?	**BH2**. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS? 1 Single 2 Multiple	**BH3**. IS (*name*) A BOY OR A GIRL? 1 Boy 2 Girl	**BH4**. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe*: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?		**BH5**. IS (*name*) STILL ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No	**BH6**. HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. IS (*name*) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 Yes 2 No	**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record "00" if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. *If dead:* HOW OLD WAS (*name*) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? *If "1 year", probe:* HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (*name*)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (*name of previous birth*) AND (*name*), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 Yes 2 No
Line	Name	S M	B G	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ Next Line	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	
02		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth
03		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth
04		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth
05		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth
06		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth
07		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth

BH Line No.	**BH1**. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (*first/next*) BABY?	**BH2**. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS? 1 Single 2 Multiple	**BH3**. IS (*name*) A BOY OR A GIRL? 1 Boy 2 Girl	**BH4**. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe*: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?		**BH5**. IS (*name*) STILL ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No	**BH6**. HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. IS (*name*) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 Yes 2 No	**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record "00" if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. *If dead:* HOW OLD WAS (*name*) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? *If "1 year", probe:* HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (*name*)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (*name of previous birth*) AND (*name*), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 Yes 2 No
08		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
09		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
10		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
11		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
12		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
13		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
14		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ BH10	Days.....1 Months .....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth

BH11. HAVE YOU HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS SINCE THE BIRTH OF (*name of last birth in BIRTH HISTORY Module*)?	Yes.....1 No.....2	1⇨Record birth(s) in Birth History

CM12A. *Compare number in CM10 with number of births in the BIRTH HISTORY Module above and check:*

☐ *Numbers are same ⇨ Continue with CM13*

☐ *Numbers are different ⇨ Probe and reconcile*

CM13. *Check BH4 in BIRTH HISTORY Module: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in **2011/2012** (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is **2011/2012**, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)*

☐ *No live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.*

☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇨ Record name of last born child and continue with Next Module*

*Name of last-born child*_____

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.		
DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes .....1 No 2	1⇨Next Module
DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later .....1 No more.....2	2⇨Next Module
DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months.....1 __ __ Years .....2 __ __ DK.....998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. *Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.* *Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*		
MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MN5
MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor/Clinical Officer/Medical Assistant ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Community Midwife ..... C Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Community health worker/HSA ..... G Patient /Ward Attendant ..... H Other (*specify*)_____ X	
MN2A. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Weeks ..... 1 __ __ Months ..... 2 0 __ DK 998	
MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	Number of times ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:	Yes No	
[A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?	Blood pressure 1 2	
[B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?	Urine sample 1 2	
[C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?	Blood sample 1 2	
MN5. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED? MAY I SEE IT PLEASE? *If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	Yes (card seen) ..... 1 Yes (card not seen) ..... 2 No ..... 3 DK 8	
MN6. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER TO PREVENT THE BABY FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN9 8⇨MN9
MN7. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)?	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	 8⇨MN9

MN8. *How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported in MN7?* ☐ *At least two tetanus injections during last pregnancy. ⇨ Go to MN12* ☐ *Only one tetanus injection during last pregnancy. ⇨ Continue with MN9*		
MN9. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), EITHER TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER BABY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN12 8⇨MN12
MN10. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE A TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	 8⇨MN12
MN11. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)? *If less than 1 year, record '00'.*	Years ago ..... __ __	
MN12. *Check MN1 for presence of antenatal care during this pregnancy:* ☐ *Yes, antenatal care received. ⇨ Continue with MN13* ☐ *No antenatal care received ⇨ Go to MN17*		
MN13. DURING (ANY OF) YOUR ANTENATAL VISIT(S) FOR THE PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), DID YOU TAKE ANY MEDICINE IN ORDER TO PREVENT YOU FROM GETTING MALARIA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN17 8⇨MN17
MN14. WHICH MEDICINES DID YOU TAKE TO PREVENT MALARIA? *Circle all medicines taken. If type of medicine is not determined, show typical anti-malarial to respondent.*	SP / Fansidar ..... A Chloroquine ..... B Other (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
MN15. *Check MN14 for medicine taken:* ☐ *SP / Fansidar taken. ⇨ Continue with MN16* ☐ *SP / Fansidar not taken. ⇨ Go to MN17*		
MN16. DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU TAKE SP/ FANSIDAR IN TOTAL? PLEASE INCLUDE ALL THAT YOU OBTAINED EITHER DURING AN ANTENATAL CARE VISIT, DURING A VISIT TO A HEALTH FACILITY OR FROM ANOTHER SOURCE?	Number of times ..... __ __ DK 98	

MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (*name*)? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.* *If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.*	Health professional: Doctor/Clinical Officer/Medical Assistant....A Nurse / Midwife ....B Community Midwife....C Other person Traditional birth attendant ....F Community health worker/HSA.... G Relative / Friend ....H Patient /Ward Attendant.... I Other (*specify*)_____X No one....Y	
MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home .... 11 Other home .... 12 Public sector Government hospital .... 21 Government health centre .... 22 Government health post/Dispensary.... 23 Outreach .... 24 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital.... 31 Private clinic .... 32 Private maternity home .... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 CHAM/Mission Hospital .... 41 Health centre .... 42 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	 21⇨MN19 22⇨MN19 23⇨MN19 24⇨MN19 26⇨MN19 31⇨MN19 32⇨MN19 33⇨MN19 36⇨MN19 41⇨MN19 42⇨MN19
MN18A. WHAT WAS USED TO CUT THE CORD OF (*name*)? *If 'razor blade', then ask:* WAS THE RAZOR BLADE NEW OR USED? *If 'new', circle '1'. If 'used or don't know', circle'2'.*	New razor blade .... 1 Used razor blade.... 2 Scissors.... 3 Sickle.... 4 Knife .... 5 Other (*specify*)_____ 6 Don't know/Can't remember 8	1⇨MN18C 8⇨MN18C
MN18B. WAS THE (*instrument*) USED TO CUT THE CORD OF (*name*) BOILED PRIOR TO USE?	Yes .... 1 No.... 2 DK 8	

