



Malawi Government

2018 Malawi Population and Housing

Census

Disability Report

National Statistical Office
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FOREWORD



Following the successful implementation of the 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census (PHC) and subsequent production of both preliminary and main reports, Malawi Government through the National Statistical Office (NSO) has produced 17 thematic reports. The reports have profiled demographic, social and economic sectors of the country. This effort is in line with the United Nations (UN) international standards of releasing main census results, and thematic reports thereafter to present findings across all sectors that were captured during the census. I am contented, therefore, to note that the Malawi Government has fulfilled this requirement by producing thematic reports to inform various government ministries to guide development efforts in the country.

The 17 thematic reports form a primary source of socio-economic and demographic data at various levels and provide the country with important information to foster national development, good governance and decentralization. The results presented in this thematic report will form a solid basis against which the successes and challenges in the implementation of the third Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be monitored and evaluated. As the government started implementing its MGDS III in 2017, it is imperative to have clear indicators under each sector that shall be meaningfully assessed around 2022, the end of the MGDS III. I am delighted to note that the thematic reports serve that purpose and will help guide our national development plan.

I am fully aware that for the government to produce this high-quality report there was a dedicated team of experts from NSO and other sectors. I would, therefore, like to appreciate the effort of the Commissioner of Statistics, NSO staff and experts from other institutions for producing this report. I would also like to appreciate the support received from development partners and individuals during the whole process of writing the thematic report. Specifically, I wish to thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for providing financial support and coordinating all development partners' support. I wish to also thank British Department for International Development (DFID), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Norwegian Government, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) from the German Government, the Irish Aid from the Irish Government, Iceland Government, the Peoples' Republic of China, the UN Family and the Standard Bank Malawi for providing financial and material resources for the 2018 PHC from which this report is derived. I would also like to thank the US Census Bureau and Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) for providing technical support.

Cliff Chiunda
Secretary to the Treasury

PREFACE



The Malawi Government through the National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted its sixth Population and Housing Census (PHC) in September 2018. The 2018 PHC was the first one to be conducted using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technology. Data was collected and captured on tablets and transmitted to NSO server electronically via the internet. The process proved to be efficient as it reduced time for data processing and cleaning since these processes were mostly done at the data capturing stage. The preliminary and main reports were produced in a record time of 3 and 7 months, respectively.

The National Statistical Office has done a further analysis of the census data to produce 17 Thematic Reports aimed at enhancing the understanding of the Malawi population. This Thematic Report on Disability is one of them, others being: Fertility and Nuptiality, Assessment of Age and Sex Data; Spatial Distribution of Population including Urbanization; Mortality; Economic Characteristics of the Population; Migration; Water and Sanitation; Households and Living Conditions; Children and Youth; Gender; Education; Social Atlas; Population Projections; Implementation and Methodology and the Master Sampling Frame. The Thematic Reports were written by officers from NSO, lecturers from the University of Malawi, subject matter specialists from different Ministries, Civil Society and the UN Family with technical support from the US Census Bureau.

I would like to acknowledge the support NSO received from the Government, Development Partners, the Private Sector and individuals for the census including the production of 17 thematic reports. Specifically, I wish to thank UNFPA for providing funding and coordinating support from all Development Partners. I also wish to thank DFID, USAID, the Norwegian Government, GIZ, the Irish Aid, Iceland Government, the Peoples' Republic of China, the UN Family and the Standard Bank Malawi for providing financial resources for the 2018 PHC.

I am heavily indebted to all NSO staff, Census Zone Managers, Census District Supervisors, Control Centre Supervisors, Field Supervisors and Enumerators for their dedication and hard work during the 2018 PHC. Special thanks, are extended to US Census Bureau and Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) for the technical assistance they rendered. I would also like to thank community leaders for mobilizing their members to be counted, and members of the general public for their willingness to participate in the 2018 PHC.

**Mercy Kanyuka (Mrs.)
Commissioner of Statistics**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This thematic report presents findings from the 2018 Population and Housing Census (2018 PHC) on the characteristics of persons with disabilities under the following broad headings: (i) types and causes of disability; (ii) Education characteristics of persons with disabilities; (iii) Economic characteristics of persons with disabilities and (iv) households and household amenities of persons with disabilities. The disability measure used in the 2018 PHC is based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) and uses the concept of activity limitations (difficulty seeing, hearing, walking, speaking, learning/concentrating and self-care) to identify persons with disabilities.

Overall, 1,556,670 persons with disabilities aged 5 and above are living in Malawi, out of which 701,484 are males and 855,186 are females.

The disability prevalence rate is 10.4 percent of the population aged 5 years and over, with a prevalence rate of 9.7 percent for males and 11.0 percent for females. The share of persons with a disability is larger in rural areas than in urban areas at 10.9 percent and 7.8 percent respectively. Age is strongly related to disability status as the percentage of persons affected by disabilities increases with the age of the population. Less than 10 percent of those under 39 years of age are with a disability, against 71 percent among those who are 95 years and over.

The most common type of disability is difficulty seeing, with a prevalence rate of 5 percent among the resident population aged 5 and above. Other disability types have a prevalence rate below 3 percent.

Of the total population of 17,563,749 persons, 134,636 people (representing 0.8 percent) are living with albinism. In urban areas, 0.6 percent of the population have albinism whilst in rural areas 0.8 percent more reportedly have albinism.

The 2018 PHC indicated that 237,429 persons (representing 1.4 persons) experience epilepsy seizures. Further, there were more males aged from 0 to 20 years with epilepsy than females (1.5 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively).

Considering education, 44 percent of persons with disabilities have never attended school compared to 18.9 percent of people without disabilities.

According to the employment data from the 2018 PHC, a higher percentage of persons without a disability are employed (58.7) compared to those with a disability (54 percent). Further, there are more females (55.9 percent) of persons with disability employed than their male counterpart (51.8 percent).

Several indicators related to the living standards of a household suggest that households headed by persons with a disability tend to be slightly worse off. For instance, 83.6 percent of households headed by a person

with a disability have access to an improved water source, compared to 85.9 per cent among households with a head without a disability. The share of households headed by persons with a disability that use internal pipe-borne water is lower compared to households headed by persons without a disability (8.4 percent against 10.7 percent).

Further, 11.5 percent of households headed by a person with a disability had improved sanitation (flush toilet, VIP latrine and pit latrine with concrete slab), compared to 14.1 per cent of persons without disabilities. Households whose heads have a disability had a higher percentage of having a pit latrine with earth/sand slab (47.1 per cent) than those whose heads are without a disability (44.8 percent).

In terms of energy sources for lighting, 8.4 percent of households headed by persons with a disability had access to electricity, against 12 percent of those headed by persons without a disability.

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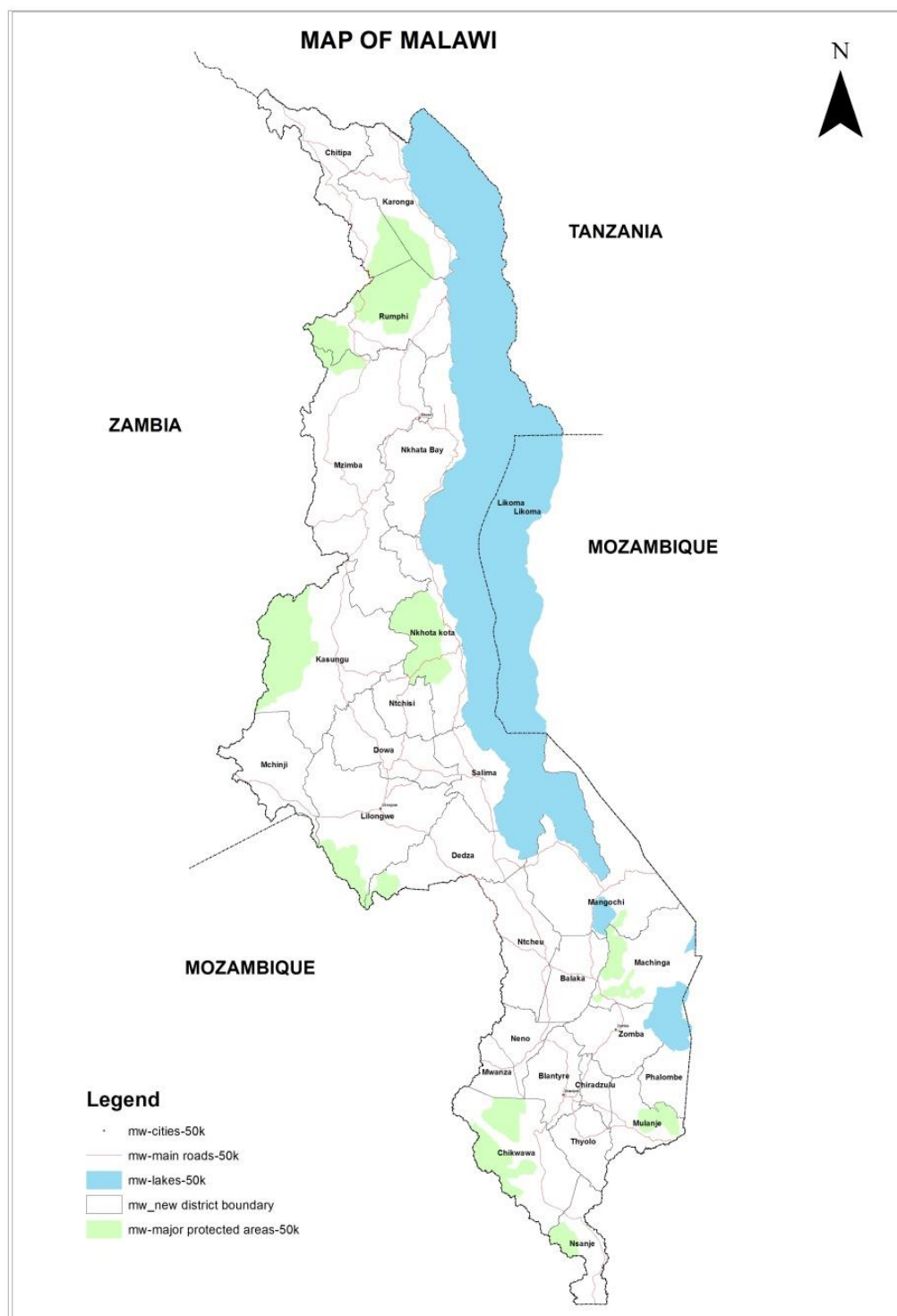
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
DPO	Disabled People's Organisations
FEDOMA	Federation of Disability Organisations in Malawi
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
NSO	National Statistical Office
PHC	Population and Housing Census
DISTAT	United Nations Disability Statistics Database
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy



1 SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

1.1 Introduction

For decades, Malawi has and still relies on the Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) as a major source of data for planning, monitoring and evaluation of its national and international development initiatives such as the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The census data also facilitates intra and international comparisons of indicators over time and space. Other sources of vital statistics include; surveys, administrative records and civil registrations.

1.2 Population and Housing Censuses

1.2.1 History of censuses in Malawi

Malawi has conducted censuses both prior to independence and after attaining independence in 1964. The first census was conducted in 1891 when Malawi was a British Protectorate. This was not a complete census because the population count completely excluded Africans and excluded the whole of the present day northern region and a large part of the central region. The second population census was conducted in 1901. Unlike the first census, the second census attempted to count Africans and other races. However, there is very little information regarding these first two censuses. In 1911 an estimate of the entire population was achieved following the inclusion of the northern Ngoni into the Nyasaland protectorate. Subsequently, other pre-independence censuses followed in 1921, 1926, 1931, and 1945. Censuses conducted between 1921 and 1931 were for people who permanently resided in an area and this was *de jure* in principle. The 1945 census enumerated those present at home on the night of the census making it a *de facto* census.

The first census that included extensive training of enumerators and complete demarcation of enumeration areas was carried out in 1966 after independence. Other subsequent censuses which were all *de facto* followed in 1977, 1987 and 1998. The 2008 and 2018 PHC were both *de jure* and *de facto*. Unlike the previous censuses which used a paper-based questionnaire, 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census used Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for collecting data from households. The technology significantly reduced the data capture and analysis period compared to previous censuses.

1.2.2 The 2018 Population and Housing Census

The 2018 Population and Housing Census is the sixth in the post-independence period and is part of the United Nations 2020 World Round of Censuses. The 2018 census enumeration was conducted for three weeks, from 3rd to 23rd September, 2018. Enumerators were deployed to cover the entire country and administered the questionnaire to the household head or any knowledgeable member in regular households. Data was also collected from individuals in institutions and homeless individuals, including street kids.

The 2018 PHC collected census attributes such as sex, age, place of birth and residence, parental survivorship, education and literacy status, employment status and industry, marital status, children ever born and children surviving, household amenities and assets, housing conditions, business ownership, disability, deaths, emigrants and albinism.

1.2.3 Quality of Census Data

Quality is one of the most important aspects of data as it enhances credibility and increases its potential use. Credible data is vital for effective planning, policy formulation and decision making. A population and housing census is a huge undertaking that requires proper planning and implementation to ensure that the data collected is of high quality and reliable. According to the UN Principles and Recommendations for conducting a Population and Housing Census, a good PHC must have essential features which include: individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, defined periodicity and small area statistics. NSO made sure that all these attributes of a good PHC are adhered to. These attributes give rise to two distinct properties of a census namely, content and coverage errors. Coverage errors arise from omissions or duplication of the population while content errors are deficiencies in the data arising from incorrect reporting by respondent or incorrect recording and tabulation by the census team. Great effort was taken to get rid of coverage and content errors

In planning for the 2018 Population and Housing Census, lessons from previous censuses were considered. Efforts were made and strategies were instituted to collect high quality data and reduce errors arising from the use of poor maps, untested methodologies and instruments, inadequate supervision, poor training, inadequate support from general public and inadequacies in data processing. The National Statistical Office (NSO) took the following steps to ensure quality data was collected:

- Updating the administrative units and demarcating the country into enumeration areas to ensure complete coverage thus avoiding omissions or double counting during the enumeration exercise using Geographic Information System (GIS) and satellite imagery. This was the first time Malawi used satellite maps in the census enumeration.
- Developing census questionnaires through a consultative process with government ministries and departments, the private sector, university and research institutions, supporting partners and the general public.
- Preparing comprehensive supervisors' and enumerators' instruction manuals for guidance during the census training and enumeration.
- Pre-testing the questionnaire to correct any deficiencies.
- Piloting the census as a rehearsal of the main census.
- Providing adequate training of field staff at all levels of operations.
- Intensive supervision at all levels: one Field supervisor to five Enumerators, one Control Centre Supervisor to 8 Field Supervisors, 2 District Supervisors per census district, 12 Census Zone Supervisors and 1 National Supervisor.
- Providing a comprehensive census advocacy using all channels such as media (print electronic and social), faith based organisations, community leaders and face to face publicity.
- Real time monitoring of census progress using a dashboard, checking and verifying completeness of coverage once the enumeration area was completed.

2 OBJECTIVES, CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This chapter will deliberate the context that enthused the production of this thematic report, the analysis objectives, concepts and definitions.

2.1 Objectives

The general objective of this thematic report is to produce national, region, and district level disability statistics for evidence-based programmes and policies concerning people with disabilities. This report also provides evidence to monitor and evaluate achievements toward the realization of equal rights, opportunities and participation for people with disabilities.

In particular, the report aims to present findings on:

- the number of persons with disabilities and the prevalence of the different types of disability;
- the causes of these disabilities;
- the background characteristics (profile) of persons with disabilities;
- the household headship rate among people with disabilities;
- the characteristics of heads of household with disabilities; and
- the household characteristics and the living conditions of households headed by persons with disabilities compared to those headed by persons without a disability.

As disability affects only a rather small percentage of the population, Census data are particularly valuable in providing detailed evidence on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of this population group. Sample surveys, unless specifically targeting the population with disabilities, tend to have insufficient sample sizes to examine types and causes of disabilities as well as detailed cross-tabulations of characteristics of the population with disabilities.

As this is a cross-cutting analysis of the characteristics of people with disabilities, a wide range of indicators on socio-demographic characteristics and socio-economic characteristics (such as individuals' education, and employment status) are examined. Indicators are briefly introduced in the text and for more detailed discussions of indicator constructions, readers are referred to other

thematic Census reports that deal specifically with the question. The following operational definitions focus on the main population of interest in this report, i.e. people with disabilities.

2.2 Definition of Concepts and Key Indicators

The concept “disability” has been rendered somewhat problematic through the divergent use of terminology by governments, professionals, legislators, persons with a disability themselves and their representative groups. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) views disability as the result of an interaction between physiological (impairments and “function limitations”) and psychological aspects (“unaccommodating environment”). The ICF model of disability is referred to as a “biopsychosocial” model because it associates the medical model focusing on the health condition and the social model insisting on the relevance of the social environment (UN, 2001; WHO, 2002).

According to the ICF, disability appears as “an umbrella” of the following three components (WHO, 2002):

Body function and structure indicates the presence of **impairment**, meaning “any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function”. Examples of impairments include the loss of sight in an eye or paralysis of a limb. Direct questions related to this component are no longer recommended for Censuses and surveys.

Activity limitations are difficulties performing an activity in the way or within the range considered normal for a human being. It describes a functional limitation caused by impairments. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics developed a standard set of questions for Census instruments based on the activity limitations component, referring, for instance, to difficulties seeing, speaking, hearing, moving, climbing stairs and learning. Moreover, **participation restrictions** are problems that persons with disabilities may experience in day-to-day life. Restrictions may concern disadvantages that limit or prevent the fulfilment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex and social and cultural factors). Data that is captured during censuses or surveys relate, for instance, to the employment situation or access to schooling.

Contextual factors include two components: First are **environmental factors**, which describe the physical, social and attitudinal environment in which persons with disabilities conduct their lives.

Information for this component could be collected on social attitudes, legal and social structures and targeted infrastructure such as specialised schools, accessible public transport, or architectural characteristics. The Second context is determined by **personal factors**, “which include gender, age, coping styles, social background, education, profession, past and current experience, overall behavior pattern, character and other factors that influence how disability is experienced by the individual” (WHO, 2002).

Other concepts include the following:

Disability

Disability Act, 2012 defines disability as “a long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment, which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder the full and effective participation in society of a person on equal basis with other persons”.

The outcome of an interaction between health conditions, impairments, the physical, human-built, attitudinal, and social environment. (International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF))

Persons with disabilities

1. The population of persons having difficulties in one or all of the following areas: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing, speaking, intellectual, self-care and other difficulties including albinism and epilepsy.
2. The population of persons having difficulties in one or all of the following areas: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing, speaking, intellectual, self-care and other difficulties
3. The population of persons having a lot of difficulties and cannot do at all in the following areas: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing, speaking, intellectual, self-care and other difficulties (Washington group)

The conceptualization of disability provides a common language and point of reference and allows for the development of new measurement tools for use in censuses and surveys. Recently, impairment-based questions asked in the Census or in surveys asking directly about disabilities (such as: ‘*Do you have a major disability?*’) have been replaced by questions enquiring about *difficulties* in basic actions (for instance, ‘*Do you have difficulty seeing?*’).

The two questions about disability included in the 2018 PHC questionnaire concern all of the usual residents of each household. The first question asks whether he or she has any difficulty seeing, hearing, walking, speaking, intellectually, self-care or any other disability (type of disability). Where the answer is affirmative, the next question enquires about the causes of this disability. The responses related to the causes of each type of disability are congenital, disease/illness, injury/accident, other or not known. Data collected on disability and on demographic, social and economic characteristics will allow for descriptive analysis of the numbers and prevalence of disability among different population groups

The key indicators that will be produced in this report are the following:

The number of persons with disabilities: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to be with a disability/with disabilities.

The prevalence of persons with disabilities: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to be with a disability/disabilities divided by the total number of the resident population.

Number of persons per type of disability: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to be living with a specific type of disability: for example, the number of persons who answered that they have difficulties seeing, hearing, etc. Those for whom the type of disability has not been defined will be classified as “other disability”.

The prevalence of each type of disability: the total number of usual residents that declared themselves to be living with a specific type of disability divided by the total number of the resident population.

2.3 Population Analyzed in this Report

Tables in the main body of the report for persons with disabilities excluding albinism and epilepsy refer to the population aged 5 years and over. Reporting on population with albinism and population with epilepsy is done from age zero. Throughout the report, results are provided at national level, region, district and place of residence disaggregated by sex and age.

3 PREVALENCE, TYPES AND CAUSES OF DISABILITY

Definitions of disability

First definition; The population of persons having difficulties in one or all of the following areas: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing, speaking, intellectual, self-care and other difficulties including albinism and epilepsy (Broad definition).

Second definition; The population of persons having difficulties in one or all of the following areas: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing, speaking, intellectual, self-care and other difficulties.