MN18C. WAS ANYTHING APPLIED TO THE CORD OF (*name*) AFTER THE CORD WAS CUT AND TIED UNTIL THE CORD FELL OFF?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN20 8⇨MN20
MN18D. WHAT WAS APPLIED TO THE CORD? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	Spirit ..... A Water ..... B Breast milk ..... C Cow dung ..... D Herbs ..... E Other (*specify*)_____ X DK / Don't remember ..... Z	A⇨MN20 B⇨MN20 C⇨MN20 D⇨MN20 E⇨MN20 X⇨MN20 Z⇨MN20
MN19. WAS (*name*) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MN20
MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION? WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?	Before ..... 1 After 2	
MN20. 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 DK 8	
MN20A. WAS (*name*) DRIED OR WIPED AFTER DELIVERY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN21 8⇨MN21
MN20B. HOW SOON AFTER BIRTH WAS (*name*) DRIED OR WIPED? *if less than 1 hour record 00*	Immediately / less than one hour ..... 00 Hours ..... __ __ DK / Don't remember 98	
MN20C. HOW SOON AFTER BIRTH WAS (*name*) BATHED FOR THE FIRST TIME? *if less than 1 hour record 00*	Immediately / less than one hour ..... 00 Hours ..... __ __ Never bathed ..... 95 DK / Don't remember 98	
MN21. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN23 8⇨MN23

MN22. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	From card.....1 (kg) __ . __ __ __ From recall .....2 (kg) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨Next Module
MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (*name*) TO THE BREAST? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	Immediately..... 000 Hours..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	
MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨Next Module
MN27. WHAT WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	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 / Infusions.....H Honey.....I Water and herbs..... J Other (*specify*)_____X	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS — PN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.
Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

PN1. *Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*

☐ *Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36 or 41-42) ⇨ Continue with PN2*

☐ *No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇨ Go to PN6*

PN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name).* YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (*name or type of facility in MN18*). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	
PN3. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (*name*) IS OK. BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (*name or type of facility in MN18*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
PN4. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON YOUR HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU? DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (*name or type or facility in MN18*)?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*). DID ANYONE CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*)?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN16

PN6. *Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, community health worker or patient/ward attendant assist with the delivery?*

☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, community health worker or Patient /Ward Attendant (MN17=A-G, I) ⇨ Continue with PN7*

☐ *No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker, Patient/Ward Attendant (A-G, I not circled in MN17) ⇨ Go to PN10*

PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (*person or persons in MN17*) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (*name*) IS OK. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT YOU, DID (*person or persons in MN17*) CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN8. AND DID (*person or persons in MN17*) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING? BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN9. AFTER THE (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN18
PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK. AFTER (*name*) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨PN19
PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once ..... 1 More than once 2	1⇨PN12A 2⇨PN12B
PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? **PN12B**. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	

PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional: Doctor/Clinical Officer/Medical Assistant.....A Nurse / Midwife .....B Community Midwife.....C Other person Traditional birth attendant .....F Community health worker/HSA..... G Relative / Friend .....H Patient /Ward Attendant..... I Other (*specify*)_____X	
PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Government hospital..... 21 Government health centre ..... 22 Government health post/Dispensary..... 23 Outreach ..... 24 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private medical sector Private hospital..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 CHAM/Mission Hospital ..... 41 Health centre..... 42 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	
PN15. *Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?* ☐ *Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36 or 41-42) ⇨ Continue with PN16* ☐ *No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇨ Go to PN17*		
PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	1⇨PN20 2⇨Next Module
PN17. *Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker or patient/ward attendant assist with the delivery?* ☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, community health worker or patient/ward attendant(MN17=A-G, I) ⇨ Continue with PN18* ☐ *No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, community health worker or patient/ward attendant (A-G not circled in MN17) ⇨ Go to PN19*		

PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN20 2⇨Next Module
PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH? I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once ..... 1 More than once 2	1⇨PN21A 2⇨PN21B
PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? **PN21B**. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	
PN22. WHO CHECKED ON YOUR HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional: Doctor/Clinical Officer/Medical Assistant ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Community Midwife ..... C Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Community health worker/HSA ..... G Relative / Friend ..... H Patient /Ward Attendant ..... I Other (*specify*)_____ X	

PN23. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Government hospital ..... 21 Government health centre ..... 22 Government health post/Dispensary..... 23 Outreach ..... 24 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private medical sector Private hospital..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 CHAM/Mission Hospital ..... 41 Health centre ..... 42 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS		IS
IS1. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15* *Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with IS2.* ☐ *No ⇨ Go to Next Module.*		
IS2. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? *Probe:* ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS? *Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.* *Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions*	Child not able to drink or breastfeed ..... A Child becomes sicker ..... B Child develops a fever..... C Child has fast breathing ..... D Child has difficulty breathing ..... E Child has blood in stool .....F Child is drinking poorly ..... G Child is vomiting ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X Other (*specify*) _____ Y Other (*specify*) _____ Z	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant ..... 1 No ..... 2 Unsure or DK 8	1⇨CP2A
CP2. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨CP3
CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module
CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.*	Female sterilization ..... A Male sterilization ..... B IUD ..... C Injectables ..... D Implants ..... E Pill ..... F Male condom ..... G Female condom ..... H Foam / Jelly ..... J Periodic abstinence / Rhythm ..... L Withdrawal ..... M Other (*specify*)_____ X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?* ☐ *Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Continue with UN2* ☐ *No, unsure or DK ⇨ Go to UN5*		
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later ..... 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Undecided / DK 8	1⇨UN7 2⇨UN13 8⇨UN13
UN5. *Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UN13* ☐ *No ⇨ Continue with UN6*		
UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 3 Undecided / DK 8	 2⇨UN9 3⇨UN11 8⇨UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months ..... 1 __ __ Years ..... 2 __ __ Does not want to wait (soon/now) ..... 993 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 994 After marriage ..... 995 Other ..... 996 DK 998	 994⇨UN11
UN8. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?* ☐ *Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Go to UN13* ☐ *No, unsure or DK ⇨ Continue with UN9*		