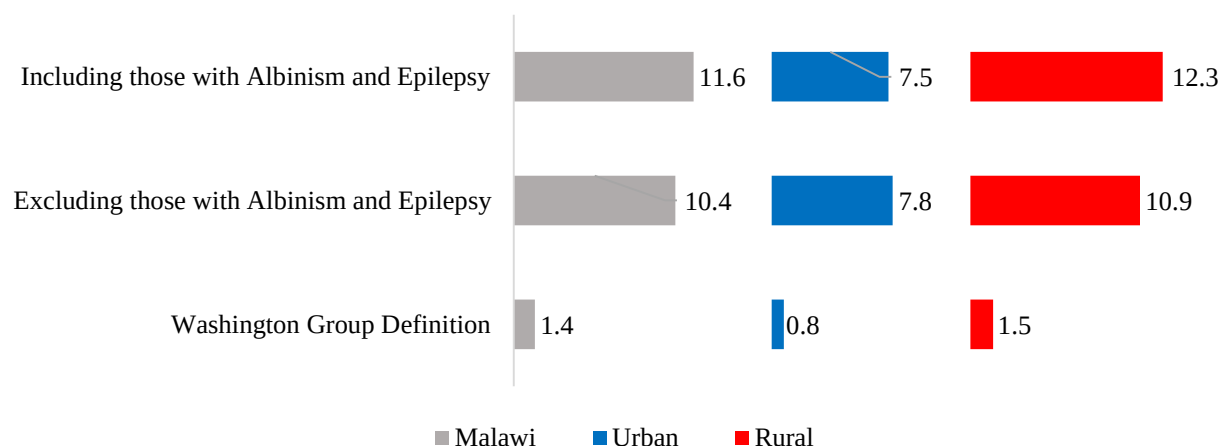
Third definition; The population of persons having a lot of difficulties and cannot do at all in the following areas: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing, speaking, intellectual, self-care and other difficulties (Washington group).

The 2018 PHC collected data on types of disabilities for persons 5 years and older except for Albinism and Epilepsy whose age started from 0 and developmental delay whose age range was 0 to 8 years. This chapter presents information on persons aged 5 years and over who are affected by any type of disability.

3.1 Disability Prevalence by Place of Residence

In Malawi 11.6 percent of the persons aged 5 years and older had a disability including those with albinism and epilepsy. The prevalence was higher in rural areas (12.3 percent) than in urban areas (7.5 percent). When albinism and epilepsy are excluded as disabilities, the prevalence was 10.4 percent for Malawi, 10.9 percent for rural areas and 7.8 percent for urban areas. The Washington Group definition showed a prevalence of 1.4 percent, 1.5 percent for rural areas and 0.8 percent for urban areas (Figure 3.1).

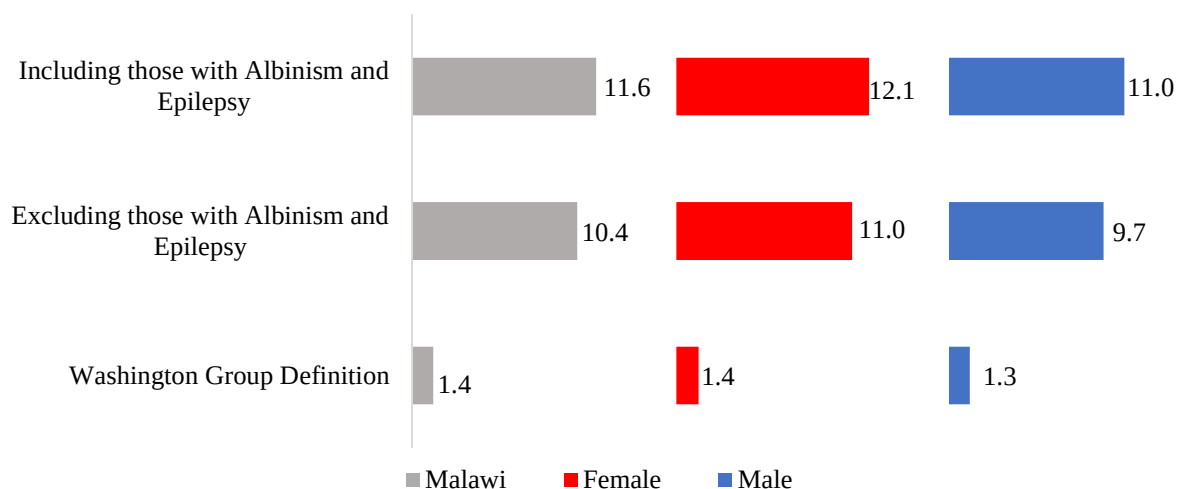
Figure 3.1: Population with disabilities, 5 years and over by place of residence, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 shows prevalence by sex according to the Washington Group definition, disability including those with albinism and epilepsy and disability excluding those with albinism and epilepsy. Almost 12.1 percent of females had a disability including those with albinism and epilepsy while for males, the prevalence was at 11.0 percent. The prevalence for disability that excludes albinism and epilepsy was 11.0 percent for females and 9.7 percent for males. The Washington Group definition showed the lowest prevalence rates of 1.4 percent for females and 1.3 percent for males.

Figure 3.2: Population Prevalence for Persons with Disabilities by Sex, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

3.2 Number and Prevalence of Disabilities

In this section and the one to follow, analysis has been done for the population with difficulties excluding albinism and epilepsy. Information about albinism and epilepsy has been presented in sections 3.4 and 3.5.

3.2.1 Number of Persons with a Disability

Overall, 1,556,670 persons with disabilities aged 5 and above are living in Malawi according to the 2018 Population and Housing Census, out of which 701,484 are males and 855,186 are females (Table 3.1).

The number of persons with disabilities by region does not reflect the geographical distribution of the population in general. The largest number of persons with disabilities can be found in the Central region (683,811 persons), which is the second most populated area in the country in terms of population size. The Southern region comes second with 624,311 persons with disabilities. Northern region accounts for the lowest number of persons with disabilities (248,548 persons). Across place of residence, one observes a much larger number of persons with disabilities in rural areas (1,336,200) than in urban areas (190,470). This difference emulates the distribution of the total resident population across rural and urban areas.

3.2.2 Prevalence of Disability

At the national level, 10.4 percent of the population aged 5 years and over have a disability (Table 3.1). There is a small difference by sex with a prevalence rate of 9.7 percent for males and 11.0 percent for females.

The prevalence rate of disability is higher in rural areas than in urban areas in Malawi at 10.9 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively, and this pattern holds across all regions. Considering the prevalence rate by region, the Northern region shows the highest prevalence of disability at 12.6 percent, followed by the Central and the Southern regions which have the prevalence rates of 10.6 percent and 9.4 percent respectively.

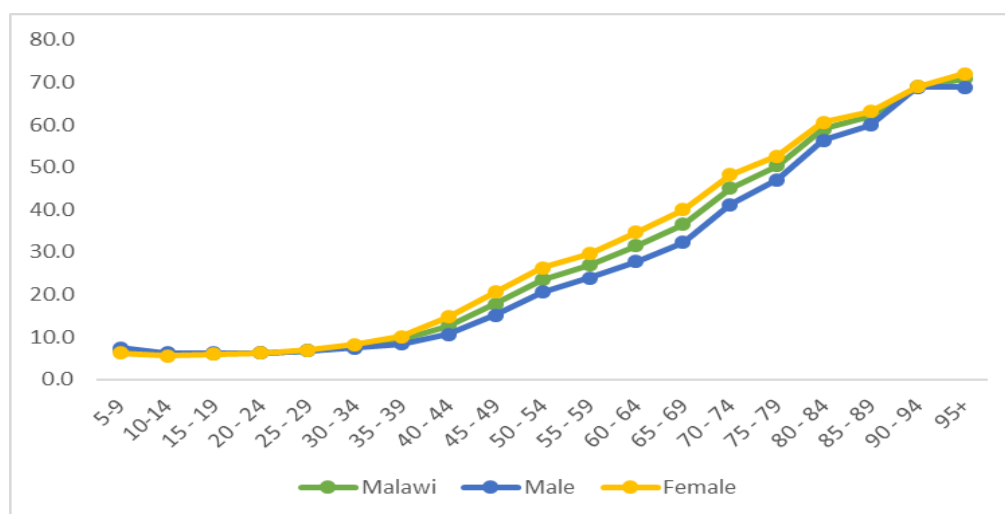
Table 3.1: Number of Persons with Disabilities and Prevalence of Disabilities by Sex, Region and Place of Residence, Malawi 2018

Region and Place of residence	Total Population (5 years and over)			Number of Persons with Disability (5 years and over)			Prevalence of Disabilities (percent of persons with disabilities)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Malawi	7,255,489	7,755,854	15,011,343	701,484	855,186	1,556,670	9.7	11.0	10.4
Urban	1,220,724	1,232,520	2,453,244	90,316	100,154	190,470	7.4	8.1	7.8
Rural	6,034,765	6,523,334	12,558,099	611,168	755,032	1,366,200	10.1	11.6	10.9
Northern Region	956,606	1,014,090	1,970,696	116,001	132,547	248,548	12.1	13.1	12.6
Urban	156,577	163,454	320,031	12,088	13,888	25,976	7.7	8.5	8.1
Rural	800,029	850,636	1,650,665	103,913	118,659	222,572	13.0	13.9	13.5
Central Region	3,139,752	3,294,398	6,434,150	311,010	372,801	683,811	9.9	11.3	10.6
Urban	564,126	563,129	1,127,255	41,752	46,098	87,850	7.4	8.2	7.8
Rural	2,575,626	2,731,269	5,306,895	269,258	326,703	595,961	10.5	12.0	11.2
Southern Region	3,159,131	3,447,366	6,606,497	274,473	349,838	624,311	8.7	10.1	9.4
Urban	500,021	505,937	1,005,958	36,476	40,168	76,644	7.3	7.9	7.6
Rural	2,659,110	2,941,429	5,600,539	237,997	309,670	547,667	9.0	10.5	9.8

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.3 shows how the percentage of persons affected by disabilities increases with age. It illustrates that, until the age of 39, less than 10 percent of the population are affected by a disability. In the 40 to 44 age group, the population share of persons with disabilities reaches 10 percent, and from age 60 to 95 and above the prevalence increases from 31 percent to 71 percent. Males and females are affected to a similar extent, although the disability prevalence is slightly higher among younger women up to the age of 45 than among men in the same age group.

Figure 3.3: Prevalence of Disability in Five-Year Age Groups by Sex, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

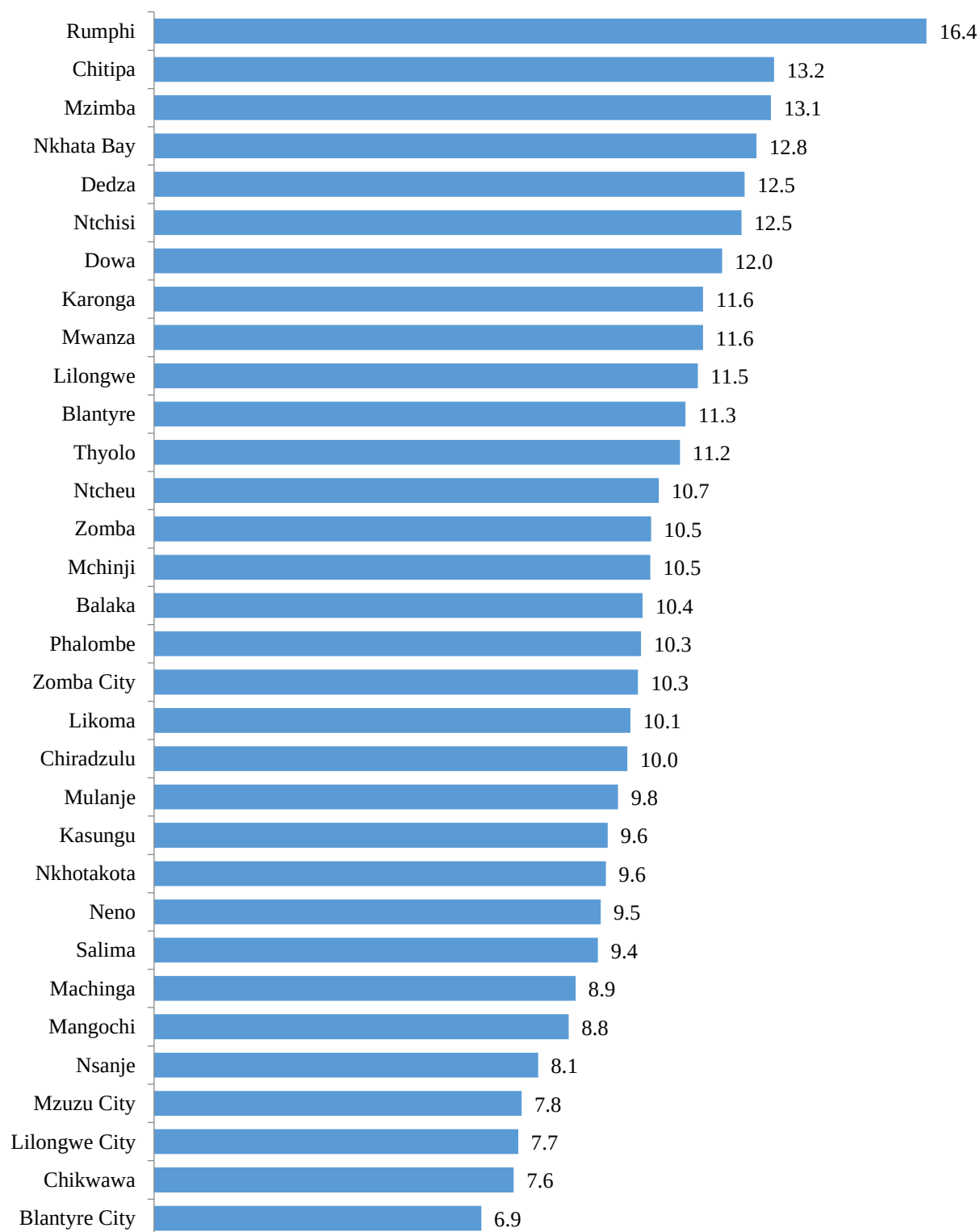
3.2.3 Disability Prevalence Rate by District and Cities

The 2018 PHC also allows compilation of disability prevalence at district level. Figure 3.4 shows that almost all the districts in the Northern region had higher disability prevalence rates compared to districts in other regions. Rumphi district had the highest prevalence rate (16.4 percent) followed by Chitipa (13.2 percent), Mzimba (13.1 percent) and Nkhata Bay (12.8 percent).

Blantyre city had the lowest prevalence rate of 6.9 percent. The other lower prevalence rates were observed in Chikwawa (7.6 percent), Lilongwe city (7.7 percent), Mzuzu city (7.8 percent) and Nsanje (8.1 percent).

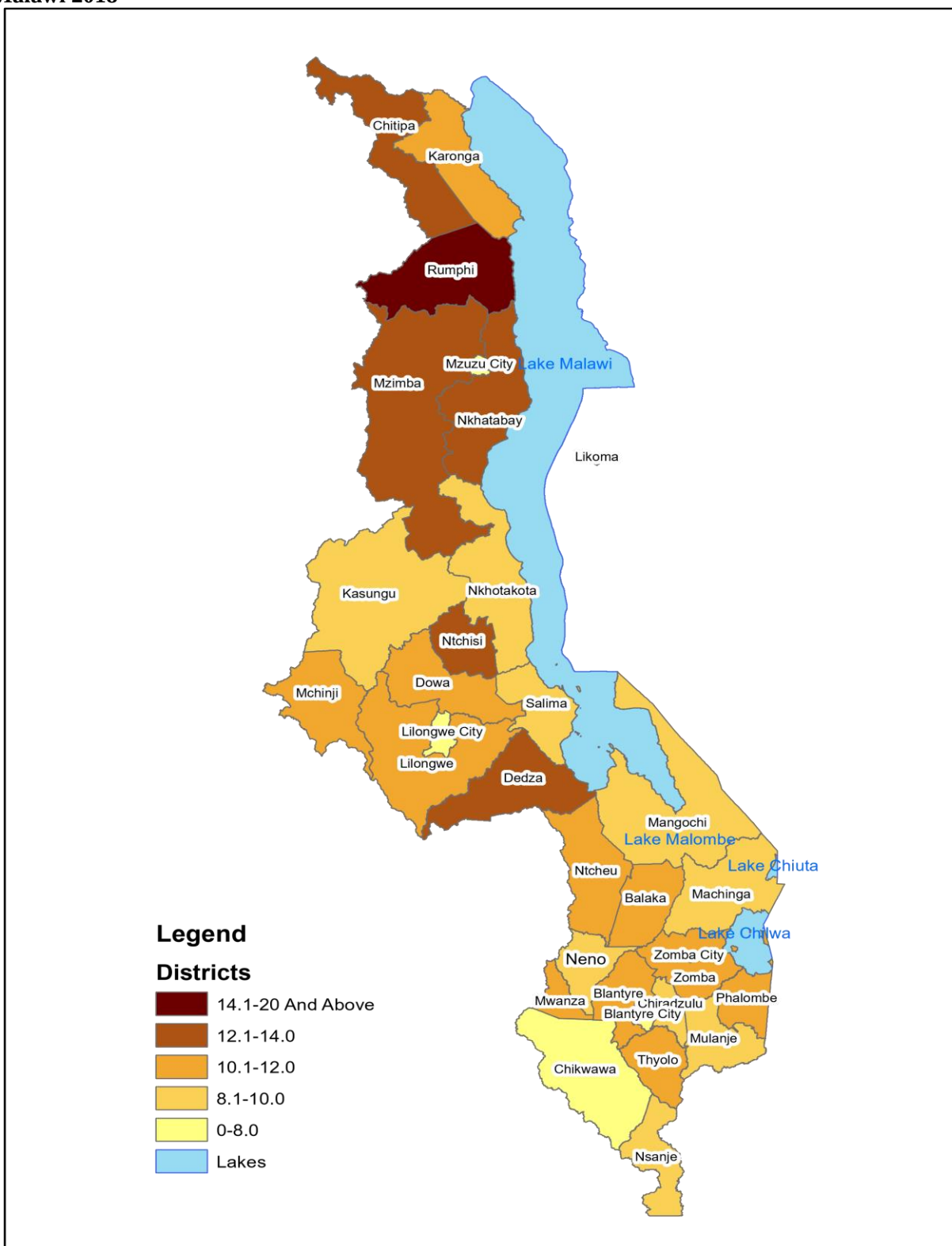
Within the regions, Ntchisi and Dedza had highest prevalence rate of 12.5 percent in Central region while Salima had the lowest prevalence rate of 9.4 percent. As for Southern region, Mwanza had the highest prevalence rate at 11.6 percent. In terms of cities, Zomba city had the highest prevalence rate at 10.3 percent followed by Mzuzu city and Lilongwe city with 7.8 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution for the districts with higher disability prevalence rate, 2018 prevalence, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.5: Map of Malawi showing prevalence of disability by districts and regions (5 years above), Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

3.3 Types of Disability

The predominant type of disability is difficulty seeing (Table 3.2). Five percent of the population aged 5 and over are affected by this disability. Other disability types affect less than 3 percent of the population. For example, 2.8 percent for difficulty in walking and 2.5 percent for difficulties in hearing. For all disability types the prevalence rate is lower in urban areas than in rural areas.

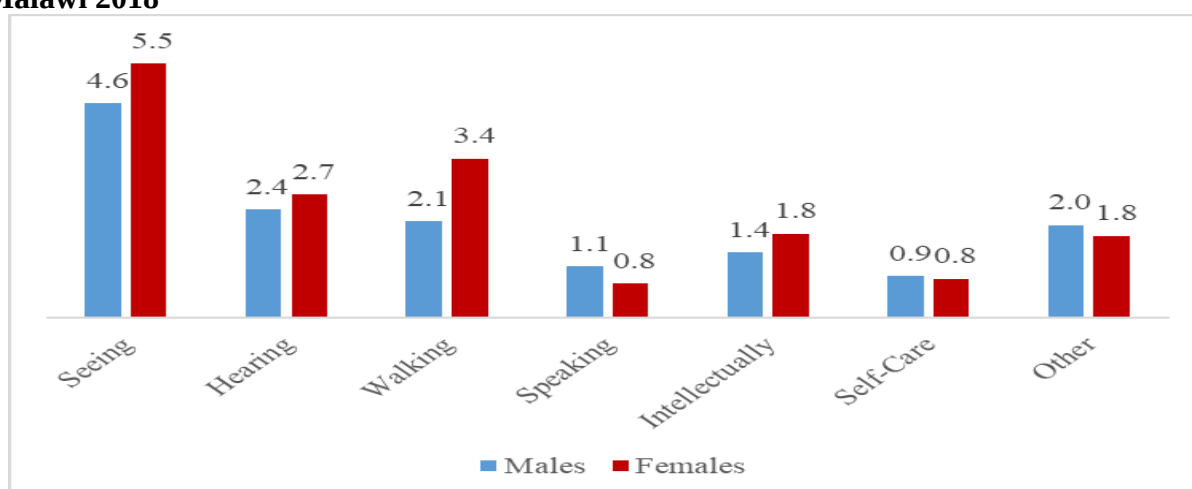
Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Type of Disability by Place of Residence and Region, Malawi 2018

Place of residence and Region	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Speaking	Intellectually	Self-Care	Other
Malawi	5.1	2.5	2.8	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.9
Urban	4.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.0
Rural	5.2	2.7	3.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.1
Region							
Northern	6.2	2.9	3.7	1.1	2.0	1.3	2.4
Central	5.3	2.6	2.7	0.9	1.7	0.8	2.0
Southern	4.6	2.3	2.6	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.6

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

Differences between men and women regarding types of disability are rather small (Figure 3.6). The Census data suggest that a higher percentage of males than females with a disability have difficulties speaking and walking/climbing, while the percentage of other types is higher for females than males.