UN9. *Check CP2. Currently using a method?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UN13* ☐ *No ⇨ Continue with UN10*		
UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨UN13 8 ⇨UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT? *If more than one reason given, circle all the codes for these responses*	Infrequent sex / No sex ..... A Menopausal ..... B Never menstruated ..... C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) ..... D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result ..... E Postpartum amenorrheic ..... F Breastfeeding ..... G Too old ..... H Fatalistic ..... I Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
UN12. *Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned?* ☐ *Mentioned ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Not mentioned ⇨ Continue with UN13*		
UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent*	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	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE			DV
DV1. 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	
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1 2 8	
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1 2 8	
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1 2 8	
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1 2 8	
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. 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	 3⇨MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years.....__ __ DK.....98	
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS OR DOES HE LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes .....1 No 2	 2⇨MA7
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE?	Number.....__ __ DK.....98	⇨MA7 98⇨MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married .....1 Yes, formerly lived with a man .....2 No 3	 3 ⇨Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed.....1 Divorced .....2 Separated.....3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once .....1 More than once.....2	1 ⇨MA8A 2 ⇨MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED? **MA8B**. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month.....__ __ DK month.....98 Year .....__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	 ⇨Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years.....__ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.		
SB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years..... __ __ First time when started living with (first) husband/partner..... 95	00⇨Next Module
SB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK / Don't remember.....8	
SB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *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 __ __	4⇨SB15
SB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes.....1 No 2	
SB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'boyfriend', then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle'3'.*	Husband .....1 Cohabiting partner .....2 Boyfriend.....3 Casual acquaintance .....4 Other (*specify*) _____6	3⇨SB7 4⇨SB7 6⇨SB7
SB6. *Check MA1:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇨ Go to SB8* ☐ *Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇨ Continue with SB7*		
SB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner..... __ __ DK 98	
SB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨SB15
SB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes.....1 No 2	

SB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'boyfriend' then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle' 3'.*	Husband .....1 Cohabiting partner .....2 Boyfriend.....3 Casual acquaintance .....4 Other (*specify*) _____6	 3⇨SB12 4⇨SB12 6⇨SB12
SB11. *Check MA1 and MA7:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2)* *AND* *Married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇨ Go to SB13* ☐ *Else ⇨ Continue with SB12*		
SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner..... __ __ DK 98	
SB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No 2	 2⇨SB15
SB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners..... __ __	
SB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners ..... __ __ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2 ⇨Next Module
HA2. 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 DK 8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy ..... 1 2 8 During delivery ..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA12. 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	

HA13. *Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years?*

☐ *No live birth in last 2 years (CM13="No" or blank)* ⇨ *Go to HA24*

☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years* ⇨ *Continue with HA14*

HA14. *Check MN1: Received antenatal care?*

☐ *Received antenatal care* ⇨ *Continue with HA15*

☐ *Did not receive antenatal care* ⇨ *Go to HA24*

HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT: [A] BABIES GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS FROM THEIR MOTHER? [B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS? [C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS? WERE YOU: [D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Y N DK AIDS from mother.....1 2 8 Things to do.....1 2 8 Tested for AIDS.....1 2 8 Offered a test.....1 2 8	
HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 2⇨HA19 8⇨HA19
HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 2⇨HA22 8⇨HA22
HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	1⇨HA22 2⇨HA22 8⇨HA22

HA19. *Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B, or C)?*

☐ *Yes, birth delivered by health professional (MN17 = A, B or C)* ⇨ *Continue with HA20*

☐ *No, birth not delivered by health professional (MN17 = else)* ⇨ *Go to HA24*

HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?	Yes .....1 No 2	 2⇨HA24
HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes .....1 No 2	
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes .....1 No 2	1⇨HA25

HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	1 ⇨Next Module 2 ⇨Next Module 3 ⇨Next Module
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨Next Module 2 ⇨Next Module 8 ⇨Next Module
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

MATERNAL MORTALITY — MM

MM1. 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. PLEASE INCLUDE ALL YOUR SISTERS AND BROTHERS WHO ARE LIVING WITH YOU, THOSE WHO ARE LIVING ELSEWHERE, AND THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

HOW MANY CHILDREN DID YOUR MOTHER GIVE BIRTH TO, INCLUDING YOURSELF?	Number of births to natural mother ..... ___ ___

MM2. *Check MM1.*

☐ *Two or more births ⇨ Continue with MM3*

☐ *Only one birth (respondent only) ⇨ Go to Next Module*

MM3. HOW MANY OF THESE BIRTHS DID YOUR MOTHER HAVE BEFORE YOU WERE BORN?	Number of preceding births ..... ___ ___

	[S1] Oldest	[S2] Next oldest	[S3] Next oldest	[S4] Next oldest
MM4. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR OLDEST (NEXT OLDEST) BROTHER OR SISTER?	_____	_____	_____	_____
MM5. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE?	Male ..... 1 Female 2	Male ..... 1 Female 2	Male ..... 1 Female 2	Male ..... 1 Female 2
MM6. IS (*name*) STILL ALIVE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 ⇨MM8 DK ..... 8 ⇨[S2]	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 ⇨MM8 DK ..... 8 ⇨[S3]	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 ⇨MM8 DK ..... 8 ⇨[S4]	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 ⇨MM8 DK ..... 8 ⇨[S5]
MM7. HOW OLD IS (*name*)?	___ ___ ⇨ Go to [S2]	___ ___ ⇨ Go to [S3]	___ ___ ⇨ Go to [S4]	___ ___ ⇨ Go to [S5]
MM8. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID (*name*) DIE?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM9. HOW OLD WAS (*name)* WHEN HE/SHE DIED?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM9A. *Check MM5 and MM9.* *Is the sibling male OR died before age 12?*	☐ *Yes. ⇨ Go to [S2]* ☐ *No. ⇨ Continue with MM10*	☐ *Yes. ⇨ Go to [S3]* ☐ *No. ⇨ Continue with MM10*	☐ *Yes. ⇨ Go to [S4]* ☐ *No. ⇨ Continue with MM10*	☐ *Yes. ⇨ Go to [S5]* ☐ *No. ⇨ Continue with MM10*
MM10. WAS (*name*) PREGNANT WHEN SHE DIED?	Yes ..... 1 ⇨MM13 No 2	Yes ..... 1 ⇨MM13 No 2	Yes ..... 1 ⇨MM13 No 2	Yes ..... 1 ⇨MM13 No 2
MM11. DID (*name*) DIE DURING CHILDBIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 ⇨MM13 No 2	Yes ..... 1 ⇨MM13 No 2	Yes ..... 1 ⇨MM13 No 2	Yes ..... 1 ⇨MM13 No 2
MM12. 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
MM13. HOW MANY LIVE BORN CHILDREN DID (*name*) GIVE BIRTH TO DURING HER LIFETIME?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM14.	*If no more siblings, go to next module*	*If no more siblings, go to next module*	*If no more siblings, go to next module*	*If no more siblings, go to next module*

	[S5] Oldest	[S6] Next oldest	[S7] Next oldest	[S8] Next oldest
MM4. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR OLDEST (NEXT OLDEST) BROTHER OR SISTER?	_____	_____	_____	_____
MM5. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE?	Male .....1 Female 2	Male .....1 Female 2	Male .....1 Female 2	Male .....1 Female 2
MM6. IS (*name*) STILL ALIVE?	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨MM8 DK.....8 ⇨[S6]	Yes .....1 No.....2 ⇨MM8 DK.....8 ⇨[S7]	Yes.....1 No.....2 ⇨MM8 DK .....8 ⇨[S8]	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨MM8 DK.....8 ⇨[S9]
MM7. HOW OLD IS (*name*)?	___ ___ ⇨ Go to [S6]	___ ___ ⇨ Go to [S7]	___ ___ ⇨ Go to [S8]	___ ___ ⇨ Go to [S9]
MM8. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID (*name*) DIE?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM9. HOW OLD WAS (*name)* WHEN HE/SHE DIED?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM9A. *Check MM5 and MM9.* *Is the sibling male OR died before age 12?*	☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *Go to [S6]* ☐ *No.* ⇨ *Continue with MM10*	☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *Go to [S7]* ☐ *No.* ⇨ *Continue with MM10*	☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *Go to [S8]* ☐ *No.* ⇨ *Continue with MM10*	☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *Go to [S9]* ☐ *No.* ⇨ *Continue with MM10*
MM10. WAS (*name*) PREGNANT WHEN SHE DIED?	Yes.....1 ⇨MM13 No 2	Yes .....1 ⇨MM13 No.....2	Yes.....1 ⇨MM13 No.....2	Yes.....1 ⇨MM13 No 2
MM11. DID (*name*) DIE DURING CHILDBIRTH?	Yes.....1 ⇨MM13 No 2	Yes .....1 ⇨MM13 No.....2	Yes.....1 ⇨MM13 No.....2	Yes.....1 ⇨MM13 No 2
MM12. 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
MM13. HOW MANY LIVE BORN CHILDREN DID (*name*) GIVE BIRTH TO DURING HER LIFETIME?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM14.	*If no more siblings, go to next module*	*If no more siblings, go to next module*	*If no more siblings, go to next module*	*If no more siblings, go to next module*
				Tick here if additional questionnaire used ☐

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette .....00 Age .....___ ___	00⇨TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes .....___ ___	
TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days .....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Cigars ..... A Water pipe ..... B Cigarillos..... C Pipe ..... D Other (*specify*) _____ X	
TA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days .....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes .....1 No 2	2 ⇨TA14
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes .....1 No 2	2 ⇨TA14

TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Chewing tobacco ..... A Snuff ..... B Dip ..... C Other (*specify*) _____ X	
TA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days .....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	
TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
TA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol.....00 Age .....___ ___	00⇨Next Module
TA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? *If respondent did not drink, circle "00".* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Did not have one drink in last one month..00 Number of days .....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	00⇨Next Module
TA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?	Number of drinks .....___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. *Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?* ☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with LS2*		
LS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.*	Very happy ..... 1 Somewhat happy ..... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy ..... 3 Somewhat unhappy ..... 4 Very unhappy 5	
LS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.* HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Does not have a family ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Does not have friends ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS5. DURING THE CURRENT 2013-2014 SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨LS7

LS6. HOW SATISFIED (*are/were*) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? *If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have a job ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? *If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.*	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? *If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have any income ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENED, OVERALL?	Improved ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worsened 3	
LS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worse 3	

SOAP		SO
SO1. WHEN YOU HAVE SOAP IN THE HOUSE, WHAT DO YOU USE IT FOR? *Don't prompt. Circle all mentioned*	Bathing ..... A Washing clothes ..... B Washing dishes ..... C Washing hands..... D Other (*specify*) _____ X	

WM11. *Record the finish time*.	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __	

WM12. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page*

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MALAWI GOVERNMENT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN

NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE *MALAWI MDG ENDLINE SURVEY 2013/14*

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**MWM**
This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7A). *A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.*	
MWM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**MWM2**. Household number: ___ ___
MWM3. Man's name: Name_____	**MWM4**. Man's line number: ___ ___
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___ ___	**MWM6**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___

Repeat greeting if not already read to this man: MY NAME IS_____. WE ARE FROM NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***20*** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***20*** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle '03' in MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

MWM7. Result of man's interview	Completed..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated..... 05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

MWM8. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ __ __ __	**MWM9**. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ __ __

ENTENCES FOR LITERACY TEST

CHICHEWA

MAKOLO AMAKONDA ANA AWO.