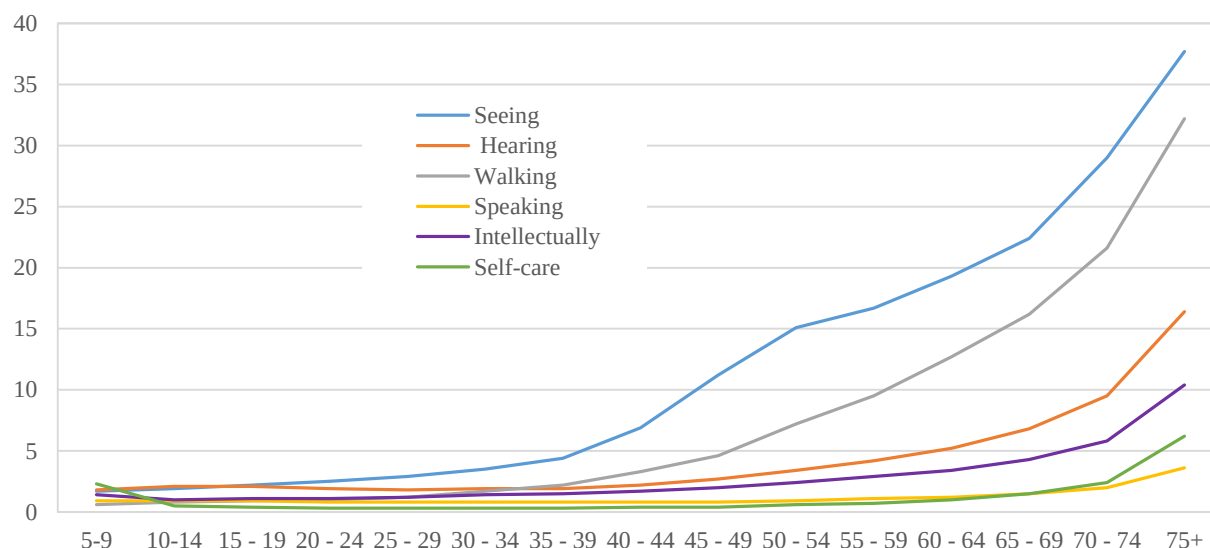
Figure 3.6: Percentage of persons with disabilities aged 5 and above by disability type, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

Based on the 2018 PHC, the prevalence of disability increases with age (Figure 3.7). For instance, in walking, the prevalence rate is lower at young ages and increases progressively to 32 percent at age 75 and above.

Figure 3.7: Age-specific disability prevalence rates by type, Malawi 2018

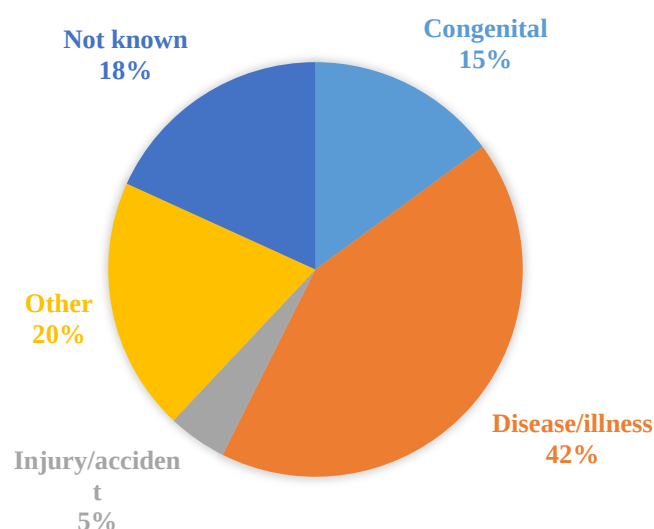


Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

3.4 Causes of Disability

The major cause of disabilities in the country is a disease or an illness, with 42 persons in every 100 persons aged five and above with disabilities citing this as the reason for their disability. One in twenty respondents reported that the disability was caused by an injury or the least cause was injury/accident and 15 percent of those with disabilities have a congenital condition (Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8: Percentage distribution of causes of the disabilities among persons with disabilities by sex, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

The distribution of types of disability by causes are presented in Table 3.3. For almost all types included in the Census, disease/illness is the predominant cause reported. For instance, 54.2 percent of all hearing-related disabilities have been caused by a disease or illness, and this is the case for 45.4 percent of all walking disabilities and 43.7 percent of all disabilities constraining the ability to see. Disabilities in terms of speaking constitute the exception, as they are predominantly caused by congenital factors (42 percent). Congenital factors come second for intellectual disabilities (17.3 percent), hearing (16 percent) and self-care (13.1 percent).

Table 3.3: Distribution of types of disabilities by causes, aged 5 and over, Malawi 2018

Type of disability	Congenital	Disease/illness	Injury/accident	Other	Not known	Total
Seeing	10.6	43.7	4.6	18.3	22.8	100.0
Hearing	16.0	54.2	2.6	11.7	15.6	100.0
Walking	12.0	45.4	10.0	18.0	14.6	100.0
Speaking	42.0	32.3	2.0	11.8	11.9	100.0
Intellectually	17.3	28.1	1.5	30.5	22.6	100.0
Self-care	13.1	29.4	2.4	45.9	9.2	100.0

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

3.5 Marital Status

Marriage and family formation are important demographic and social events in people's lives. Table 3.5 indicates that the proportion of people that have never been married among persons with disabilities (25.9 percent) is lower compared to the population without a disability (39.4 percent), while the proportion of those who are currently married or widowed is higher than that of the population without a disability.

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of persons with/without a disability aged 12 and above by current marital status and sex, Malawi 2018

Current marital status	Persons with disabilities			Persons without disabilities		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Never Married	33.7	19.6	25.9	45.9	33.2	39.4
Married	59.7	48.7	53.6	51.7	54.4	53.1
Divorced/Separated	3.9	11.6	8.2	1.9	7.8	5.0
Widowed	2.7	20.1	12.4	0.5	4.6	2.6

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

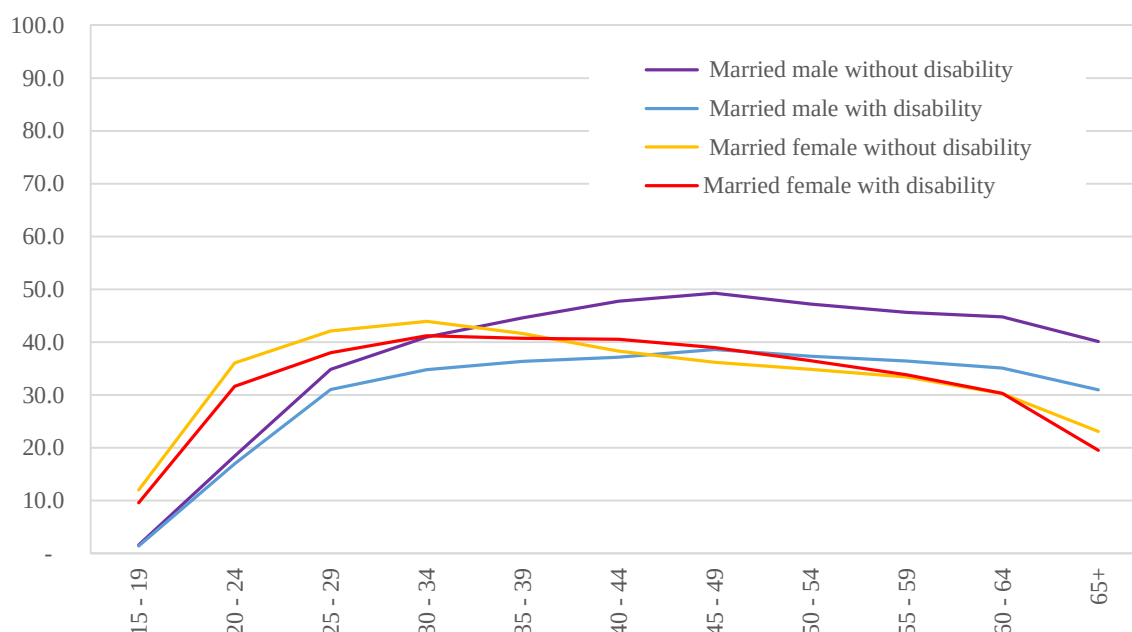
Persons with disabilities may experience greater difficulties in getting married and may have a higher likelihood of experiencing marital disruption. Both males and females with a disability have much lower possibilities of being in a marital union at all ages (Figure 3.9). Between the ages of 35-39, for example, the Census reported that 44.6 percent of males without a disability were married compared to 36.4 percent of males with a disability.

For females in this age group, the differences were similar, with 41.6 percent of females without a disability being married compared to 40.7 per cent of those with disabilities. For males and females without a disability, the percentage of persons who are married increased rapidly after age 15, reaching a peak of 49.2 percent for males in the age group 45-49 and 44.0 per cent for females in the age-group 30-34.

The increase in the percentage for persons with disabilities of both sexes is much slower. It peaks at 38.6 percent for males between 45-49 years of age and at 41.2 percent between ages 30-34 for females. The fact that the percentages drop at a much earlier age for both women with and without

a disability than for men shows that the former tend to lose their partner at a much earlier age. This is anticipated as women have a higher life expectancy than men.

Figure 3.9: Percentage of persons married by age by sex by disability status, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

3.6 Albinism Prevalence

3.5.1 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism by Place of Residence and Sex

Unlike the previous censuses the 2018 PHC collected data on persons with Albinism, for persons aged 0 and over. This was necessitated on one hand by the fact that according to Malawi context, persons with albinism and epilepsy form part of the disability population and other emerging issues around albinism in the country.

Of the total population of 17,563,749 persons, 134,636 people (representing 0.8 percent) are living with albinism (Table 3.5). In urban areas, 0.6 percent of the population have albinism whilst in rural 0.8 percent more reportedly have albinism. In terms of regions of residence, Northern region has slightly a lower prevalence of albinism (0.7 percent) compared to Central and Southern Region (0.8 percent).

Table 3.5: Population of Persons with Albinism by sex and place of residence, Malawi 2018

Background Characteristic	Total Population		Persons with Albinism	
	Total	Proportion	Total	Prevalence Rate
Malawi	17,563,749	100.0	134,636	0.8
Urban	2,816,492	16.0	17,156	0.6
Rural	14,747,257	84.0	117,480	0.8
North	2,289,780	13.0	17,165	0.7
Centre	7,523,340	42.8	58,509	0.8
South	7,750,629	44.1	58,962	0.8
Male	8,521,460	48.5	65,366	0.8
Female	9,042,289	51.5	69,270	0.8

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism by Age Group

Table 3.6 shows that Albinism prevalence rates by age-group ranges from 0.6 percent to 1.3 percent. The 2018 Census results indicated that the highest prevalence rate of Persons with Albinism is in the age group of 0-4 years. The next age-group with higher prevalence is 5-9 years, at 0.8 percent.

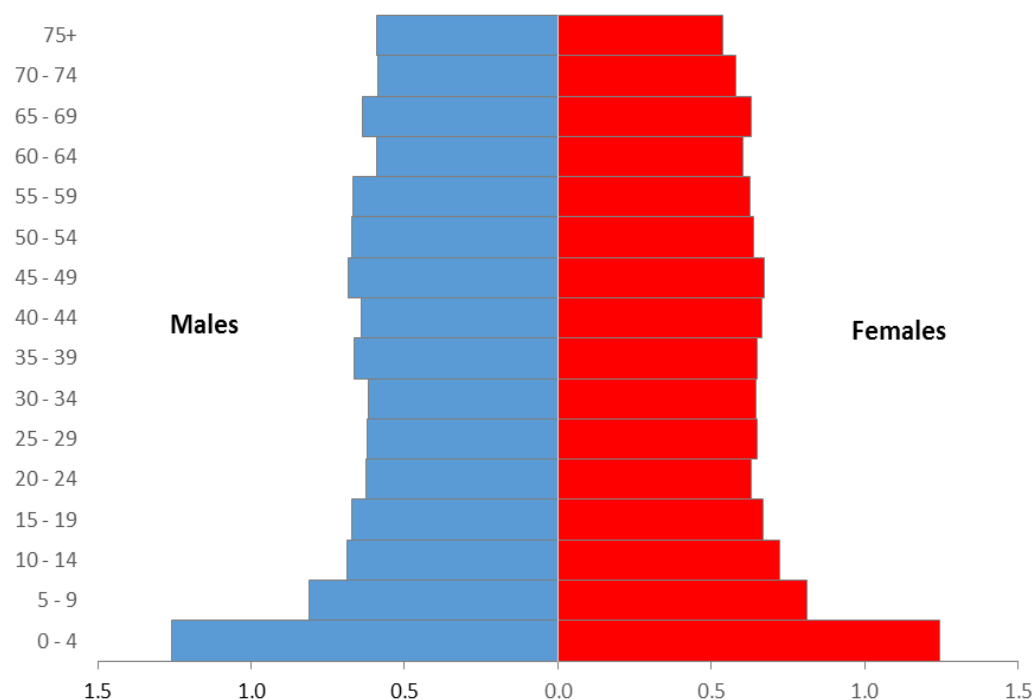
Table 3.6: Prevalence rate for persons with albinism by age, Malawi 2018

Age	Persons with Albinism Prevalence Rate
Total	0.8
0 – 4	1.3
5 – 9	0.8
10 – 14	0.7
15 – 19	0.7
20 – 24	0.6
25 – 29	0.6
30 – 34	0.6
35 – 39	0.7
40 – 44	0.7
45 – 49	0.7
50 – 54	0.7
55 – 59	0.6
60 – 64	0.6
65 – 69	0.6
70 – 74	0.6
75+	0.6

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 also show that there is minimal prevalence difference between male and female persons. For both males and females in the age group of 0-4 years, close to 1 in every 100 persons has albinism (1.3 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively). Age group 5-9 years has the second highest prevalence at 0.8 percent, for both males and females. The lowest prevalence is observed among females in the highest age category of 75 years and over at 0.5 percent.

Figure 3.10: Population pyramid of persons with albinism, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

3.7 Prevalence of Persons with Epilepsy

3.7.1 Prevalence of Persons with Epilepsy by Place of Residence and Sex

In Malawi, close to 1 in every 100 persons has epilepsy. The 2018 PHC indicated that 237,429 persons (representing 1.4 persons) experience epilepsy seizures. Further, there are more males with epilepsy than females (1.5 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively).

The prevalence of epilepsy is higher in rural areas (15 people in every 1000 persons) compared to urban areas where 6 in every 1,000 persons have epilepsy. In terms of region of residence, the Central region has the highest prevalence rate of person with epilepsy (1.8 percent – higher than the national prevalence rate) and it is followed by Northern region (1.2 percent). Southern region had the lowest percentage of persons with Epilepsy, at 1 percent (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Proportion and prevalence rate of persons with albinism and epilepsy by urban and rural, regions and sex, Malawi 2018

Residence and Sex	Total Population		Persons with Epilepsy	
	Total	Proportion	Total	Prevalence Rate
Malawi	17,563,749	100	237,429	1.4
Male	8,521,460	48.5	125,585	1.5
Female	9,042,289	51.5	111,844	1.2
Urban	2,816,492	16.0	17,128	0.6
Rural	14,747,257	84.0	220,301	1.5
North	2,289,780	13.1	27,364	1.2
Centre	7,523,340	42.8	136,342	1.8
South	7,750,629	44.1	73,723	1.0

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

3.7.2 Prevalence of Persons with Epilepsy by Age Group and Sex

The 2018 PHC indicated that for both males and females Epilepsy was prevalent more in the age ranges of 5-9 years (2.1 percent). The other age-groups with high epilepsy prevalence rate are 10-14 and 15-19 years with 1.8 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively.

By sex, males have a higher prevalence rate compared to their female counterparts (2.3 percent and 1.9 percent respectively). Among males, the age-groups of 10-14 years and 15-19 years have second and third highest epilepsy prevalence rates. Further, the prevalence rate drops and remains constant at 1.2 percent (from the age-group of 20-24 years to 45-49) and slightly increases to 1.3 percent except for age band of 65-69 where the rate increased to 1.4 percent. Notably a similar trend in prevalence rate is observed among females where epilepsy prevalence hovers around 1 percent in the older ages (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Prevalence rate and proportion of persons with epilepsy by sex and age, Malawi 2018

Age	Epilepsy Prevalence Rate		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.4	1.5	1.2
0 – 4	0.9	1.0	0.8
5 – 9	2.1	2.3	1.9
10 – 14	1.8	1.9	1.6
15 – 19	1.4	1.5	1.3
20 – 24	1.1	1.2	1.0
25 – 29	1.1	1.2	1.0
30 – 34	1.1	1.2	1.0
35 – 39	1.1	1.2	1.0
40 – 44	1.1	1.2	1.0
45 – 49	1.2	1.2	1.1
50 – 54	1.2	1.3	1.1
55 – 59	1.2	1.3	1.0
60 – 64	1.2	1.3	1.1
65 – 69	1.2	1.4	1.0
70 – 74	1.2	1.3	1.1
75+	1.2	1.4	1.1

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

4 EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Education plays an important role in development by empowering people, improving their wellbeing and strengthening their ability to meet their basic needs and those of their families. Education inculcates knowledge and empowers a person to participate in the development process. It is one of the most important investments a country can make in its people and its future. Sustainable Development Goal 4 aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all”.

Questions on education were asked about all persons in households aged 5 years and over; they enquired about school attendance, enrolment rate and level attained. Given the requisite education, persons with disabilities can improve themselves socially and financially and can contribute fully to the socioeconomic development and growth of the society in which they live. Education “...contributes to human capital formation and is thus a key determinant of personal well-being and welfare” (WHO, 2011). Education provides children with disabilities the opportunity to integrate in society and become prepared for their future lives. It is a key factor in accessing economic activities, information on health, and other opportunities.

4.1 School attendance by region

Table 4.1 presents the information on school attendance of persons aged 5 and over at the time of the Census. Among persons with disabilities, 18.1 percent are currently attending school, while the share of persons in school is 35.8 percent for the population without a disability. The percentage of those that have ever attended school is lower in persons with a disability (37.3) than in persons without a disability (35.3). Further, the results show that only 44.6 percent of the persons with a disability have never attended school compared to 18.9 percent of persons without a disability.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of children with/without disabilities aged 5 and over by current school attendance by sex and region, Malawi 2018

Region	With disability			Without disability		
	Never attended	Has ever attended	Currently attending	Never attended	Has ever attended	Currently attending
Malawi	44.6	37.3	18.1	18.9	45.3	35.8
North	33.0	46.8	20.2	9.8	51.7	38.4
Central	46.1	36.4	17.5	20.3	45.4	34.2
South	47.5	34.5	17.9	20.3	43.2	36.5

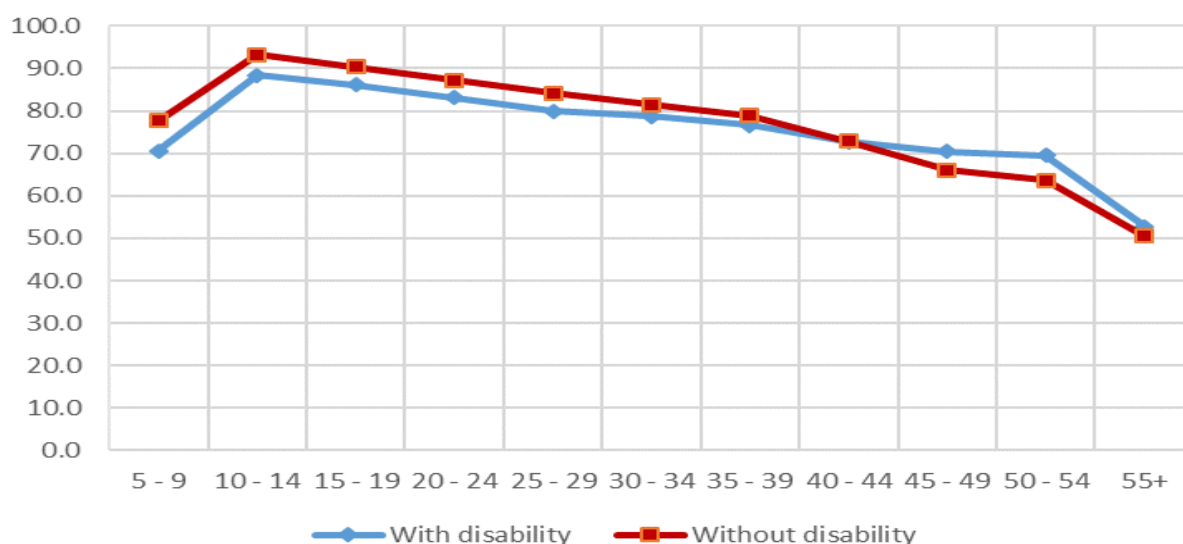
Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

The percentage of persons who have attended school at some point in their lives is higher among younger generations than older ones, a trend that can be observed for persons with as well as without a disability (Figure 4.1). The general trend reflects the improvements in the education coverage in terms of access to primary school. For the population with a disability, 88 percent of the children aged between 10 and 14 have attended school at some time, while the proportion is down to 53 percent at age 55 and above.

When comparing the situation between persons with disabilities and without a disability over age groups, Figure 4.1 shows that the percentage of the population with a disability which has attended school at some point is lower than the corresponding share of the population without a disability.

The difference is larger at the younger ages (4.7 percentage points at age 10–14) and narrows progressively to minus 2 percentage points at 55 and above. Children with a disability are not always able to access to school. Older cohorts, on the other hand, may have become disabled at a later stage in life, often due to illnesses related to old age. As they acquired their education prior to that point, the gap between persons with and without a disability appears smaller.

Figure 4.1 Percentage of persons with/without disabilities who have ever attended school by age, Malawi 2018

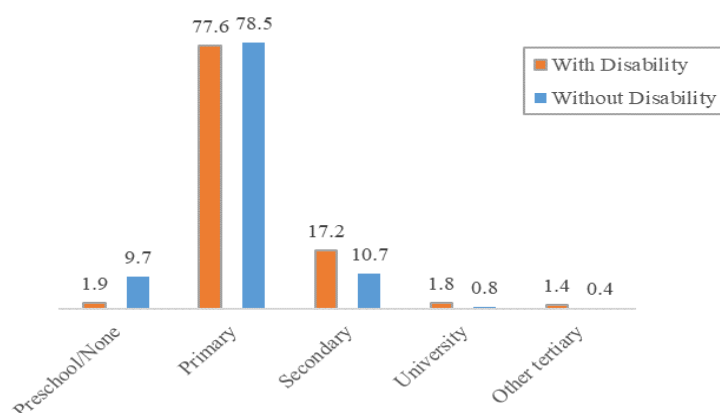


Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

4.2 Highest Level of Education Attended among Persons with Disabilities

The differential access to education is also reflected when comparing levels of education for persons with and without a disability. A large share of the population with a disability has primary education (78 percent). Most persons with disabilities who have attended school stopped at the primary level. Those who have a secondary level of education represent only 17 percent (Figure 4.2; Table 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of the persons with or without disabilities aged 5 years and over by level of education, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of the persons with or without disabilities aged 5 years and over by level of education and region, Malawi 2018

Highest level of school for Ever attended	With Disability	Without Disability
Malawi		
Preschool/None	1.9	9.7
Primary	77.6	78.5
Secondary	17.2	10.7
University	1.8	0.8
Other tertiary	1.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0
Northern region		
Preschool/None	1.9	10.6
Primary	76.2	74.8
Secondary	19.4	13.2
University	1.3	0.9
Other tertiary	1.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0
Central region		
Preschool/None	1.6	8.6
Primary	78.9	80.1
Secondary	16.3	10.0
University	1.9	0.9
Other tertiary	1.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0
Southern region		
Preschool/None	2.2	10.3
Primary	76.9	78.1
Secondary	17.2	10.5
University	2.0	0.7
Other tertiary	1.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

The level of literacy is lower among persons with disabilities compared to persons without disabilities (60.8 percent compared to 69.5 percent). Among males with or without disabilities, literacy levels are lower in Central region compared to other regions while among females with or without disabilities, literacy levels are lower in Southern region compared to other regions.

Table 4.3: Percentage of literate persons with/without disabilities aged 5 and over by sex, place of residence and region, Malawi 2018

Region	With disability			Without disability		
	Literate			Literate		
	Box sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Malawi	60.8	68.4	54.6	69.5	71.9	67.3
Northern region	72.7	77.3	68.6	80.2	80.9	79.6
Central region	59.5	66.6	53.6	67.9	70.1	65.7
Southern region	57.6	66.7	50.4	68.0	71.0	65.2

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

Top ten districts with highest literacy levels of persons with/without disabilities are presented in Table 4.4. Northern region districts have higher literacy levels for both persons with and without disabilities. However, Central region appears once for persons with disabilities and does not appear for persons without disabilities. It is observed that literacy levels for persons with disabilities are consistently lower regardless of region.

Table 4.4: Top ten districts with highest literacy levels of persons with/without disabilities, Malawi 2018

District	With Disability			District	Without Disability		
	Box sexes	Region	Rank		Box sexes	Region	Rank
Rumphi	78.0	N	1	Likoma	85.6	N	1
Likoma	75.5	N	2	Rumphi	83.5	N	2
Karonga	74.3	N	3	Chitipa	81.8	N	3
Chitipa	72.5	N	4	Karonga	80.6	N	4
Nkhata Bay	69.7	N	5	Nkhata Bay	77.7	N	5
Mzimba	69.1	N	6	Mzimba	76.8	N	6
Blantyre	64.9	S	7	Blantyre	76.7	S	7
Neno	63.7	S	8	Chiradzulu	73.7	S	8
Kasungu	62.4	C	9	Balaka	71.6	S	9
Chiradzulu	61.3	S	10	Neno	70.9	S	10

Key: N=Northern, C=Central, S=Southern

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AMONG PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Integration of the population with disability in economic activities is one of the ways of facilitating them to enhance their own individual expansion and to contribute to the development of the country. This part of the report examines the situation in this area compared to the situation of the population without a disability. The population analyzed corresponds to the working-age population as defined by Malawi, and thus excludes children under the age of 15. Indicators used, such as economic activity status, the Labour Force Participation Rate, and unemployment rates, will be disaggregated by age and sex. The distribution of the currently employed persons with disabilities by occupation, branch of activity, and status in employment will also be discussed.

5.1 Economic Activity Status and Labour Force Participation

5.1.1 Economically Active Population with or without Disability

The share of economically active persons is lower among those with disability (62.4 percent) compared to those without a disability (62.4 percent) (Table 5.1). More females with a disability (64.4 percent) are economically active compared to their male counterparts (60.1 percent).

Across regions, Central region had the lowest percentages in terms of economically active persons with or without disability (61.6 percent with disability and 70.2 percent without disability). Southern region had the highest percentage of economically active females with or without disabilities (67.2 percent and 74.4 percent, respectively) (Table 5.1).

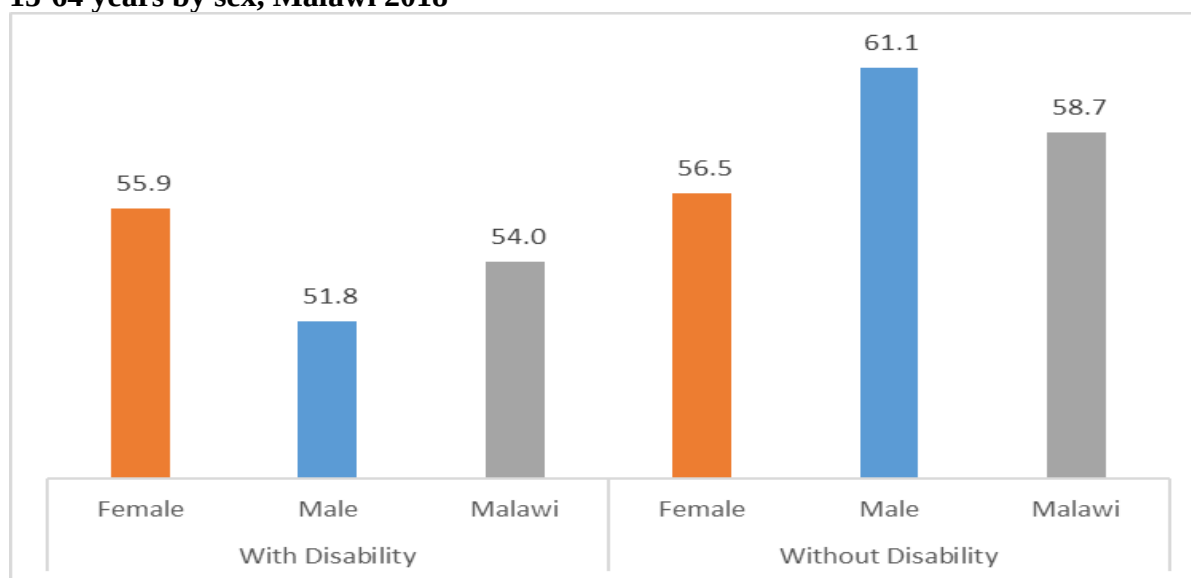
Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of economically active persons with or without disabilities aged 15-64 years by sex and region, Malawi 2018

Region	Economically active					
	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Malawi	64.4	60.1	62.4	70.9	73.3	72.1
North	61.6	64.9	63.2	69.2	75.2	72.1
Central	62.5	60.6	61.6	67.9	72.6	70.2
South	67.2	57.7	62.8	74.4	73.4	73.9

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

In regard to employment, a lower percentage of persons with a disability are employed (54 percent) compared to those without a disability (58.7 percent). Among employed persons with a disability, females dominate males (55.9 percent against 51.8 percent), however, the reverse scenario exists among employed persons without a disability (Figure 5.1).

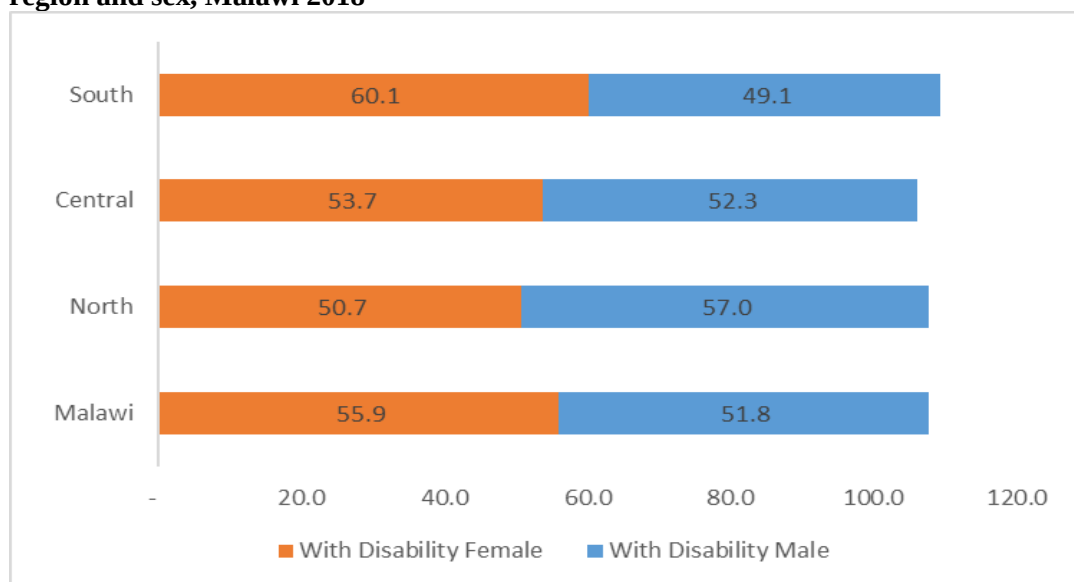
Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of employed persons with or without disabilities aged 15-64 years by sex, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

Among persons with a disability, Northern Region lags behind in employment for both females and males as shown in Figure 5.2. In Northern Region, 50.7 percent among females with a disability are employed compared to their counterparts in the same region (57 percent). In the Southern Region, however, there are more females with a disability (60.1 percent) who are employed compared to males with a disability (49.1 percent) in the same region.

Figure 5.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (15-64 years) who are employed by region and sex, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

5.2 Economically Inactive Population with or without Disability

The inactive population for the 2018 PHC were defined as persons who were not working during the seven days prior to the Census night and were not ready to work.

The share of the inactive population is higher for the population with a disability compared to those without a disability (37.6 percent compared to 27.9 percent) as revealed in Table 5.2. There is a higher percentage of males than females with disabilities who are economically inactive (39.9 percent and 35.6 percent respectively), while the economically inactive population without disabilities has a reverse scenario (29.1 percent for females and 26.7 percent for males).

Among economically inactive males with disabilities, Southern region leads other regions (with 2.9 and 7.2 percentage points compared to Central and Northern regions, respectively) while among economically inactive males without disabilities, Central region leads other regions (with 0.8 and 2.6 percentage points compared to Southern and Northern regions, respectively).

Among economically inactive females, Northern region has the highest economically inactive females with disabilities (38.4 percent), whereas Central region dominates the economically inactive females without disabilities (32.1 percent) (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of economically inactive persons with/without disabilities aged 15-64 by sex and region, Malawi 2018

Region	Economically Inactive					
	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes
Malawi	35.6	39.9	37.6	29.1	26.7	27.9
Northern Region	38.4	35.1	36.8	30.8	24.8	27.9
Central Region	37.5	39.4	38.4	32.1	27.4	29.8
Southern Region	32.8	42.3	37.2	25.6	26.6	26.1

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

This inactive population is dominated by the injury/illness/disability for persons with disabilities at 36 percent, however, only 1.4 percent of the population without a disability reported injury/illness/disability as a reason for their economic inactivity. In contrast, it is the proportion of students that dominates the population without a disability at 30.1 percent (disregarding the “other/unclassified reasons”). The proportion of home makers for those without a disability is almost double those with a disability, at 14.8 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively. The data also shows that the ‘Other inactive’ response modality is highest in persons without a disability (33.9 percent) (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of the inactive population aged 15-64 with/without disabilities by reason of inactivity by sex, Malawi 2018

Reason for Inactivity	Economically Inactive					
	With Disability			Without Disability		
	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes
Homeworker	9.8	5.4	7.6	19.0	9.9	14.8
Non-worker (has never worked)	23.1	21.7	22.4	20.1	19.6	19.9
Student	8.5	10.9	9.7	24.9	36.1	30.1
Illness/Injury/Disability	32.9	39.2	36.0	1.3	1.5	1.4
Other	25.7	22.8	24.3	34.7	32.9	33.9

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

5.3 Status in Employment

The majority of the currently employed population aged 15-64 are self-employed, both among persons with and without a disability and regardless of place of residence. However, the population with a disability tends to be even more concentrated in self-employed jobs than the population without a disability (71.4 percent as compared to 64.8 percent). The proportion of unpaid family workers is slightly higher among the population with a disability than among persons without a

disability (20.4 percent as compared to 18.6 percent. The proportion of employers is negligible for both groups, however, those with a disability are slightly lower than their counterparts (0.8 percent for persons with disabilities and 1.3 persons without disabilities) (Table 5.4).

When distinguishing by the area of residence, one observes that the proportion of employees is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The better access to wage/salary employment in urban areas is observed for both persons with and without a disability. Further, higher percentages of both self-employed and unpaid family workers with a disability in the rural areas compared to the urban areas.

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of persons with/without disabilities currently employed aged 15-64 by status in employment by sex, Malawi 2018

Place of residence and Status in employment	With disability			Without disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Malawi						
Employer	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.8
Employee	5.4	9.0	2.8	12.0	17.4	6.6
Self Employed	71.4	69.1	73.0	64.8	58.4	71.2
Unpaid Family Worker	20.4	18.0	22.1	18.6	18.1	19.0
Other	2.1	2.8	1.6	3.4	4.3	2.4
Urban						
Employer	1.4	2.0	0.9	2.4	2.9	1.7
Employee	21.3	30.1	12.9	37.5	44.5	27.7
Self Employed	59.8	53.3	66.0	46.3	39.3	56.1
Unpaid Family Worker	12.8	8.9	16.4	6.4	5.3	7.9
Other	4.7	5.7	3.8	7.4	7.9	6.6
Rural						
Employer	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.6
Employee	3.9	6.6	1.9	7.3	11.3	3.5
Self Employed	72.5	70.8	73.6	68.2	62.6	73.4
Unpaid Family Worker	21.1	19.0	22.6	20.8	21.0	20.6
Other	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.6	3.5	1.8

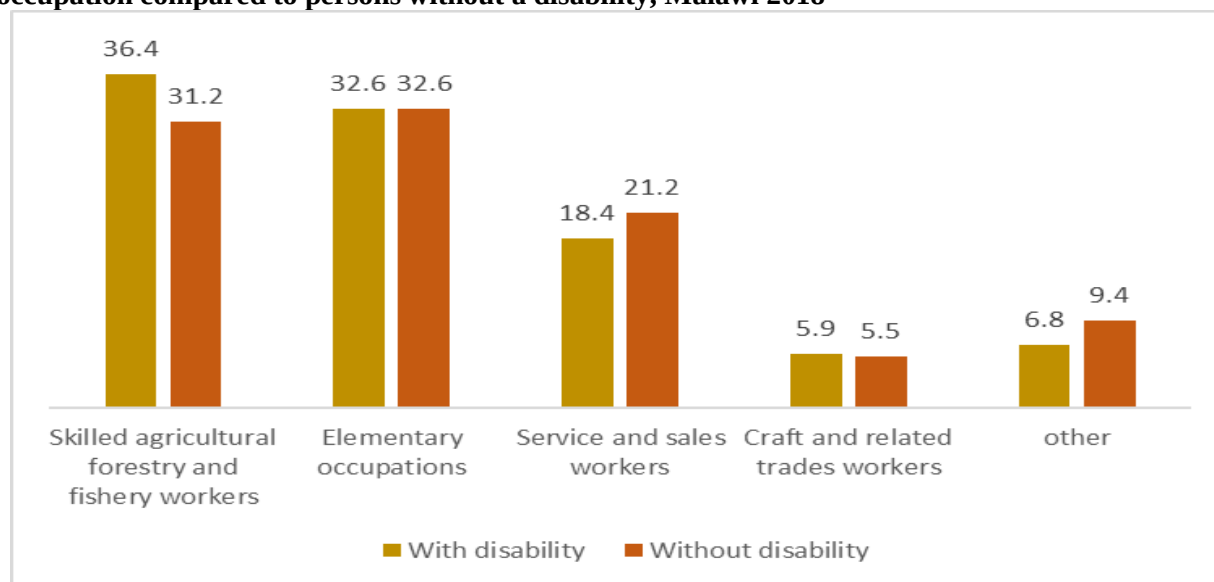
Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

5.4 Main Occupation of Persons with Disabilities

The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) has been used to code the occupations reported by respondents and the results are presented at the one-digit level. Among the currently employed population aged 15-64, the large majority works in skilled agricultural,

forestry and fishery occupations. Persons with disabilities are even more concentrated in these occupations (36.4 percent) than persons without a disability (31.2 percent). The percentage of services and sales occupations is larger for persons without disabilities (21.2 percent) than for persons with disabilities (18.4 percent). There is no large difference in regard to Craft and related trades occupations for both groups.

Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities employed aged 15-64 by main occupation compared to persons without a disability, Malawi 2018

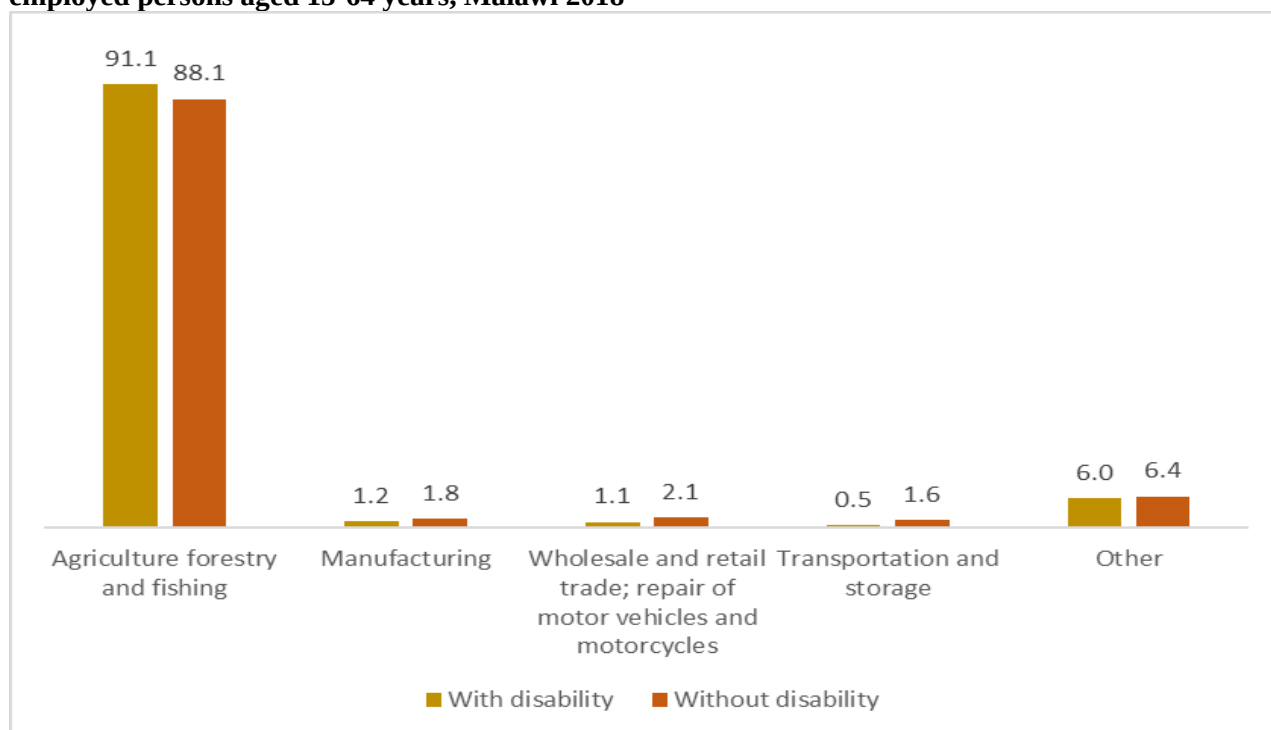


Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

5.5 Main Industry of Persons with Disabilities

The industry of the economic activity is captured by the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). As can be seen in Figure 5.6, 91.1 percent of persons with disabilities are working in agriculture, forestry or fishing, compared to 88.1 percent of the population without a disability. Other industries that can be highlighted as they each contain between 6 percent and 6.4 percent of those with and without a disability, respectively. The other category includes the following industries; manufacturing, mining and quarrying in addition to transport, information and communication.

Figure 5.4: Percentage distribution of industry of economic activity by disability status for employed persons aged 15-64 years, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

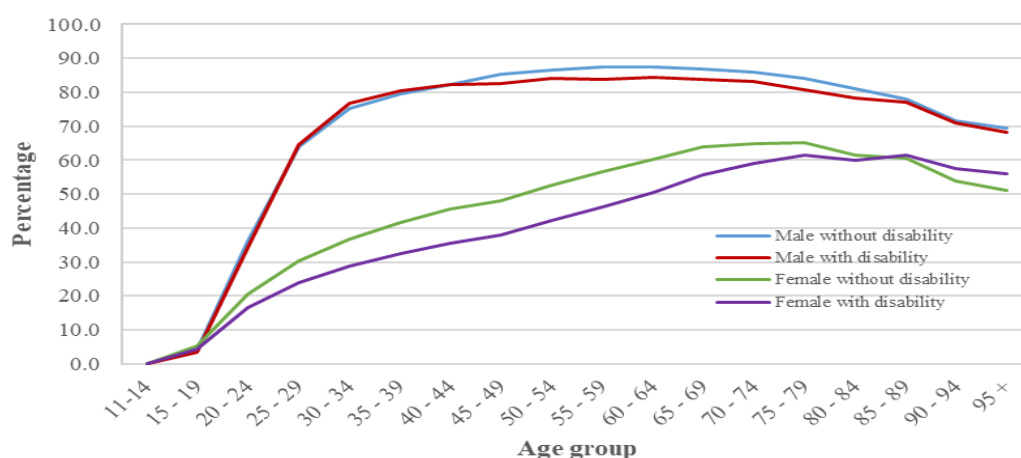
6 HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AMONG PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The social and economic characteristics of the head of the household and characteristics of the household itself affects the members living in the household. Households headed by persons with disabilities have been considered as vulnerable group, similar to households headed by the elderly, children, or widows. The population with disability have reportedly been faced with challenges including access to infrastructure such as water, sanitation and adequate energy source in their daily life. This section presents data on the profile of households headed by persons with disabilities compared to household heads without disabilities.

6.1 Household Headship among Persons with Disabilities

There is a clear gender difference in the age profile of heads of household by disability status illustrated in Figure 6.1. For males at younger ages, there are proportionately fewer heads of households with a disability than without a disability. This difference reduces as men age. After age 70, the proportion of males who are head of the household drops. In the case of females, the percentage is not only much lower than for males, but there is far less of a difference between those with or without a disability. Moreover, the percentage only starts to drop at age 80. This pattern is probably affected by the composition of households of which females are the head.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of persons who are head of household by sex, age and disability status, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

6.2 Economic Activity Status and Household Amenities

6.2.1 Economically Active Household Heads with or without Disability

The economic activity status of household heads with and without a disability is similar to the case of the population with and without a disability in general. The share of economically active household heads is higher among those without a disability (89.1 percent) compared to those with a disability (84 percent) (Table 6.1). There are more economically active male household heads (90.4 percent) than female household heads 86.5 percent without disability and more economically active male household heads (85.1 percent) than female household heads (82.7 percent) with a disability (Table 6.1).

Across regions, Central region lags behind in terms of economically active household heads with or without a disability. Southern region has the highest percentage of economically active female household heads with or without a disability (86.3 percent and 89.4 percent, respectively), while for male household heads, Northern region dominates those with a disability with 87.2 percent and Southern region dominates those without a disability (91.5 percent) in terms of economically active household heads (Table 6.1).

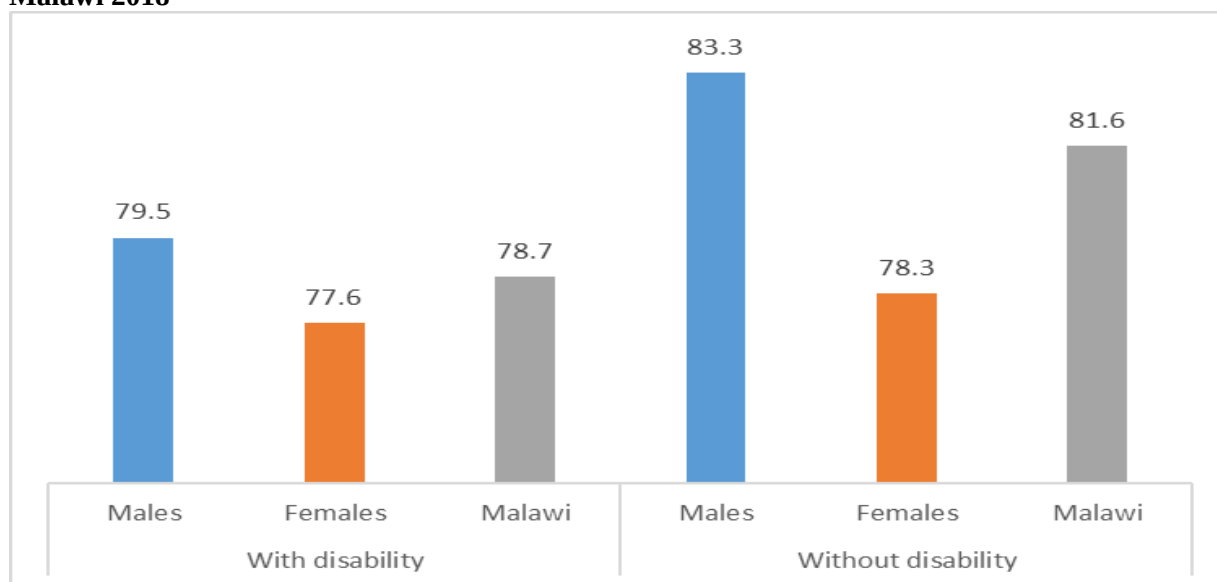
Table 6.1: Percentage distribution economically active household heads with/without disabilities by sex and region, Malawi 2018

Region	With disability			Without disability		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Malawi	85.1	82.7	84.0	90.4	86.5	89.1
North	87.2	81.7	85.0	91.4	84.9	89.5
Central	83.8	79.3	81.8	89.1	83.5	87.3
South	85.5	86.3	85.9	91.5	89.4	90.7

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage distribution of employed household heads with/without disabilities aged 15-64 by sex. Among household heads with disabilities, 78.7 percent are employed while among persons without disabilities, 81.6 percent are employed. There is a higher gap in employment percentages by sex among those without disabilities (males 5 percent points higher than females) while among the household heads with disabilities the gap is lower (males 1.9 percent points higher than females). It is clear that male household heads have higher employment percentage than females regardless of disability status.

Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution employed of household heads with/without disabilities by sex, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

6.2.2 Economically Inactive Household Heads with or without Disability

The majority of economically inactive heads of households with or without a disability are females. A higher percentage of economically inactive household heads are those with a disability (16 percent against 10.9 percent).

In terms of region, the Southern region has the lowest female heads with a disability who are economically inactive (13.7 percent) and Central region, the highest (20.7 percent) (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Percentage distribution economically inactive household heads with/without disabilities by sex and region, Malawi 2018

Region	With disability			Without disability		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
Malawi	14.9	17.3	16.0	9.6	13.5	10.9
North	12.8	18.3	15.0	8.6	15.1	10.5
Central	16.2	20.7	18.2	10.9	16.5	12.7
South	14.5	13.7	14.1	8.5	10.6	9.3

Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

6.3 Access to Improved Drinking Water for Households with persons with disability

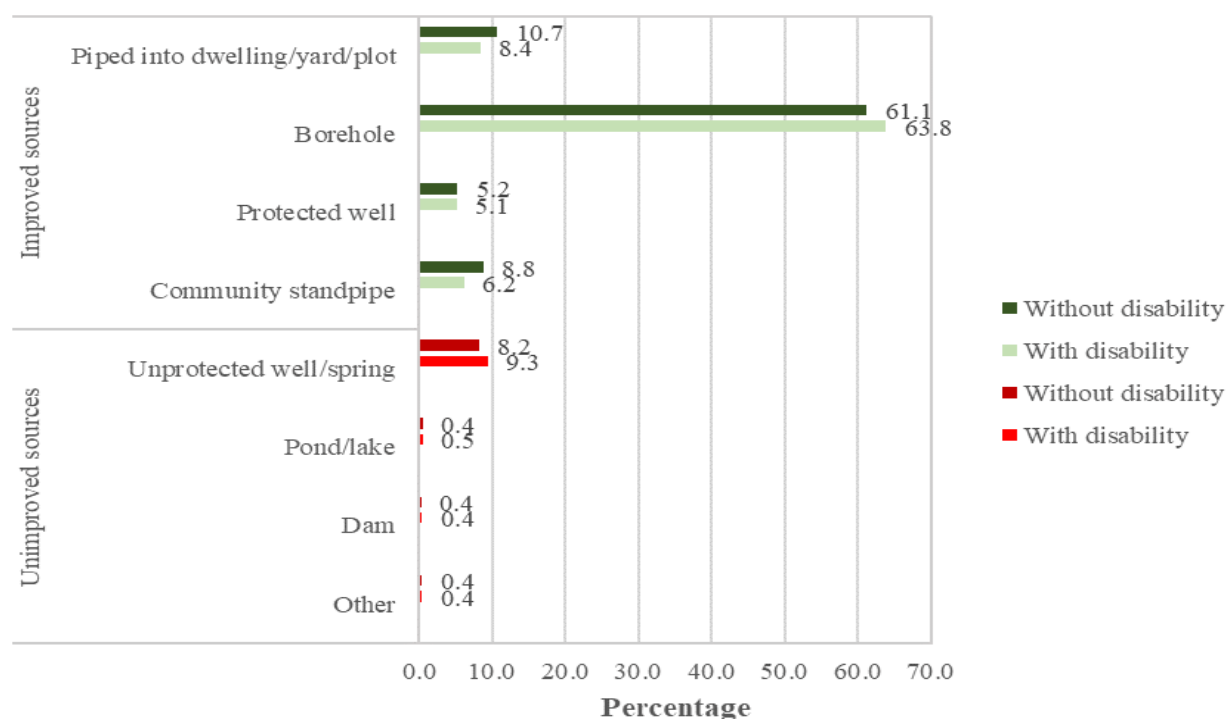
Improved drinking water is drinking water from a source that is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter. The following sources are identified as ‘Improved’: Piped into dwelling/yard/plot, Borehole, Protected well and Community standpipe. All other sources of drinking water are classified as ‘Unimproved’.

The source of drinking water by disability status are shown in Figure 6.3. ‘Improved’ water sources are indicated in green and ‘unimproved water sources’ in red. For both persons with and without disabilities, the percentage use of improved water sources is higher than the unimproved sources. The total percentage of persons with disabilities who get their drinking water from unimproved water sources is 10.6 per cent compared to 9.5 per cent for persons without disabilities.

Households headed by a person with a disability are revealed to be slightly disadvantaged in regard to access to an improved water source. For instance, 85.9 per cent of households headed by a person without a disability have access to an improved water source, compared to 83.6 per cent among households with a head with a disability.

A larger share of households with household heads with a disability than those without rely on water from a protected spring or well, and the proportion of households with access to internal pipe-borne water is lower than for households headed by a person without a disability.

Figure 6.3: Percentage of water sources by disability status of head of household, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

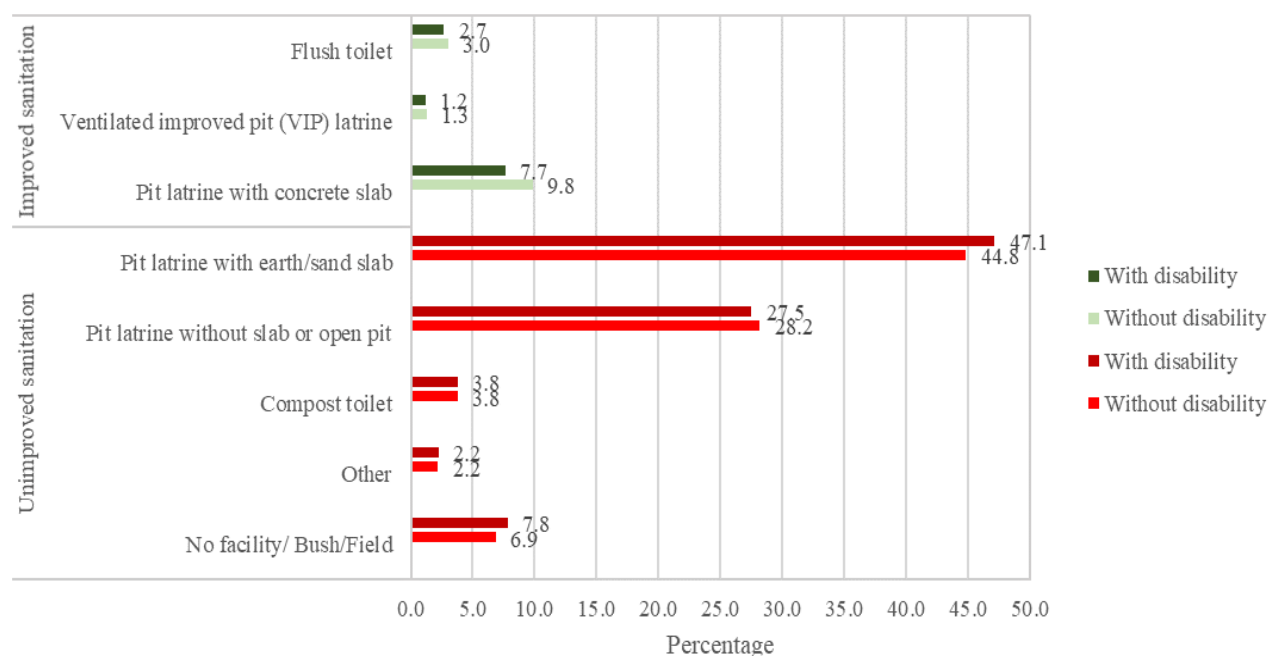
6.4 Access to Improved Sanitation

Improved sanitation is a toilet facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The following toilet facilities are classified as ‘Improved’: Flush toilet, Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, and pit latrine with concrete slab. All other types of toilet facilities are identified as ‘Unimproved’.

Levels of access to improved sanitation were somewhat lower for persons with disabilities than for those without disabilities.

Figure 6.4 shows that 11.6 per cent of households headed by a person with a disability have improved sanitation (flush toilet, VIP latrine and pit latrine with concrete slab), compared with 14.1 per cent of persons without disabilities. Households whose heads have a disability had a higher percentage of having a pit latrine with earth/sand slab (47.1 per cent) than those whose heads are without a disability (44.8 percent).

Figure 6.4: Percentage of type of toilet facility used by disability status of head of household, Malawi 2018



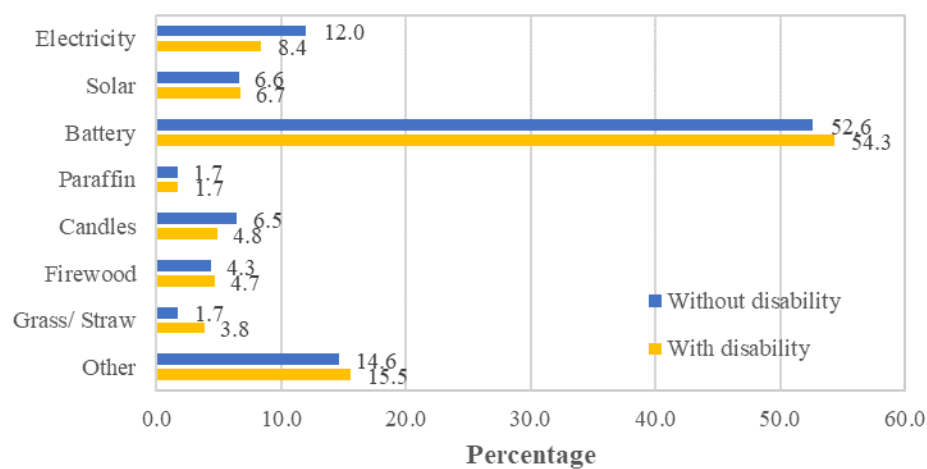
Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

6.5 Source of Energy for Lighting

A clear differential also exists between the use of electricity by persons with disabilities and those without disabilities (Figure 6.5). Among households whose heads were without disabilities, 12.0 percent reported living in households that used electricity for lighting. For persons with disabilities, this proportion was 4 percentage points lower (8.4 per cent). In contrast, more persons with disabilities lived in housing where batteries were used as a source of lighting (54.3 per cent) compared with persons without disabilities (52.6 per cent).

The proportion of those using firewood is higher among households headed by persons with disabilities than those without (4.7 percent and 4.3 percent respectively), while candles tend to be commonly used among households headed by persons without a disability.

Figure 6.5: Main source of energy for lighting by disability status of head of household, Malawi 2018



Source: 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census

7 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Over the years, the rights of persons with disabilities have been the subject of much attention in civil society and international organisations. In 1993, the United Nations adopted the “22 Standard Rules on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons Living with Disabilities”, followed by the “UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with a disability” in 2006. The purpose of the Standard Rules is to ensure that girls, boys, women and men with disabilities, as members of their societies, have the same rights and obligations as others. Harmonised data collection on disability and promotion of comprehensive research on all aspects, including the obstacles that affect the lives of persons with disabilities is also stressed. Such data collection could be conducted in conjunction with national censuses and household surveys. The “United Nations Disability Statistics Database” (DISTAT) was established to compile data from national household surveys, population Censuses, and population or civil registration systems.

At the national level, the rights of persons with disabilities have been continuously strengthened. In 1999, the Federation of Disability Organisations in Malawi (FEDOMA) was established as an umbrella organisation of Disabled People’s Organisations (DPOs) in Malawi. Its objectives include promoting and advocating for the rights of people with disabilities in addition to advocating for and monitoring the equalisation of opportunities for people with disabilities as stipulated in the United Nation’s Standard Rules.

The constitution of Malawi stipulates equality among all Malawians and prohibits any sort of discrimination on grounds of disability. An Act to make provision for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities through the promotion and protection of their rights was put in place in 2012. The cross-cutting issues mainstreamed into the priority areas of the third Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III) include empowerment of persons with disability.

In response to the need for statistics on persons with disabilities, questions on disabilities were included in the Census questionnaire and it was decided to produce a thematic report on persons with a disability this Census round. Census data on disabilities are particularly important because

they determine not only the prevalence of persons with disabilities and the type of disability but also measure the number of persons with a disability at region, district, and sector levels.

Identifying and measuring disabilities in regard to young children is challenging for various reasons. The types of activity limitations identified in the census questionnaire do not reflect the specific impediments that very young children face. Secondly, proxy respondents may not be able to accurately report on the children's experience. It is therefore expected that there is an undercount of disabilities in this age group as the question used is the same as for adults. Given the large share of children in the Malawi population, this undercount may result in lower prevalence rates when considering the entire population. Particularly for children who have difficulties learning, walking or speaking, a disability may not be detected until an age at which the child is expected to have developed the relevant capacities.