ULIMI NDI KHAMA.

MWANA AKUWERENGA BUKHU.

ANA AMALIMBIKILA SUKULU.

TUMBUKA

WAPAPI WAKUTEMWA WANA WAO.

KULIMA NDI NTCHITO YINONONO.

MWANA WAKUWERENGA BUKHU.

WANA WAKULIMBIKIRA KUSUKULU.

ENGLISH

PARENTS LOVE THEIR CHILDREN.

FARMING IS HARD WORK.

THE CHILD IS READING A BOOK.

CHILDREN WORK HARD AT SCHOOL

MWM10. *Record the start time.*	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __	

MAN'S BACKGROUND		**MWB**
MWB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
MWB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent*	Age (in completed years) ..... __ __	
MWB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MWB7
MWB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool ..... 0 Primary ..... 1 Secondary ..... 2 Higher 3	0⇨MWB7
MWB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST CLASS/FORM/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If class 1 is not completed at this level , enter "00"*	Class/Form/Year ..... __ __	
MWB6. *Check MWB4:* ☐ *Secondary or higher (MWB4 = 2 or 3) ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary (MWB4 = 1) ⇨ Continue with MWB7*		
MWB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ 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 sentence in required language _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind / visually impaired 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MMT
MMT1. *Check MWB7:* ☐ *Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or higher education) ⇨ Continue with MMT2* ☐ *Able to read or no sentence in required language (MWB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇨ Continue with MMT2* ☐ *Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (MWB7 = 1 or 5) ⇨ Go to MMT3*		
MMT2. HOW OFTEN 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	
MMT3. 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	
MMT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH 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	
MMT5. *Check MWB2: Age of respondent?* ☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with MMT6* ☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
MMT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨MMT9
MMT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨MMT9
MMT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: 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	
MMT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨Next Module
MMT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? *If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.*	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ Next Module
MMT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: 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	

FERTILITY		MCM
MCM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD IN 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 DK 8	 2⇨MCM8 8⇨MCM8
MCM3. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR FIRST CHILD WAS BORN?	Age in years ..... __ __	
MCM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MCM6
MCM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons at home ..... __ __ Daughters at home ..... __ __	
MCM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MCM8
MCM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons elsewhere ..... __ __ Daughters elsewhere ..... __ __	
MCM8. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED A SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MCM10
MCM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? *If none, record '00'.*	Boys dead ..... __ __ Girls dead ..... __ __	
MCM10. *Sum answers to MCM5, MCM7, and MCM9.*	Sum ..... __ __	

MCM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE FATHERED IN TOTAL (*total number in MCM10*) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?

☐ *Yes. Check below:*

☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to Next Module*

☐ *One or more live births ⇨ Continue with MCM11A*

☐ *No ⇨ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary*

MCM11A. DID ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨MCM12
MCM11B. IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU FATHERED CHILDREN WITH?	Number of women ..... __ __	
MCM12. OF THESE (*total number in MCM10*) BIRTHS YOU HAVE FATHERED, WHEN WAS THE LAST ONE BORN (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? *Month and year must be recorded.*	Date of last birth Month ..... __ __ Year ..... __ __ __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					MDV
MDV1. 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	
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8	
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8	
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. 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	 3⇨MMA5
MMA3. DO YOU HAVE OTHER WIVES OR DO YOU LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes (More than one) .....1 No (Only one) 2	 2⇨MMA7
MMA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR LIVE-IN PARTNERS DO YOU HAVE?	Number.....__ __	⇨MMA8B
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married .....1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman.....2 No 3	 3 ⇨Next Module
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed.....1 Divorced .....2 Separated.....3	
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once .....1 More than once 2	1 ⇨MMA8A 2 ⇨MMA8B
MMA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED? **MMA8B**. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month.....__ __ DK month.....98 Year .....__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	 ⇨Next Module
MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years.....__ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.		
MSB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years ..... __ __ First time when started living with (first) wife/partner 95	00⇨Next Module
MSB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Don't remember 8	
MSB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If more than 12 months (one year), answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __	4⇨MSB15
MSB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MSB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'girlfriend', then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle'3'.*	Wife ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Girlfriend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Prostitute ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
MSB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MSB15
MSB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

MSB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'girlfriend' then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle' 3'.*	Wife ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Girlfriend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Prostitute ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
MSB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MSB15
MSB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners ..... __ __	
MSB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners ..... __ __ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes.....1 No 2	 2⇨ Next Module
MHA2. 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 DK.....8	
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy ..... 1 2 8 During delivery..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding..... 1 2 8	
MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8	
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8	
MHA12. 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	

MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago .....1 12-23 months ago.....2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module 8⇨Next Module
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No 2	

CIRCUMCISION		MMC
MMC1. SOME MEN ARE CIRCUMCISED, THAT IS, THE FORESKIN IS COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM THE PENIS. ARE YOU CIRCUMCISED?	Yes.....1 No 2	 2⇨Next Module
MMC2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU GOT CIRCUMCISED?	Age in completed years .....__ __ DK.....98	
MMC3. WHO DID THE CIRCUMCISION?	Traditional practitioner/family/friend .....1 Health worker/Professional.....2 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK.....8	
MMC4. WHERE WAS IT DONE?	Health facility .....1 Home of a health worker/professional.....2 Circumcision done at home .....3 Ritual site .....4 Other home/place (*specify*)_____ 6 DK.....8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA6
MTA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨MTA6
MTA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA6
MTA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes ..... ___ ___	
MTA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
MTA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA10
MTA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA10
MTA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Cigars ..... A Water pipe ..... B Cigarillos ..... C Pipe ..... D Other (*specify*)_____ X	
MTA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	