This chapter looks at key findings from the 2018 PHC and their implication in terms of the development of policies that will address the issues of persons with disabilities in the key areas of accessibility, participation, education, employment, and health. Based on the information collected from the 2018 PHC, the policy implications for achieving the overall objective of the Sustainable Development Goals, to leave no one behind, by ensuring the full participation of persons with disabilities in the country include but are not limited to the following:

According to the 2018 PHC, 10.4 percent of the population of Malawi has some form of disability including seeing, hearing, walking, speaking, intellectually, self-care, etc. Difficulty seeing is the most common disability, accounting for 5.1 per cent of cases, followed by walking (2.8 percent) and hearing (2.5 percent). Albinism is the least common form of disability, accounting for just 0.5 per cent of cases. The Northern Region recorded the highest prevalence of persons with disabilities in the country, while the Southern Region recorded the lowest. At district level, Rumphi district, which recorded 16.4 percent of persons with disabilities, has the highest prevalence, followed by Chitipa district with 13.2 percent then Nsanje district recorded the lowest (8.1 percent).

The 2018 PHC census shows that there is a considerable number of persons with disabilities in the country: 1,556,670 or 10.4 percent of the total population aged 5 years and over. In terms of policy, this simply implies that national development plans and programmes should prioritize persons with disabilities. As the census found disease/illness to be the most common cause of disability, the government and its partners, through the Ministry of Health, should design a robust and sustainable

nationwide programme immunization with effective, results-based monitoring that will target all children at an early age under 5 years in the country.

The findings further show that there is a considerable number of females in the country with a physical-related disability or who are visually impaired. This also has policy implications, as the needs of each of these categories ought to be considered in planning programmes for persons with disabilities. Similarly, there is a need for specific programmes for persons with disabilities. Such programmes could include the adoption and promotion of inclusive policies that include the removal of architectural design barriers; the adoption of affirmative action strategies that include persons with disabilities in the mainstream of education, political and recreational activities; and support for and constructive engagement with Disabled Persons Organizations in the provision of cost-effective assistive support devices and assistive technology at all levels.

According to the result of the 2018 PHC, Central Region recorded the highest number of persons with disabilities (683, 811 persons), followed by the Southern Region with 624, 311 persons. The Northern Region had the lowest persons with disabilities (248, 548 persons). In the districts, Lilongwe district recorded the highest number of persons with disabilities (161, 087) and Likoma recorded the lowest number (1, 299 persons).

To reduce the prevalence and to empower people living with disabilities, regions and districts with the highest numbers of persons with disabilities should receive special attention from the government, partners and stakeholders in terms of funding for programmes that can address their specific needs. Thus, all policies and programmes developed by the government and other relevant authorities should reflect the geographical distribution of persons with disabilities. For example, in terms of funding for disability-related programmes, it is realistic for the government to remit more funds to the Central region; at the district level, more funds should be given to Lilongwe district. This mode of evidence-based resource distribution is in tandem with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It encourages equality, equity and fairness in resource allocation. By allocating resources based on the geographical distribution of persons with disabilities, it is expected that they would use those resources effectively and efficiently to change their situation and so make themselves productive members of their respective societies.

According to the employment data from the 2018 PHC, a higher percentage of persons without a disability are employed (58.7) compared to those with a disability (54 percent). Further, there are more females (55.9 percent) of persons with disability employed than their male's counterpart (51.8 percent).

The government, in its commitment to adhere to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, should increase its efforts to promote access to employment for persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Labour should adopt and enforce laws and policies that will promote their employment in regular jobs, including anti-discrimination and positive employment measures. This, in essence, will help to recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work on an equal basis with others and to safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work. This will also include those who acquire a disability during employment/work, by taking appropriate steps to ensure that they are not discriminated against. There should also be efforts to close the gender gap among those with disabilities in access to employment.

Ensuring that children with disabilities receive a good quality education in an inclusive environment should be a priority of all countries. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) recognizes the right of all children with disabilities both to be included in the general education systems and to receive the individual support they require (WHO and the World Bank, 2011).

Results from the 2018 PHC, indicate that the level of school attendance for children with a disability was lower than for children with no disabilities. Consequently, literacy levels were also lower among persons with disabilities than among those without a disability: 28.1 percent of men without a disability and 32.7 percent of women without a disability were reported in the Census as illiterate, while 31.6 percent of men with a disability and 45.4 percent of women with a disability were illiterate.

The right to education for persons with disabilities can be best addressed using the United Nations Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities as the global instrument and the Disability Act as the national framework. Policies on free and compulsory education, the availability of special needs learning and teaching materials, protection from discrimination in educational

institutions, accessibility to learning institutions, the availability of special needs teachers should be developed and implemented.

The imbalance of more males with disabilities attending school compared to females also needs to be addressed. This should be done by the government placing a high priority on ensuring that all persons with disabilities go to school and provided with proper physical environment in schools and special teaching materials.

ANNEXES

Table A. 1: Population 5 years and older with Difficulty in Seeing, Hearing, Walking, Speech Impairment, Intellectual and Self Care by Region and Sex, 2018

Difficulties	Region											
	Total			Northern			Central			Southern		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Difficulty seeing with glasses	762,702	111,657	651,045	121,947	15,381	106,566	338,590	51,881	286,709	302,165	44,395	257,770
No difficulty with Glasses	202,923	41,002	161,921	32,096	5,390	26,706	92,607	18,350	74,257	78,220	17,262	60,958
Some difficulty with Glasses	225,928	29,966	195,962	32,711	3,711	29,000	98,308	14,368	83,940	94,909	11,887	83,022
A lot of difficulty with Glasses	35,677	4,279	31,398	5,996	590	5,406	14,568	2,079	12,489	15,113	1,610	13,503
Cannot see at all with Glasses	7,777	763	7,014	1,278	109	1,169	2,997	301	2,696	3,502	353	3,149
Never used glasses	290,397	35,647	254,750	49,866	5,581	44,285	130,110	16,783	113,327	110,421	13,283	97,138
Difficulty hearing aid	377,790	38,940	338,850	57,117	5,368	51,749	166,277	18,129	148,148	154,396	15,443	138,953
No difficulty with Hearing aid	106,106	12,508	93,598	16,139	1,824	14,315	48,470	5,809	42,661	41,497	4,875	36,622
Some difficulty with Hearing aid	113,848	11,035	102,813	16,044	1,351	14,693	49,732	5,259	44,473	48,072	4,425	43,647
A lot of difficulty with Hearing aid	19,804	1,772	18,032	2,935	235	2,700	7,794	814	6,980	9,075	723	8,352
Cannot hear at all with Hearing aid	6,020	627	5,393	892	86	806	2,357	259	2,098	2,771	282	2,489
Never used hearing aid	132,012	12,998	119,014	21,107	1,872	19,235	57,924	5,988	51,936	52,981	5,138	47,843

Difficulties	Region											
	Total			Northern			Central			Southern		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Difficulty walking	418,669	38,461	380,208	73,885	5,990	67,895	173,574	16,765	156,809	171,210	15,706	155,504
Some difficulty	348,599	31,853	316,746	61,768	4,974	56,794	146,546	13,996	132,550	140,285	12,883	127,402
A lot of difficulty	56,219	5,254	50,965	9,959	811	9,148	21,540	2,203	19,337	24,720	2,240	22,480
Cannot walk at all	13,851	1,354	12,497	2,158	205	1,953	5,488	566	4,922	6,205	583	5,622
Difficulty speaking	139,619	13,903	125,716	22,058	1,819	20,239	57,717	6,217	51,500	59,844	5,867	53,977
Some difficulty	106,124	10,473	95,651	16,923	1,313	15,610	44,979	4,802	40,177	44,222	4,358	39,864
A lot of difficulty	19,002	1,910	17,092	2,898	280	2,618	7,297	782	6,515	8,807	848	7,959
Cannot speak at all	14,493	1,520	12,973	2,237	226	2,011	5,441	633	4,808	6,815	661	6,154
Difficulty intellectually	243,812	20,750	223,062	39,184	2,487	36,697	107,503	9,086	98,417	97,125	9,177	87,948
Some difficulty	193,805	16,728	177,077	30,972	1,956	29,016	87,075	7,512	79,563	75,758	7,260	68,498
A lot of difficulty	30,469	2,795	27,674	4,366	391	3,975	12,637	1,212	11,425	13,466	1,192	12,274
Cannot do at all	19,538	1,227	18,311	3,846	140	3,706	7,791	362	7,429	7,901	725	7,176
Self-Care	131,597	9,838	121,759	26,375	1,651	24,724	53,705	4,386	49,319	51,517	3,801	47,716
Some difficulty	87,534	6,237	81,297	17,823	985	16,838	35,675	2,814	32,861	34,036	2,438	31,598
A lot of difficulty	17,566	1,645	15,921	3,188	283	2,905	6,817	690	6,127	7,561	672	6,889
Cannot do at all	26,497	1,956	24,541	5,364	383	4,981	11,213	882	10,331	9,920	691	9,229
Other difficulty	283,365	23,843	259,522	47,879	3,328	44,551	129,667	11,067	118,600	105,819	9,448	96,371
Males												
Difficulty seeing with glasses	336,358	51,574	284,784	56,969	7,074	49,895	150,443	24,030	126,413	128,946	20,470	108,476
No difficulty with Glasses	99,709	19,844	79,865	16,311	2,630	13,681	45,716	8,931	36,785	37,682	8,283	29,399
Some difficulty with Glasses	97,901	13,815	84,086	15,389	1,724	13,665	42,714	6,585	36,129	39,798	5,506	34,292
A lot of difficulty with Glasses	15,729	1,939	13,790	2,840	260	2,580	6,479	942	5,537	6,410	737	5,673
Cannot see at all with Glasses	3,802	401	3,401	625	48	577	1,453	158	1,295	1,724	195	1,529
Never used glasses	119,217	15,575	103,642	21,804	2,412	19,392	54,081	7,414	46,667	43,332	5,749	37,583

Difficulties	Region											
	Total			Northern			Central			Southern		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Difficulty hearing aid	170,524	19,004	151,520	26,448	2,489	23,959	75,649	8,878	66,771	68,427	7,637	60,790
No difficulty with Hearing aid	50,301	6,336	43,965	7,816	883	6,933	23,137	2,959	20,178	19,348	2,494	16,854
Some difficulty with Hearing aid	49,962	5,331	44,631	7,229	584	6,645	22,000	2,529	19,471	20,733	2,218	18,515
A lot of difficulty with Hearing aid	8,756	839	7,917	1,371	114	1,257	3,431	396	3,035	3,954	329	3,625
Cannot hear at all with Hearing aid	2,995	342	2,653	483	44	439	1,133	142	991	1,379	156	1,223
Never used hearing aid	58,510	6,156	52,354	9,549	864	8,685	25,948	2,852	23,096	23,013	2,440	20,573
Difficulty walking	151,803	15,423	136,380	27,640	2,266	25,374	64,497	6,856	57,641	59,666	6,301	53,365
Some difficulty	123,611	12,489	111,122	22,660	1,851	20,809	53,504	5,624	47,880	47,447	5,014	42,433
A lot of difficulty	22,176	2,271	19,905	4,093	327	3,766	8,607	945	7,662	9,476	999	8,477
Cannot walk at all	6,016	663	5,353	887	88	799	2,386	287	2,099	2,743	288	2,455
Difficulty speaking	81,358	8,766	72,592	13,187	1,127	12,060	33,442	3,921	29,521	34,729	3,718	31,011
Some difficulty	62,713	6,781	55,932	10,212	844	9,368	26,389	3,098	23,291	26,112	2,839	23,273
A lot of difficulty	10,632	1,121	9,511	1,694	162	1,532	4,056	466	3,590	4,882	493	4,389
Cannot speak at all	8,013	864	7,149	1,281	121	1,160	2,997	357	2,640	3,735	386	3,349
Difficulty intellectually	102,538	9,171	93,367	17,361	1,113	16,248	45,328	3,910	41,418	39,849	4,148	35,701
Some difficulty	79,671	7,247	72,424	13,540	837	12,703	35,988	3,154	32,834	30,143	3,256	26,887
A lot of difficulty	13,662	1,343	12,319	2,027	201	1,826	5,586	568	5,018	6,049	574	5,475
Cannot do at all	9,205	581	8,624	1,794	75	1,719	3,754	188	3,566	3,657	318	3,339
Self-Care	65,889	5,134	60,755	13,331	833	12,498	27,115	2,290	24,825	25,443	2,011	23,432
Some difficulty	43,084	3,212	39,872	8,851	485	8,366	17,780	1,457	16,323	16,453	1,270	15,183
A lot of difficulty	8,837	890	7,947	1,635	152	1,483	3,400	348	3,052	3,802	390	3,412
Cannot do at all	13,968	1,032	12,936	2,845	196	2,649	5,935	485	5,450	5,188	351	4,837
Other difficulty	145,423	12,955	132,468	24,317	1,680	22,637	66,939	6,027	60,912	54,167	5,248	48,919

Difficulties	Region											
	Total			Northern			Central			Southern		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Females												
Difficulty seeing with glasses	426,344	60,083	366,261	64,978	8,307	56,671	188,147	27,851	160,296	173,219	23,925	149,294
No difficulty with Glasses	103,214	21,158	82,056	15,785	2,760	13,025	46,891	9,419	37,472	40,538	8,979	31,559
Some difficulty with Glasses	128,027	16,151	111,876	17,322	1,987	15,335	55,594	7,783	47,811	55,111	6,381	48,730
A lot of difficulty with Glasses	19,948	2,340	17,608	3,156	330	2,826	8,089	1,137	6,952	8,703	873	7,830
Cannot see at all with Glasses	3,975	362	3,613	653	61	592	1,544	143	1,401	1,778	158	1,620
Never used glasses	171,180	20,072	151,108	28,062	3,169	24,893	76,029	9,369	66,660	67,089	7,534	59,555
Difficulty hearing aid	207,266	19,936	187,330	30,669	2,879	27,790	90,628	9,251	81,377	85,969	7,806	78,163
No difficulty with Hearing aid	55,805	6,172	49,633	8,323	941	7,382	25,333	2,850	22,483	22,149	2,381	19,768
Some difficulty with Hearing aid	63,886	5,704	58,182	8,815	767	8,048	27,732	2,730	25,002	27,339	2,207	25,132
A lot of difficulty with Hearing aid	11,048	933	10,115	1,564	121	1,443	4,363	418	3,945	5,121	394	4,727
Cannot hear at all with Hearing aid	3,025	285	2,740	409	42	367	1,224	117	1,107	1,392	126	1,266
Never used hearing aid	73,502	6,842	66,660	11,558	1,008	10,550	31,976	3,136	28,840	29,968	2,698	27,270
Difficulty walking	266,866	23,038	243,828	46,245	3,724	42,521	109,077	9,909	99,168	111,544	9,405	102,139
Some difficulty	224,988	19,364	205,624	39,108	3,123	35,985	93,042	8,372	84,670	92,838	7,869	84,969
A lot of difficulty	34,043	2,983	31,060	5,866	484	5,382	12,933	1,258	11,675	15,244	1,241	14,003
Cannot walk at all	7,835	691	7,144	1,271	117	1,154	3,102	279	2,823	3,462	295	3,167
Difficulty speaking	58,261	5,137	53,124	8,871	692	8,179	24,275	2,296	21,979	25,115	2,149	22,966
Some difficulty	43,411	3,692	39,719	6,711	469	6,242	18,590	1,704	16,886	18,110	1,519	16,591
A lot of difficulty	8,370	789	7,581	1,204	118	1,086	3,241	316	2,925	3,925	355	3,570
Cannot speak at all	6,480	656	5,824	956	105	851	2,444	276	2,168	3,080	275	2,805
Difficulty intellectually	141,274	11,579	129,695	21,823	1,374	20,449	62,175	5,176	56,999	57,276	5,029	52,247
Some difficulty	114,134	9,481	104,653	17,432	1,119	16,313	51,087	4,358	46,729	45,615	4,004	41,611
A lot of difficulty	16,807	1,452	15,355	2,339	190	2,149	7,051	644	6,407	7,417	618	6,799
Cannot do at all	10,333	646	9,687	2,052	65	1,987	4,037	174	3,863	4,244	407	3,837
Self-Care	65,708	4,704	61,004	13,044	818	12,226	26,590	2,096	24,494	26,074	1,790	24,284
Some difficulty	44,450	3,025	41,425	8,972	500	8,472	17,895	1,357	16,538	17,583	1,168	16,415
A lot of difficulty	8,729	755	7,974	1,553	131	1,422	3,417	342	3,075	3,759	282	3,477
Cannot do at all	12,529	924	11,605	2,519	187	2,332	5,278	397	4,881	4,732	340	4,392
Other difficulty	137,942	10,888	127,054	23,562	1,648	21,914	62,728	5,040	57,688	51,652	4,200	47,452

Table A. 2: Population 5 years and older with Difficulty in Seeing, Hearing, Walking, Speech Impairment, Intellectual and Self Care by Age and Sex, 2018

Age Group	Difficulty seeing glasses					Difficulty hearing aid					Difficulty walking		
	No difficulty with glasses	Some difficulty with glasses	A lot of difficulty with glasses	Cannot see at all with glasses	Never used glasses	No difficulty with hearing aid	Some difficulty with hearing aid	A lot of difficulty with hearing aid	Cannot hear at all with hearing aid	Never used hearing aid	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot walk at all
Total	202,923	225,928	35,677	7,777	290,397	106,106	113,848	19,804	6,020	132,012	348,599	56,219	13,851
5 – 9	21,508	9,091	1,957	228	13,265	14,583	12,864	2,418	794	16,605	11,967	2,539	2,220
10 - 14	20,531	10,489	2,177	244	15,900	14,284	15,296	2,701	869	19,475	15,205	2,824	1,308
15 - 19	18,216	10,291	1,812	244	15,057	12,205	12,207	2,079	794	15,353	14,439	2,479	972
20 - 24	15,405	10,163	1,427	208	13,892	9,542	8,719	1,275	573	10,472	14,337	1,936	546
25 - 29	12,760	8,983	1,265	219	12,311	7,235	5,959	966	490	7,102	12,986	1,606	553
30 - 34	12,173	10,455	1,410	264	14,285	6,846	5,851	833	392	6,787	15,998	1,878	460
35 - 39	12,160	11,992	1,520	331	16,550	6,420	4,971	738	308	6,036	18,541	2,372	464
40 - 44	12,274	14,892	1,792	417	21,069	5,403	4,452	651	255	5,311	20,784	2,588	453
45 - 49	14,240	18,591	2,074	405	24,540	4,730	4,274	672	216	4,731	21,680	2,626	433
50 - 54	14,327	18,704	2,273	422	22,933	3,978	4,093	583	169	4,532	24,375	3,130	477
55 - 59	12,218	16,936	2,065	423	19,683	3,606	4,010	645	143	4,421	25,437	3,188	509
60 - 64	9,654	15,406	2,029	486	17,858	3,204	3,999	642	122	4,271	25,754	3,497	468
65 - 69	9,377	18,831	2,780	606	22,305	3,869	5,556	948	152	5,820	33,293	4,923	728
70 - 74	6,387	15,034	2,422	617	17,506	2,840	5,013	789	112	5,009	26,019	4,544	738
75+	11,693	36,070	8,674	2,663	43,243	7,361	16,584	3,864	631	16,087	67,784	16,089	3,522