MTA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨MTA14
MTA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨MTA14
MTA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Chewing tobacco ..... A Snuff ..... B Dip ..... C Other (*specify*)_____ X	
MTA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
MTA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
MTA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨Next Module
MTA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? *If respondent did not drink, circle "00".* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Did not have one drink in last one month . 00 Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	00⇨Next Module
MTA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?	Number of drinks ..... ___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. *Check MWB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?* ☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with MLS2*		
MLS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.*	Very happy.....1 Somewhat happy.....2 Neither happy nor unhappy.....3 Somewhat unhappy.....4 Very unhappy.....5	
MLS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions MLS3 to MLS13.* HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Does not have a family.....0 Very satisfied.....1 Somewhat satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied.....3 Somewhat unsatisfied.....4 Very unsatisfied.....5	
MLS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Does not have friends.....0 Very satisfied.....1 Somewhat satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied.....3 Somewhat unsatisfied.....4 Very unsatisfied.....5	
MLS5. DURING THE CURRENT 2013-2014 SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇨MLS7

MLS6. HOW SATISFIED (*are/were*) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? *If the respondent says that he does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having a job, unless he tells you himself.*	Does not have a job.....0 Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? *If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.*	Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? *If the respondent says that he does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having any income, unless he tells you himself.*	Does not have any income.....0 Very satisfied .....1 Somewhat satisfied .....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .....3 Somewhat unsatisfied .....4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENED, OVERALL?	Improved.....1 More or less the same.....2 Worsened 3	
MLS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better .....1 More or less the same.....2 Worse 3	

SOAP		SO
MSO1. WHEN YOU HAVE SOAP IN THE HOUSE, WHAT DO YOU USE IT FOR? *Don't prompt. Circle all mentioned*	Bathing ..... A Washing clothes ..... B Washing dishes ..... C Washing hands..... D Other (*specify*) _____ X	

MWM11. *Record the finish time*.	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

MWM12. *Check List of Household Members, column HL7B and HL15*
Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation and proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page.*

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL — UF

This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B).
A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.

UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. Household number: ___ ___
UF3. Child's name: Name_____	**UF4**. Child's line number: ___ ___
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name_____	**UF6**. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: ___ ___
UF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___ ___	**UF8**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent: MY NAME IS_____WE ARE FROM NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (*child's name from UF3*)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (*child's name from UF3*)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given* ⇨ *Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given* ⇨ *Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor*

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.*	Completed .....01 Not at home .....02 Refused .....03 Partly completed .....04 Incapacitated .....05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

UF10. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ __ __ __	**UF11**. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ __ __

UF12. *Record the start time.*	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __	

AGE		**AG**
AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF (*name*). ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe:* WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day* *Month and year must be recorded.*	Date of birth Day .....__ __ DK day.....98 Month.....__ __ Year ..... 2 0 __ __	
AG2. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.*	Age (in completed years).....__	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES *(name)* HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? *If yes, ask:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen.....1 Yes, not seen.....2 No .....3 DK.....8	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module
BR2. HAS (*name*)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, VILLAGE HEADMAN, REGISTRAR GENERAL, CHURCH CERTIFICATE)?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	1⇨Next Module
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (*name*)'S BIRTH?	Yes.....1 No 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (*name*)?	None .....00 Number of children's books .....0 __ Ten or more books 10	
EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (*name*) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH: [A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)? [B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR "KUUNJIKA" OR MANUFACTURED TOYS? [C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)? *If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response*	Y N DK Homemade toys ..... 1 2 8 Toys from a shop ..... 1 2 8 Household objects or outside objects 1 2 8	
EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN. ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (*name*): [A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? [B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? *If 'none' enter' 0'. If 'don't know' enter'8'*	Number of days left alone for more than an hour .....__ Number of days left with other child for more than an hour.....__	
EC4. *Check AG2: Age of child* ☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Continue with EC5*		
EC5. DOES (*name*) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	

EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (*name*):

If yes, ask:
WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (*name*)?

Circle all that apply.

		Mother	Father	Other	No one
[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (*name*)?	Read books	A	B	X	Y
[B] TOLD STORIES TO (*name*)?	Told stories	A	B	X	Y
[C] SANG SONGS TO (*name*) OR WITH (*name*), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y
[D] TOOK (*name*) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	Took outside	A	B	X	Y
[E] PLAYED WITH (*name*)?	Played with	A	B	X	Y
[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (*name*)?	Named/counted	A	B	X	Y

EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (*name*). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF (*name*)'S DEVELOPMENT.

CAN (*name*) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?

Yes.....1
No 2

DK.....8

EC9. CAN (*name*) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?

Yes.....1
No 2

DK.....8

EC10. DOES (*name*) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?

Yes.....1
No 2

DK.....8

EC11. CAN (*name*) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?

Yes.....1
No 2

DK.....8

EC12. IS (*name*) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?

Yes.....1
No 2

DK.....8

EC13. DOES (*name*) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (*name*) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
EC15. DOES *(name*) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
EC16. DOES (*name*) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
EC17. DOES (*name*) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE — BD

BD1. *Check AG2: Age of child*

☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Continue with BD2*

☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Go to CARE OF ILLNESS Module*

BD2. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	2⇨BD4 8⇨BD4
BD3. IS (*name*) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (*name*) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
BD5. DID (*name*) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
BD6. DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	

BD7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (*name*) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.

PLEASE INCLUDE LIQUIDS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME.

DID (*name*) DRINK (*Name of item*) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK
[A] PLAIN WATER?	Plain water	1	2	8
[B1] REAL JUICE DRINKS (PAWPAW OR MANGO OR PEACHES)?	Real Juice or juice drinks (Mango or Pawpaw or Peaches)	1	2	8
[B2] OTHER REAL JUICE DRINKS (BAOBAB FRUIT, BWEMBA) ?	Other Real Juice or juice drinks (Baobab fruit, Bwemba)	1	2	8
[B3] ANY OTHER JUICES OR DRINKS	Any other juices or drinks	1	2	8
[C] Msuzi (CLEAR BROTH/SOUP)	Soup	1	2	8
[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK?	Milk	1	2	8
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK MILK? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank milk .....__			

[E] INFANT FORMULA?	Infant formula	1	2	8	
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK INFANT FORMULA? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank infant formula .....__				
[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? *If yes specify*_____	Other liquids	1	2	8	

BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (*name*) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.

PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME.

DID (*name*) EAT (*Name of food*) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK
[A] YOGURT?	Yogurt	1	2	8
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK OR EAT YOGURT? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank/ate yogurt .....__			
[B] ANY FORTIFIED CEREALS (LIKUNI PHALA, NESTUM, PURITY SIBUSISO)?	Fortified Cereals	1	2	8
[C] BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS (E.G. NSIMA)?	Foods made from grains	1	2	8
[D] PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH OR SWEET POTATOES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, etc.	1	2	8
[E] WHITE POTATOES, WHITE YAMS, MANIOC, CASSAVA, OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, etc.	1	2	8
[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1	2	8
[G] RIPE MANGOES, PAPAYAS, PEACHES ?	Ripe mangoes or Papayas or Peaches	1	2	8
[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8
[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
[J1] ANY INSECT LARVAE OR LAKE FLY OR ANTS?	Insect larvae or Lake fly or Ants	1	2	8
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH OR SHELLFISH?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese or other food made from milk	1	2	8

[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED? *If yes: specify* _____	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food 1 2 8	
BD9. *Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O")* ☐ *At least one "Yes" or all "DK" ⇨ Go to BD11* ☐ *Else ⇨ Continue with BD10*		
BD10. *Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night* ☐ *The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned by the respondent ⇨ Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11*		
BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	

IMMUNIZATION — IM

*If an immunization **(Child Health) Passport** is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization and Vitamin A recorded on the card. IM6-IM16 are for registering vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM6-IM16 will only be asked when a card is not available.*

IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (*name*)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? *If yes:* MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No card 3	1⇨IM3 2⇨IM6
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION ***(child health)*** CARD FOR (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨IM6 2⇨IM6

IM3. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		Date of Immunization								
		Day		Month		Year				
BCG	**BCG**									
DPT-HEPB-HIB1	**DPT1**									
DPT - HEPB-HIB2	**DPT2**									
DPT- HEPB-HIB3	**DPT3**									
PCV1	**PCV1**									
PCV2	**PCV2**									
PCV3	**PCV3**									
POLIO AT BIRTH	**POLIO 0**									
POLIO 1	**POLIO 1**									
POLIO 2	**POLIO 2**									
POLIO 3	**POLIO 3**									
ROTA 1	**ROTA 1**									
ROTA 2	**ROTA 2**									
MEASLES (OR MMR OR MR)	**MEASLES**									
VITAMIN A (RECENT DOSE)	**VITAMIN A**									

IM4. *Check IM3. Are all vaccines (**BCG to Measles**) recorded?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to IM19*

☐ *No ⇨ Continue with IM5*

IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, skip to IM19*

☐ *No/DK ⇨ Go to IM19*

IM6. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM19 8⇨IM19
IM7. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM8. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM11 8⇨IM11
IM9. WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times..... __	
IM11A. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A DPT-HEPB-HIB VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH/PERTUSIS, OR DIPHTHERIA, HEPATITIS-B? *Probe by indicating that DPT-HepB-Hib first dose is sometimes given at the same time as Polio*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM13A 8⇨IM13A
IM12A. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE DPT-HEPB-HIB VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times..... __	
IM13A. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A PCV VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING PNEUMONIA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM15C 8⇨IM15C
IM13B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS PCV VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times..... __	
IM15C. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A ROTA VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN ORAL VACCINATION TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DIARRHOEA CAUSED BY ROTA VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM16 8⇨IM16
IM15D. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE ROTA VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times..... __	

IM16. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A MEASLES INJECTION (OR AN MMR OR MR) – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM19. PLEASE TELL ME IF *(name)* HAS PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS, NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS AND/OR VITAMIN A OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS: [A] JUNE 2013 CHILD HEALTH DAY [B] NOVEMBER 2013 NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS	Y N DK June 2013.....1 2 8 November 2013.....1 2 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 2⇨CA6A 8⇨CA6A
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (*name*) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? *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 DK.....8	
CA3. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, 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 DK.....8	
CA3A. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 2⇨CA4 8⇨CA4

CA3B. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of source.* *If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.* _____ (*Name of place*)	Public sector Government hospital ..... A Government health centre ..... B Government health post ..... C Village health worker/HSA..... D Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... E Other public (*specify*) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic .....I Private physician .....J Private pharmacy ..... K Mobile clinic .....L BLM .....M Other private medical (*specify*)_____O Other source Relative / Friend ..... P Shop .....Q Traditional practitioner ..... R CHAM/Mission Hospital..... S Health Centre .....T Other (*specify*) _____ X	
CA4. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN A FLUID FROM A PACKET OF **O**RAL **R**EHYDRATION **S**ALTS (THANZI) TO DRINK?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 2⇨CA4C 8⇨CA4C

CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Government hospital .....11 Government health centre .....12 Government health post .....13 Village health worker/HSA.....14 Mobile / Outreach clinic .....15 Other public (*specify*) _____ 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic .....21 Private physician .....22 Private pharmacy .....23 Mobile clinic .....24 BLM .....25 Other private medical (*specify*)_____ 26 CHAM/Mission Hospital.....28 Health Centre .....29 Other source Relative / Friend .....31 Shop .....32 Traditional practitioner .....33 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA4C. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN: [A] ZINC TABLETS? [B] ZINC SYRUP?	Y N DK Zinc tablets .....1 2 8 Zinc syrup 1 2 8	
CA4D. *Check CA4C: Any zinc?* ☐ *Child given any zinc ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4C) ⇨ Continue with CA4E* ☐ *Child was not given any zinc ⇨ Go to CA5*		