	Difficulty seeing glasses					Difficulty hearing aid					Difficulty walking		
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Age Group	No difficulty with glasses	Some difficulty with glasses	A lot of difficulty with glasses	Cannot see at all with glasses	Never used glasses	No difficulty with hearing aid	Some difficulty with hearing aid	A lot of difficulty with hearing aid	Cannot hear at all with hearing aid	Never used hearing aid	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot walk at all
Male	99,709	97,901	15,729	3,802	119,217	50,301	49,962	8,756	2,995	58,510	123,611	22,176	6,016
5 – 9	10,700	4,988	1,111	139	7,235	7,188	6,512	1,238	428	8,391	6,342	1,452	1,195
10 - 14	10,106	5,378	1,208	118	8,150	7,050	7,680	1,412	468	9,561	7,337	1,492	726
15 - 19	8,856	4,821	908	133	7,044	6,067	6,217	1,100	393	7,872	6,660	1,301	488
20 - 24	7,284	4,657	688	113	6,395	4,524	4,141	661	298	4,759	5,765	971	279
25 - 29	6,215	4,127	592	105	5,526	3,498	2,657	453	263	3,183	5,094	763	182
30 - 34	5,738	4,490	613	135	5,975	3,289	2,650	347	199	2,972	5,838	865	254
35 - 39	5,741	5,001	644	183	6,568	3,095	2,200	316	164	2,655	6,560	1,076	219
40 - 44	5,711	5,892	722	219	8,065	2,631	1,966	288	128	2,391	7,227	1,139	215
45 - 49	6,941	8,010	956	215	9,872	2,360	1,845	296	127	2,119	7,348	1,161	213
50 - 54	7,381	8,248	1,011	213	9,325	1,861	1,690	247	92	1,848	7,465	1,175	223
55 - 59	6,387	7,408	936	216	7,699	1,631	1,573	263	67	1,770	7,816	1,216	213
60 - 64	5,014	6,585	882	230	6,768	1,421	1,460	229	54	1,618	8,003	1,237	192
65 - 69	4,839	7,759	1,174	326	8,358	1,632	1,910	352	54	2,065	10,673	1,672	276
70 - 74	3,308	6,370	1,008	309	6,636	1,190	1,810	276	48	1,826	8,669	1,573	277
75+	5,488	14,167	3,276	1,148	15,601	2,864	5,651	1,278	212	5,480	22,814	5,083	1,064
Female	103,214	128,027	19,948	3,975	171,180	55,805	63,886	11,048	3,025	73,502	224,988	34,043	7,835
5 – 9	10,808	4,103	846	89	6,030	7,395	6,352	1,180	366	8,214	5,625	1,087	1,025
10 - 14	10,425	5,111	969	126	7,750	7,234	7,616	1,289	401	9,914	7,868	1,332	582
15 - 19	9,360	5,470	904	111	8,013	6,138	5,990	979	401	7,481	7,779	1,178	484
20 - 24	8,121	5,506	739	95	7,497	5,018	4,578	614	275	5,713	8,572	965	267
25 - 29	6,545	4,856	673	114	6,785	3,737	3,302	513	227	3,919	7,892	843	371
30 - 34	6,435	5,965	797	129	8,310	3,557	3,201	486	193	3,815	10,160	1,013	206
35 - 39	6,419	6,991	876	148	9,982	3,325	2,771	422	144	3,381	11,981	1,296	245
40 - 44	6,563	9,000	1,070	198	13,004	2,772	2,486	363	127	2,920	13,557	1,449	238
45 - 49	7,299	10,581	1,118	190	14,668	2,370	2,429	376	89	2,612	14,332	1,465	220
50 - 54	6,946	10,456	1,262	209	13,608	2,117	2,403	336	77	2,684	16,910	1,955	254
55 - 59	5,831	9,528	1,129	207	11,984	1,975	2,437	382	76	2,651	17,621	1,972	296
60 - 64	4,640	8,821	1,147	256	11,090	1,783	2,539	413	68	2,653	17,751	2,260	276
65 - 69	4,538	11,072	1,606	280	13,947	2,237	3,646	596	98	3,755	22,620	3,251	452
70 - 74	3,079	8,664	1,414	308	10,870	1,650	3,203	513	64	3,183	17,350	2,971	461
75+	6,205	21,903	5,398	1,515	27,642	4,497	10,933	2,586	419	10,607	44,970	11,006	2,458

Table A. 3: Population 5 years and older with Difficulty in Seeing, Hearing, Walking, Speech Impairment, Intellectual and Self Care by Age and Sex, 2018

Age Group	Difficulty speaking			Difficulty intellectually			Self-Care			Other Difficulty
	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot speak at all	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total
Total	106,124	19,002	14,493	193,805	30,469	19,538	87,534	17,566	26,497	283,365
5 – 9	17,010	3,496	3,627	25,107	4,510	6,741	38,213	5,352	16,032	47,477
10 – 14	15,998	3,292	2,689	19,490	3,990	2,883	8,776	1,954	2,715	45,130
15 – 19	13,018	2,528	2,101	16,682	3,294	1,618	4,704	1,205	1,442	34,578
20 – 24	10,400	1,841	1,425	15,343	2,462	1,117	3,226	877	852	20,120
25 – 29	7,411	1,349	1,107	12,448	1,922	860	2,575	649	568	16,024
30 – 34	6,457	1,058	808	12,442	1,798	794	2,296	615	492	16,003
35 – 39	5,998	918	622	11,795	1,654	685	2,289	613	380	15,892
40 – 44	4,772	713	476	10,343	1,395	580	1,994	480	280	14,641
45 – 49	3,676	490	307	8,946	1,157	449	1,749	406	245	12,908
50 – 54	2,984	429	194	8,070	915	370	1,707	375	182	11,426
55 – 59	2,647	383	195	7,633	905	365	1,564	362	227	9,815
60 – 64	2,325	373	168	6,899	831	360	1,720	429	213	8,411
65 – 69	3,051	442	184	8,753	1,029	521	2,562	569	362	9,752
70 – 74	2,390	327	166	7,149	859	440	2,569	578	391	6,584
75+	7,987	1,363	424	22,705	3,748	1,755	11,590	3,102	2,116	14,604
Male	62,713	10,632	8,013	79,671	13,662	9,205	43,084	8,837	13,968	145,423
5 – 9	10,720	2,108	2,072	13,410	2,477	3,502	20,648	3,004	8,937	25,212
10 – 14	10,448	2,024	1,524	10,274	2,212	1,582	5,083	1,132	1,587	23,656
15 – 19	8,456	1,551	1,225	8,027	1,739	899	2,566	694	769	18,271
20 – 24	6,490	1,119	740	6,562	1,235	530	1,517	461	394	10,540
25 – 29	4,775	738	657	5,322	934	428	1,399	370	325	8,356
30 – 34	4,031	578	425	4,949	783	369	1,152	325	283	8,048
35 – 39	3,781	505	353	4,610	763	310	1,150	368	218	8,135
40 – 44	2,828	393	240	3,875	620	243	1,016	284	139	7,688
45 – 49	2,197	276	173	3,336	476	197	887	238	108	6,775
50 – 54	1,600	213	108	2,818	352	126	816	215	92	5,660
55 – 59	1,328	199	107	2,501	308	121	647	189	122	4,906
60 – 64	1,083	176	98	2,214	264	127	710	189	95	4,068
65 – 69	1,298	187	77	2,760	309	153	939	249	151	4,668
70 – 74	952	150	62	2,232	249	145	908	214	153	3,176
75+	2,726	415	152	6,781	941	473	3,646	905	595	6,264

Age Group	Difficulty speaking			Difficulty intellectually			Self-Care			Other Difficulty
	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot speak at all	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total
Female	43,411	8,370	6,480	114,134	16,807	10,333	44,450	8,729	12,529	137,942
5 – 9	6,290	1,388	1,555	11,697	2,033	3,239	17,565	2,348	7,095	22,265
10 – 14	5,550	1,268	1,165	9,216	1,778	1,301	3,693	822	1,128	21,474
15 – 19	4,562	977	876	8,655	1,555	719	2,138	511	673	16,307
20 – 24	3,910	722	685	8,781	1,227	587	1,709	416	458	9,580
25 – 29	2,636	611	450	7,126	988	432	1,176	279	243	7,668
30 – 34	2,426	480	383	7,493	1,015	425	1,144	290	209	7,955
35 – 39	2,217	413	269	7,185	891	375	1,139	245	162	7,757
40 – 44	1,944	320	236	6,468	775	337	978	196	141	6,953
45 – 49	1,479	214	134	5,610	681	252	862	168	137	6,133
50 – 54	1,384	216	86	5,252	563	244	891	160	90	5,766
55 – 59	1,319	184	88	5,132	597	244	917	173	105	4,909
60 – 64	1,242	197	70	4,685	567	233	1,010	240	118	4,343
65 – 69	1,753	255	107	5,993	720	368	1,623	320	211	5,084
70 – 74	1,438	177	104	4,917	610	295	1,661	364	238	3,408
75+	5,261	948	272	15,924	2,807	1,282	7,944	2,197	1,521	8,340

Table A. 4: Population 5 years and older with Difficulty in Seeing and Cause by Region and District, 2018

Region and District	Difficulty seeing with glasses						Cause of difficulty seeing					
	Total	No difficulty with glasses	Some difficulty with glasses	A lot of difficulty with glasses	Cannot see at all with glasses	Never used glasses	Total	Congenital	Disease/illness	Injury/accident	Other	Not known
Total	762,702	202,923	225,928	35,677	7,777	290,397	762,702	80,796	333,416	34,881	139,745	173,864
Northern	121,947	32,096	32,711	5,996	1,278	49,866	121,947	11,604	42,850	5,817	22,953	38,723
Chitipa	12,966	3,880	3,272	565	129	5,120	12,966	770	3,805	492	2,307	5,592
Karonga	20,370	4,503	5,688	1,084	224	8,871	20,370	2,091	6,820	910	4,096	6,453
Nkhata Bay	14,669	3,557	3,836	796	172	6,308	14,669	1,385	5,592	642	3,067	3,983
Rumphi	15,457	3,576	4,012	822	127	6,920	15,457	1,189	5,563	789	2,626	5,290
Mzimba	48,746	13,008	13,433	2,366	558	19,381	48,746	4,960	18,690	2,492	8,409	14,195
Likoma	604	124	262	29	8	181	604	60	198	25	94	227
Mzuzu City	9,135	3,448	2,208	334	60	3,085	9,135	1,149	2,182	467	2,354	2,983
Central	338,590	92,607	98,308	14,568	2,997	130,110	338,590	38,628	154,654	15,237	57,890	72,181
Kasungu	33,319	9,038	9,671	1,360	316	12,934	33,319	3,083	14,781	1,465	5,651	8,339
Nkhotakota	15,960	4,044	4,588	1,037	188	6,103	15,960	1,866	7,341	746	2,835	3,172
Ntchisi	16,004	3,898	4,392	599	130	6,985	16,004	1,813	7,115	780	2,804	3,492
Dowa	40,077	10,168	11,534	1,778	360	16,237	40,077	4,058	17,092	1,725	7,705	9,497
Salima	18,635	4,869	5,606	1,058	260	6,842	18,635	2,266	10,003	982	2,674	2,710
Lilongwe	80,682	20,044	23,479	3,217	634	33,308	80,682	7,976	38,822	3,376	12,917	17,591
Mchinji	26,939	8,247	7,331	923	161	10,277	26,939	4,033	12,575	1,285	4,242	4,804
Dedza	39,600	11,047	11,796	1,657	450	14,650	39,600	5,508	21,872	1,603	5,055	5,562
Ntcheu	27,040	6,469	8,905	1,297	276	10,093	27,040	2,330	12,478	1,391	4,765	6,076
Lilongwe City	40,334	14,783	11,006	1,642	222	12,681	40,334	5,695	12,575	1,884	9,242	10,938

Region and District	Difficulty seeing with glasses						Cause of difficulty seeing					
	Total	No difficulty with glasses	Some difficulty with glasses	A lot of difficulty with glasses	Cannot see at all with glasses	Never used glasses	Total	Congenital	Disease/ illness	Injury/ accident	Other	Not known
Southern	302,165	78,220	94,909	15,113	3,502	110,421	302,165	30,564	135,912	13,827	58,902	62,960
Mangochi	40,212	10,653	12,261	2,099	421	14,778	40,212	4,599	19,816	1,490	6,379	7,928
Machinga	25,207	6,658	7,903	1,185	293	9,168	25,207	2,272	13,707	1,108	3,273	4,847
Zomba	33,344	7,900	10,566	2,014	324	12,540	33,344	3,729	15,323	1,454	6,946	5,892
Chiradzulu	13,980	3,177	5,116	812	193	4,682	13,980	1,725	6,391	596	2,961	2,307
Blantyre	20,426	4,960	6,193	1,095	234	7,944	20,426	2,081	8,468	986	4,678	4,213
Mwanza	5,684	1,314	1,445	185	58	2,682	5,684	355	2,492	234	1,115	1,488
Thyolo	31,579	7,403	10,006	1,445	400	12,325	31,579	2,634	14,423	1,394	5,975	7,153
Mulanje	26,449	5,525	8,578	1,302	274	10,770	26,449	2,439	12,734	1,140	5,460	4,676
Phalombe	17,488	3,537	5,773	883	174	7,121	17,488	1,767	8,171	774	3,499	3,277
Chikwawa	18,499	5,180	6,061	921	326	6,011	18,499	1,098	8,405	1,052	3,697	4,247
Nsanje	10,042	2,349	3,942	793	227	2,731	10,042	725	4,099	597	2,102	2,519
Balaka	19,452	4,128	5,919	978	259	8,168	19,452	1,719	9,176	936	3,830	3,791
Neno	5,352	1,482	1,972	220	63	1,615	5,352	627	2,410	308	913	1,094
Zomba City	5,937	2,403	1,442	181	31	1,880	5,937	867	1,741	274	1,446	1,609
Blantyre City	28,514	11,551	7,732	1,000	225	8,006	28,514	3,927	8,556	1,484	6,628	7,919

Table A. 5: Population 5 years and older with Difficulty in hearing with aid and Cause by Region and District, 2018

Region and District	Difficulty in hearing with aid						Cause of difficulty in hearing					
	Total	No difficulty with hearing aid	Some difficulty with hearing aid	A lot of difficulty with hearing aid	Cannot hear at all with hearing aid	Never used hearing aid	Total	Congenital	Disease/illness	Injury/accident	Other	Not known
Total	377,790	106,106	113,848	19,804	6,020	132,012	377,790	60,501	204,761	9,697	44,039	58,792
Northern	57,117	16,139	16,044	2,935	892	21,107	57,117	7,912	26,166	1,542	8,345	13,152
Chitipa	6,662	1,936	1,859	346	100	2,421	6,662	543	2,472	110	1,073	2,464
Karonga	7,380	2,207	2,016	410	127	2,620	7,380	1,379	2,935	229	1,173	1,664
Nkhata Bay	7,201	1,888	1,902	440	118	2,853	7,201	1,016	3,431	181	1,170	1,403
Rumphi	7,111	1,513	1,949	344	106	3,199	7,111	824	3,346	199	952	1,790
Mzimba	25,448	7,456	7,369	1,240	370	9,013	25,448	3,635	12,691	694	3,380	5,048
Likoma	273	70	130	14	12	47	273	27	122	6	35	83
Mzuzu City	3,042	1,069	819	141	59	954	3,042	488	1,169	123	562	700
Central	166,277	48,470	49,732	7,794	2,357	57,924	166,277	27,432	96,143	3,905	16,505	22,292
Kasungu	15,931	4,766	4,784	754	229	5,398	15,931	1,877	9,489	369	1,687	2,509
Nkhotakota	7,579	2,407	2,063	478	120	2,511	7,579	1,179	4,565	177	705	953
Ntchisi	8,139	2,085	2,355	352	75	3,272	8,139	1,349	4,778	167	788	1,057
Dowa	19,048	5,492	5,736	853	244	6,723	19,048	2,687	11,298	445	2,000	2,618
Salima	9,276	2,483	2,935	578	188	3,092	9,276	1,815	5,754	213	781	713
Lilongwe	40,042	11,138	11,854	1,718	565	14,767	40,042	5,745	24,475	806	3,959	5,057
Mchinji	15,360	4,959	4,283	592	178	5,348	15,360	3,035	9,068	336	1,135	1,786
Dedza	22,248	6,943	6,738	1,012	331	7,224	22,248	5,213	12,514	420	1,883	2,218
Ntcheu	15,337	3,913	5,041	859	258	5,266	15,337	2,141	8,165	422	1,861	2,748
Lilongwe City	13,317	4,284	3,943	598	169	4,323	13,317	2,391	6,037	550	1,706	2,633

Region and District	Difficulty in hearing with aid						Cause of difficulty in hearing					
	Total	No difficulty with hearing aid	Some difficulty with hearing aid	A lot of difficulty with hearing aid	Cannot hear at all with hearing aid	Never used hearing aid	Total	Congenital	Disease/illness	Injury/accident	Other	Not known
Southern	154,396	41,497	48,072	9,075	2,771	52,981	154,396	25,157	82,452	4,250	19,189	23,348
Mangochi	20,714	6,497	6,049	1,159	340	6,669	20,714	3,869	11,238	492	2,227	2,888
Machinga	14,218	4,311	4,299	736	222	4,650	14,218	1,919	8,451	393	1,277	2,178
Zomba	16,957	4,347	5,232	1,153	278	5,947	16,957	3,198	9,174	407	2,103	2,075
Chiradzulu	8,061	1,986	2,963	566	173	2,373	8,061	1,575	4,241	219	1,058	968
Blantyre	11,273	2,471	3,488	778	233	4,303	11,273	1,780	5,776	295	1,606	1,816
Mwanza	3,161	609	808	165	63	1,516	3,161	355	1,850	72	369	515
Thyolo	18,389	4,688	5,911	925	328	6,537	18,389	2,278	10,366	497	2,295	2,953
Mulanje	15,704	3,506	4,949	927	249	6,073	15,704	2,726	8,598	379	2,118	1,883
Phalombe	9,824	2,305	3,075	598	162	3,684	9,824	1,821	5,244	240	1,225	1,294
Chikwawa	8,352	2,956	2,535	448	172	2,241	8,352	774	4,520	279	1,247	1,532
Nsanje	4,413	1,329	1,547	390	133	1,014	4,413	568	2,182	115	600	948
Balaka	9,094	2,001	2,901	544	158	3,490	9,094	1,430	4,872	258	1,223	1,311
Neno	2,661	817	950	136	43	715	2,661	501	1,382	64	306	408
Zomba City	1,700	414	486	74	30	696	1,700	396	664	79	208	353
Blantyre City	9,875	3,260	2,879	476	187	3,073	9,875	1,967	3,894	461	1,327	2,226

Table A. 6: Population 5 years and older with Difficulty in walking and Cause by Region and District, 2018

Regions and District	Difficulty in walking				Cause of difficulty in walking					
	Total	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot walk at all	Total	Congenital	Disease/ illness	Injury/ accident	Other	Not known
Total	418,669	348,599	56,219	13,851	418,669	50,431	189,929	41,844	75,297	61,168
Northern	73,885	61,768	9,959	2,158	73,885	10,316	27,470	8,146	13,253	14,700
Chitipa	8,456	7,157	1,110	189	8,456	551	2,909	848	1,538	2,610
Karonga	10,359	8,656	1,429	274	10,359	1,031	4,070	1,037	2,056	2,165
Nkhata Bay	9,633	7,894	1,491	248	9,633	913	4,166	1,005	1,936	1,613
Rumphi	8,976	7,500	1,212	264	8,976	724	3,812	1,144	1,526	1,770
Mzimba	32,772	27,523	4,198	1,051	32,772	6,746	11,336	3,528	5,280	5,882
Likoma	445	383	42	20	445	28	183	55	84	95
Mzuzu City	3,244	2,655	477	112	3,244	323	994	529	833	565
Central	173,574	146,546	21,540	5,488	173,574	23,419	80,563	16,607	28,682	24,303
Kasungu	16,933	14,384	2,057	492	16,933	1,755	7,631	1,840	2,913	2,794
Nkhotakota	8,981	7,193	1,510	278	8,981	969	4,473	872	1,535	1,132
Ntchisi	8,656	7,449	1,035	172	8,656	1,005	3,764	863	1,640	1,384
Dowa	20,904	17,840	2,535	529	20,904	2,143	9,285	1,997	3,962	3,517
Salima	9,343	7,633	1,392	318	9,343	1,119	5,153	874	1,336	861
Lilongwe	42,751	36,526	5,053	1,172	42,751	4,090	20,836	3,535	7,458	6,832
Mchinji	12,111	10,373	1,392	346	12,111	1,622	6,052	1,210	1,839	1,388
Dedza	26,222	21,998	2,940	1,284	26,222	7,969	11,464	1,792	2,918	2,079
Ntcheu	15,866	13,325	2,061	480	15,866	1,469	7,481	1,774	2,737	2,405
Lilongwe City	11,807	9,825	1,565	417	11,807	1,278	4,424	1,850	2,344	1,911

Regions and District	Difficulty in walking				Cause of difficulty in walking					
	Total	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot walk at all	Total	Congenital	Disease/ illness	Injury/ accident	Other	Not known
Southern	171,210	140,285	24,720	6,205	171,210	16,696	81,896	17,091	33,362	22,165
Mangochi	22,171	18,201	3,136	834	22,171	2,418	10,977	1,828	3,968	2,980
Machinga	12,800	10,526	1,711	563	12,800	1,255	7,040	1,079	1,897	1,529
Zomba	18,982	15,343	2,981	658	18,982	1,909	9,293	1,664	3,920	2,196
Chiradzulu	10,115	8,200	1,554	361	10,115	1,373	4,614	1,011	2,181	936
Blantyre	12,267	9,929	1,897	441	12,267	1,085	5,371	1,379	2,846	1,586
Mwanza	3,579	2,979	474	126	3,579	268	1,644	354	675	638
Thyolo	21,633	17,981	2,934	718	21,633	1,724	10,371	2,216	4,146	3,176
Mulanje	18,183	14,859	2,662	662	18,183	1,685	9,531	1,633	3,352	1,982
Phalombe	11,077	9,060	1,653	364	11,077	1,134	5,565	923	2,159	1,296
Chikwawa	9,469	7,942	1,200	327	9,469	756	4,265	1,077	1,978	1,393
Nsanje	5,815	4,660	921	234	5,815	597	2,360	612	1,195	1,051
Balaka	10,383	8,434	1,526	423	10,383	955	5,090	1,035	2,057	1,246
Neno	2,862	2,429	343	90	2,862	322	1,301	325	521	393
Zomba City	1,735	1,424	245	66	1,735	166	680	304	352	233
Blantyre City	10,139	8,318	1,483	338	10,139	1,049	3,794	1,651	2,115	1,530