CA4E. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ZINC? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Government hospital .....11 Government health centre .....12 Government health post .....13 Village health worker/HSA.....14 Mobile / Outreach clinic .....15 Other public (*specify*) _____ 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic .....21 Private physician .....22 Private pharmacy .....23 Mobile clinic .....24 BLM .....25 Other private medical (*specify*)_____ 26 CHAM/Mission Hospital.....28 Health Centre .....29 Other source Relative / Friend .....31 Shop .....32 Traditional practitioner .....33 Already had at home .....40 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	2⇨CA6A 8⇨CA6A
CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? *Probe*: ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name)*	Pill or Syrup Antibiotic ..... A Antimotility ..... B Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, antimotility or zinc).....G Unknown pill or syrup ..... H Injection Antibiotic .....L Non-antibiotic.....M Unknown injection ..... N Intravenous.....O Home remedy / Herbal medicine.....Q Other (*specify*) _____ X	
CA6A. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	2⇨CA7 8⇨CA7

CA6B. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, DID (*name*) HAVE BLOOD TAKEN FROM HIS/HER FINGER OR HEEL FOR TESTING?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 2⇨CA9A 8⇨CA9A
CA8. 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 DK.....8	 2⇨CA10 8⇨CA10
CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only .....1 Blocked or runny nose only .....2 Both .....3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK.....8	1⇨CA10 2⇨CA10 3⇨CA10 6⇨CA10 8⇨CA10
CA9A. *Check CA6A: Had fever?* ☐ *Child had fever ⇨ Continue with CA10* ☐ *Child did not have fever ⇨ Go to CA14*		
CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12

CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of source.* *If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Government hospital ..... A Government health centre ..... B Government health post ..... C Village health worker/HSA..... D Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... E Other public (*specify*) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic .....I Private physician .....J Private pharmacy ..... K Mobile clinic .....L BLM .....M Other private medical (*specify*)_____O Other source Relative / Friend ..... P Shop .....Q Traditional practitioner ..... R CHAM/Mission Hospital..... S Health Centre .....T Other (*specify*) _____ X	
CA12.AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	2⇨CA14 8⇨CA14
CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN? *Probe:* ANY OTHER MEDICINE? *Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Names of medicines)*	Anti-malarials: SP / Fansidar ..... A Chloroquine ..... B Amodiaquine..... C Quinine ..... D Combination with Artemisinin ..... E Other anti-malarial (*specify*) _____ H Antibiotics: Pill / Syrup.....I Injection .....J Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen . P Aspirin.....Q Ibuprofen..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X DK.....Z	

CA13A. *Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with CA13B*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to CA13C*

CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (*name of medicine from CA13)*?

Probe to identify the type of source.

If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.

_____

(Name of place)

Public sector
- Government hospital 11
- Government health centre 12
- Government health post 13
- Village health worker/HSA 14
- Mobile / Outreach clinic 15
- Other public (*specify*) _____ 16

Private medical sector
- Private hospital / clinic 21
- Private physician 22
- Private pharmacy 23
- Mobile clinic 24
- BLM 25
- Other private medical (*specify*)_____ 26

CHAM/Mission
- Hospital 28
- Health Centre 29

Other source
- Relative / Friend 31
- Shop 32
- Traditional practitioner 33

Already had at home 40

Other (*specify*) _____ 96

CA13C. *Check CA13: Anti-malarial mentioned (codes A - H)?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with CA13D*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to CA14*

CA13D. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (*name of medicine from CA13)*? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Government hospital .....11 Government health centre .....12 Government health post .....13 Village health worker/HSA.....14 Mobile / Outreach clinic .....15 Other public (*specify*) _____ 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic .....21 Private physician .....22 Private pharmacy .....23 Mobile clinic .....24 BLM .....25 Other private medical (*specify*)_____ 26 CHAM/Mission Hospital.....28 Health Centre .....29 Other source Relative / Friend .....31 Shop .....32 Traditional practitioner .....33 Already had at home .....40 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA13E. HOW LONG AFTER THE FEVER STARTED DID (*name*) FIRST TAKE (*name of anti-malarial from CA13)*? *If multiple anti-malarials mentioned in CA13, name all anti-malarial medicines mentioned.*	Same day .....0 Next day .....1 2 days after the fever.....2 3 days after the fever.....3 4 or more days after the fever .....4 DK.....8	
CA14. *Check AG2: Age of child* ☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Continue with CA15* ☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Go to UF13*		
CA15. THE LAST TIME *(name)* PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	Child used toilet / latrine .....01 Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine .....02 Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch .....03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste) .....04 Buried .....05 Left in the open.....06 Other (*specify*) _____ 96 DK.....98	

UF13. *Record the finish time.*	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __	

UF14. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household*

Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.

ANTHROPOMETRY AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number in the List of Household Members before recording measurements.

AN1. *Measurer's name and number:*	Name_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN2. *Result of height / length and weight measurement*	Either or both measured .....1 Child not present .....2 Child or mother/caretaker refused.....3 Other (*specify*) _____6	 2⇨AN6 3⇨AN6 6⇨AN6
AN3. *Child's weight*	Kilograms (kg)..... __ __ . __ Weight not measured 99.9	
AN3A. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?* ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum*		
AN3B. *Check age of child in AG2:* ☐ *Child under 2 years old. ⇨ Measure length (lying down).* ☐ *Child age 2 or more years. ⇨ Measure height (standing up).*		
AN4. *Child's length or height*	Length / Height (cm) ..... __ __ __ . __ Length / Height not measured 999.9	 ⇨ AN6
AN4A. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	Lying down.....1 Standing up.....2	

AN6. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Record measurements for next child.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.*

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

Malawi

MDG Endline Survey

2014

National Statistical Office of Malawi