Table A. 7: Population 5 years and older with Difficulty in Speaking and Cause by Region and District, 2018

Region and District	Difficulty speaking				Cause of difficulty speaking					
	Total	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot speak at all	Total	Congenital	Disease/illness	Injury/accident	Other	Not known
Total	139,619	106,124	19,002	14,493	139,619	58,611	45,127	2,791	16,537	16,553
Northern	22,058	16,923	2,898	2,237	22,058	9,214	6,019	442	3,044	3,339
Chitipa	1,954	1,485	287	182	1,954	385	578	41	360	590
Karonga	3,626	2,852	460	314	3,626	1,520	948	60	559	539
Nkhata Bay	2,409	1,765	402	242	2,409	1,002	747	56	339	265
Rumphi	2,833	2,171	412	250	2,833	1,008	816	44	456	509
Mzimba	10,104	7,828	1,176	1,100	10,104	4,915	2,609	202	1,131	1,247
Likoma	147	109	16	22	147	31	55	3	20	38
Mzuzu City	985	713	145	127	985	353	266	36	179	151
Central	57,717	44,979	7,297	5,441	57,717	25,563	18,627	1,172	6,107	6,248
Kasungu	5,470	4,135	770	565	5,470	1,933	1,932	121	662	822
Nkhotakota	2,765	2,028	484	253	2,765	1,135	990	56	317	267
Ntchisi	2,604	2,041	378	185	2,604	1,095	921	49	253	286
Dowa	5,860	4,543	792	525	5,860	2,243	2,024	154	684	755
Salima	3,481	2,656	462	363	3,481	1,710	1,168	40	308	255
Lilongwe	12,951	10,003	1,640	1,308	12,951	5,170	4,518	276	1,503	1,484
Mchinji	4,755	3,750	574	431	4,755	2,323	1,603	104	396	329
Dedza	9,110	7,431	842	837	9,110	5,445	2,308	153	636	568
Ntcheu	6,214	4,887	794	533	6,214	2,478	1,930	105	787	914
Lilongwe City	4,507	3,505	561	441	4,507	2,031	1,233	114	561	568

Region and District	Difficulty speaking				Cause of difficulty speaking					
	Total	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot speak at all	Total	Congenital	Disease/illness	Injury/accident	Other	Not known
Southern	59,844	44,222	8,807	6,815	59,844	23,834	20,481	1,177	7,386	6,966
Mangochi	7,814	5,717	1,133	964	7,814	3,295	2,657	101	938	823
Machinga	5,409	3,968	756	685	5,409	1,951	1,958	104	629	767
Zomba	6,618	4,807	1,023	788	6,618	2,936	2,307	81	754	540
Chiradzulu	3,512	2,547	562	403	3,512	1,373	1,270	211	380	278
Blantyre	4,469	3,337	673	459	4,469	1,772	1,506	98	576	517
Mwanza	1,272	995	150	127	1,272	474	394	17	167	220
Thyolo	6,618	5,040	914	664	6,618	2,344	2,366	119	915	874
Mulanje	5,912	4,352	890	670	5,912	2,615	2,058	103	601	535
Phalombe	3,672	2,729	539	404	3,672	1,591	1,233	62	412	374
Chikwawa	3,335	2,449	496	390	3,335	782	1,340	84	577	552
Nsanje	1,697	1,156	277	264	1,697	505	580	19	264	329
Balaka	4,041	3,032	589	420	4,041	1,574	1,315	56	549	547
Neno	1,107	876	147	84	1,107	568	303	27	102	107
Zomba City	676	519	89	68	676	365	162	12	65	72
Blantyre City	3,692	2,698	569	425	3,692	1,689	1,032	83	457	431

Table A. 8: Population 5 years and older with intellectual Difficulty and Cause by Region and District, 2018

Region and District	Intellectual Difficulty				Cause of Intellectual Difficulty					
	Total	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total	Congenital	Disease/ illness	Injury/ accident	Other	Not known
Total	243,812	193,805	30,469	19,538	243,812	42,166	68,553	3,587	74,353	55,153
Northern	39,184	30,972	4,366	3,846	39,184	6,764	8,286	479	13,925	9,730
Chitipa	4,098	3,072	453	573	4,098	320	830	27	1,743	1,178
Karonga	4,830	3,928	542	360	4,830	876	1,110	84	1,662	1,098
Nkhata Bay	5,662	3,923	854	885	5,662	1,574	1,044	52	1,902	1,090
Rumphi	5,769	4,761	557	451	5,769	649	1,270	56	2,424	1,370
Mzimba	17,137	13,987	1,692	1,458	17,137	3,092	3,580	217	5,694	4,554
Likoma	210	154	22	34	210	22	56	1	54	77
Mzuzu City	1,478	1,147	246	85	1,478	231	396	42	446	363
Central	107,503	87,075	12,637	7,791	107,503	19,454	29,806	1,588	31,850	24,805
Kasungu	12,104	9,632	1,314	1,158	12,104	1,768	2,943	163	3,692	3,538
Nkhotakota	4,686	3,778	571	337	4,686	884	1,352	60	1,443	947
Ntchisi	6,645	5,543	843	259	6,645	1,267	1,645	104	2,092	1,537
Dowa	13,935	11,729	1,419	787	13,935	2,260	3,311	193	4,835	3,336
Salima	5,887	4,583	743	561	5,887	1,389	1,679	70	1,807	942
Lilongwe	25,272	21,232	2,749	1,291	25,272	3,830	6,828	347	7,797	6,470
Mchinji	8,294	7,001	868	425	8,294	1,941	2,613	158	2,272	1,310
Dedza	14,433	10,733	1,582	2,118	14,433	3,545	4,465	201	3,900	2,322
Ntcheu	9,755	7,461	1,686	608	9,755	1,262	3,185	136	2,579	2,593
Lilongwe City	6,492	5,383	862	247	6,492	1,308	1,785	156	1,433	1,810

Region and District	Intellectual Difficulty				Cause of Intellectual Difficulty					
	Total	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total	Congenital	Disease/ illness	Injury/ accident	Other	Not known
Southern	97,125	75,758	13,466	7,901	97,125	15,948	30,461	1,520	28,578	20,618
Mangochi	13,543	10,042	2,444	1,057	13,543	2,311	3,883	146	4,567	2,636
Machinga	8,561	6,323	944	1,294	8,561	1,298	2,574	116	2,145	2,428
Zomba	10,020	8,054	1,361	605	10,020	2,080	3,321	137	2,759	1,723
Chiradzulu	5,085	3,999	825	261	5,085	1,198	1,837	121	1,246	683
Blantyre	7,715	5,980	1,211	524	7,715	1,197	2,271	132	2,646	1,469
Mwanza	2,472	2,046	295	131	2,472	256	709	17	805	685
Thyolo	12,091	9,804	1,531	756	12,091	1,704	4,220	175	3,216	2,776
Mulanje	8,600	6,993	1,115	492	8,600	1,565	3,358	145	2,063	1,469
Phalombe	6,136	4,928	722	486	6,136	1,012	2,002	89	1,892	1,141
Chikwawa	5,854	4,241	723	890	5,854	520	1,492	85	2,087	1,670
Nsanje	3,751	2,824	337	590	3,751	401	650	35	1,930	735
Balaka	5,613	4,375	829	409	5,613	843	1,902	79	1,432	1,357
Neno	1,708	1,309	230	169	1,708	343	438	27	547	353
Zomba City	1,104	940	140	24	1,104	228	325	30	237	284
Blantyre City	4,872	3,900	759	213	4,872	992	1,479	186	1,006	1,209

Table A. 9: Population 5 years and older with Difficulty in Self Care and Cause by Region and District, 2018

Region and District	Self-Care				Cause of difficulty in Self Care					
	Total	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total	Congenital	Disease/ illness	Injury/ accident	Other	Not known
Total	131,597	87,534	17,566	26,497	131,597	17,210	38,716	3,154	60,426	12,091
Northern	26,375	17,823	3,188	5,364	26,375	2,800	6,237	622	13,865	2,851
Chitipa	3,476	2,188	314	974	3,476	235	654	71	2,104	412
Karonga	3,287	2,381	423	483	3,287	390	800	71	1,613	413
Nkhata Bay	3,423	2,142	478	803	3,423	517	793	72	1,549	492
Rumphi	4,239	2,944	482	813	4,239	265	695	92	2,825	362
Mzimba	10,881	7,514	1,319	2,048	10,881	1,264	3,010	282	5,238	1,087
Likoma	99	71	10	18	99	9	39	2	36	13
Mzuzu City	970	583	162	225	970	120	246	32	500	72
Central	53,705	35,675	6,817	11,213	53,705	7,055	16,734	1,225	24,087	4,604
Kasungu	6,977	4,745	822	1,410	6,977	744	1,838	135	3,529	731
Nkhotakota	2,250	1,407	336	507	2,250	310	739	61	999	141
Ntchisi	2,471	1,789	334	348	2,471	303	641	53	1,149	325
Dowa	6,893	4,739	797	1,357	6,893	820	1,409	132	3,856	676
Salima	3,022	1,917	516	589	3,022	598	891	70	1,183	280
Lilongwe	11,145	7,553	1,483	2,109	11,145	1,485	2,981	290	5,364	1,025
Mchinji	3,328	2,364	456	508	3,328	693	1,022	111	1,327	175
Dedza	9,488	5,751	889	2,848	9,488	1,089	5,133	157	2,603	506
Ntcheu	4,980	3,398	718	864	4,980	570	1,293	97	2,588	432
Lilongwe City	3,151	2,012	466	673	3,151	443	787	119	1,489	313

Region and District	Self-Care				Cause of difficulty in Self Care					
	Total	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total	Congenital	Disease/ illness	Injury/ accident	Other	Not known
Southern	51,517	34,036	7,561	9,920	51,517	7,355	15,745	1,307	22,474	4,636
Mangochi	6,694	4,503	949	1,242	6,694	1,095	2,072	139	2,691	697
Machinga	5,605	3,949	666	990	5,605	722	1,488	90	2,474	831
Zomba	5,443	3,603	777	1,063	5,443	804	1,621	106	2,593	319
Chiradzulu	3,071	1,915	596	560	3,071	490	1,063	138	1,184	196
Blantyre	3,692	2,298	549	845	3,692	438	1,121	112	1,752	269
Mwanza	983	663	141	179	983	86	261	15	534	87
Thyolo	5,721	3,732	824	1,165	5,721	756	1,783	146	2,541	495
Mulanje	5,191	3,393	773	1,025	5,191	748	1,803	126	2,100	414
Phalombe	3,045	2,108	407	530	3,045	501	975	69	1,255	245
Chikwawa	3,440	2,237	460	743	3,440	323	960	96	1,718	343
Nsanje	1,746	1,121	292	333	1,746	271	461	42	761	211
Balaka	3,053	1,941	530	582	3,053	394	1,029	73	1,317	240
Neno	997	708	107	182	997	153	228	25	516	75
Zomba City	360	212	55	93	360	60	121	11	138	30
Blantyre City	2,476	1,653	435	388	2,476	514	759	119	900	184

Table A. 10: Total Population, Persons with Albinism and Epilepsy by Sex, Region and District, 2018

Region and District	Total Population			Persons with Albinism			Epilepsy		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	17,563,749	8,521,460	9,042,289	134,636	65,366	69,270	237,429	125,585	111,844
Northern	2,289,780	1,114,497	1,175,283	17,165	8,388	8,777	27,364	14,372	12,992
Chitipa	234,927	114,392	120,535	1,985	944	1,041	3,118	1,624	1,494
Karonga	365,028	176,197	188,831	2,434	1,181	1,253	5,375	2,678	2,697
Nkhata Bay	284,681	139,341	145,340	1,764	852	912	3,217	1,583	1,634
Rumphi	229,161	112,652	116,509	1,628	760	868	2,699	1,406	1,293
Mzimba	940,184	455,867	484,317	8,195	4,054	4,141	11,863	6,493	5,370
Likoma	14,527	7,200	7,327	51	23	28	88	60	28
Mzuzu City	221,272	108,848	112,424	1,108	574	534	1,004	528	476
Central	7,523,340	3,679,556	3,843,784	58,509	28,716	29,793	136,342	73,913	62,429
Kasungu	842,953	417,295	425,658	6,817	3,411	3,406	13,808	7,530	6,278
Nkhotakota	393,077	192,615	200,462	3,035	1,494	1,541	4,695	2,484	2,211
Ntchisi	317,069	154,843	162,226	2,033	1,051	982	8,924	4,939	3,985
Dowa	772,569	378,160	394,409	6,253	3,005	3,248	17,208	9,446	7,762
Salima	478,346	231,931	246,415	3,516	1,736	1,780	5,396	2,973	2,423
Lilongwe	1,637,583	795,428	842,155	12,457	6,116	6,341	36,400	19,823	16,577
Mchinji	602,305	296,786	305,519	4,975	2,448	2,527	17,069	9,064	8,005
Dedza	830,512	395,882	434,630	8,434	4,037	4,397	18,310	9,746	8,564
Ntcheu	659,608	319,415	340,193	5,273	2,552	2,721	8,454	4,613	3,841
Lilongwe City	989,318	497,201	492,117	5,716	2,866	2,850	6,078	3,295	2,783

Region and District	Total Population			Persons with Albinism			Epilepsy		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Southern	7,750,629	3,727,407	4,023,222	58,962	28,262	30,700	73,723	37,300	36,423
Mangochi	1,148,611	545,500	603,111	9,684	4,732	4,952	11,104	5,726	5,378
Machinga	735,438	350,742	384,696	6,150	2,898	3,252	8,886	4,536	4,350
Zomba	746,724	356,718	390,006	5,831	2,729	3,102	7,592	3,702	3,890
Chiradzulu	356,875	169,679	187,196	2,518	1,173	1,345	3,627	1,685	1,942
Blantyre	451,220	218,464	232,756	3,214	1,593	1,621	4,490	2,378	2,112
Mwanza	130,949	63,534	67,415	943	464	479	1,998	1,035	963
Thyolo	721,456	340,759	380,697	5,881	2,741	3,140	7,674	3,529	4,145
Mulanje	684,107	325,115	358,992	4,626	2,132	2,494	7,083	3,499	3,584
Phalombe	429,450	207,006	222,444	3,032	1,422	1,610	4,774	2,464	2,310
Chikwawa	564,684	276,890	287,794	4,541	2,193	2,348	4,486	2,316	2,170
Nsanje	299,168	143,578	155,590	2,568	1,236	1,332	1,962	1,064	898
Balaka	438,379	209,274	229,105	3,159	1,534	1,625	4,381	2,359	2,022
Neno	138,291	67,357	70,934	1,286	626	660	1,454	809	645
Zomba City	105,013	51,619	53,394	410	205	205	564	287	277
Blantyre City	800264	401172	399092	5119	2584	2535	3648	1911	1737

Table A. 11: Total Population, Persons with Albinism and Epilepsy by Sex, Age group, Urban and Rural, 2018

Age Group	Total Population			Persons with Albinism			Epilepsy		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	17,563,749	8,521,460	9,042,289	134,636	65,366	69,270	237,429	125,585	111,844
0 - 4	2,552,406	1,265,971	1,286,435	31,962	15,938	16,024	22,165	12,112	10,053
5 - 9	2,632,878	1,298,962	1,333,916	21,342	10,536	10,806	54,817	29,685	25,132
10 - 14	2,533,303	1,247,212	1,286,091	17,889	8,580	9,309	44,575	23,779	20,796
15 - 19	2,035,945	1,004,780	1,031,165	13,664	6,752	6,912	28,050	14,775	13,275
20 - 24	1,651,576	777,577	873,999	10,389	4,870	5,519	18,466	9,584	8,882
25 - 29	1,229,411	582,866	646,545	7,805	3,612	4,193	13,613	6,949	6,664
30 - 34	1,107,226	516,505	590,721	7,006	3,187	3,819	12,236	6,056	6,180
35 - 39	968,998	468,188	500,810	6,377	3,115	3,262	10,723	5,526	5,197
40 - 44	729,600	367,171	362,429	4,768	2,355	2,413	7,931	4,292	3,639
45 - 49	535,868	273,749	262,119	3,629	1,867	1,762	6,189	3,364	2,825
50 - 54	387,812	188,400	199,412	2,534	1,264	1,270	4,525	2,391	2,134
55 - 59	306,921	144,046	162,875	1,982	961	1,021	3,583	1,902	1,681
60 - 64	234,918	107,820	127,098	1,406	638	768	2,753	1,391	1,362
65 - 69	240,551	107,911	132,640	1,522	687	835	2,850	1,484	1,366
70 - 74	144,788	63,805	80,983	844	374	470	1,703	850	853
75+	271,548	106,497	165,051	1,517	630	887	3,250	1,445	1,805
Urban	2,816,492	1,401,373	1,415,119	17,156	8,609	8,547	17,128	9,116	8,012
0 - 4	363,248	180,649	182,599	3,587	1,754	1,833	1,278	698	580
5 - 9	356,343	175,089	181,254	2,309	1,147	1,162	3,026	1,614	1,412
10 - 14	357,385	170,863	186,522	2,036	954	1,082	2,827	1,483	1,344
15 - 19	326,916	158,140	168,776	1,709	886	823	2,317	1,233	1,084
20 - 24	325,879	154,120	171,759	1,638	755	883	1,777	899	878
25 - 29	262,278	127,606	134,672	1,412	692	720	1,434	709	725
30 - 34	235,218	115,871	119,347	1,249	604	645	1,249	653	596
35 - 39	198,212	103,760	94,452	1,031	561	470	1,009	554	455
40 - 44	136,555	76,737	59,818	751	427	324	742	427	315
45 - 49	84,480	48,491	35,989	543	302	241	463	308	155
50 - 54	56,344	30,748	25,596	324	180	144	299	165	134
55 - 59	38,354	20,244	18,110	212	121	91	216	112	104
60 - 64	27,551	14,907	12,644	130	84	46	165	93	72
65 - 69	20,628	10,951	9,677	112	72	40	134	64	70
70 - 74	11,580	6,113	5,467	41	25	16	92	52	40
75+	15,521	7,084	8,437	72	45	27	100	52	48
Rural	14,747,257	7,120,087	7,627,170	117,480	56,757	60,723	220,301	116,469	103,832
0 - 4	2,189,158	1,085,322	1,103,836	28,375	14,184	14,191	20,887	11,414	9,473
5 - 9	2,276,535	1,123,873	1,152,662	19,033	9,389	9,644	51,791	28,071	23,720
10 - 14	2,175,918	1,076,349	1,099,569	15,853	7,626	8,227	41,748	22,296	19,452
15 - 19	1,709,029	846,640	862,389	11,955	5,866	6,089	25,733	13,542	12,191
20 - 24	1,325,697	623,457	702,240	8,751	4,115	4,636	16,689	8,685	8,004
25 - 29	967,133	455,260	511,873	6,393	2,920	3,473	12,179	6,240	5,939
30 - 34	872,008	400,634	471,374	5,757	2,583	3,174	10,987	5,403	5,584
35 - 39	770,786	364,428	406,358	5,346	2,554	2,792	9,714	4,972	4,742
40 - 44	593,045	290,434	302,611	4,017	1,928	2,089	7,189	3,865	3,324
45 - 49	451,388	225,258	226,130	3,086	1,565	1,521	5,726	3,056	2,670
50 - 54	331,468	157,652	173,816	2,210	1,084	1,126	4,226	2,226	2,000
55 - 59	268,567	123,802	144,765	1,770	840	930	3,367	1,790	1,577
60 - 64	207,367	92,913	114,454	1,276	554	722	2,588	1,298	1,290
65 - 69	219,923	96,960	122,963	1,410	615	795	2,716	1,420	1,296
70 - 74	133,208	57,692	75,516	803	349	454	1,611	798	813
75+	256,027	99,413	156,614	1,445	585	860	3,150	1,393	1,757

Table A. 12: Total Population 5 years and Older and Population¹ with Disability by Sex, Urban and Rural, Region and District, 2018

Region, District, Urban and Rural	Total Population			Population with Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	15,011,343	7,255,489	7,755,854	203,367	93,889	109,478
Urban	2,453,244	1,220,724	1,232,520	19,377	9,407	9,970
Rural	12,558,099	6,034,765	6,523,334	183,990	84,482	99,508
Northern	1,970,696	956,606	1,014,090	34,285	16,284	18,001
Chitipa	203,122	98,650	104,472	3,904	1,837	2,067
Karonga	314,597	151,376	163,221	4,670	2,235	2,435
Nkhata Bay	244,658	119,312	125,346	5,401	2,502	2,899
Rumphi	196,572	96,654	99,918	4,371	2,114	2,257
Mzimba	804,228	388,643	415,585	14,164	6,744	7,420
Likoma	12,856	6,361	6,495	161	71	90
Mzuzu City	194,663	95,610	99,053	1,614	781	833
Central	6,434,150	3,139,752	3,294,398	82,134	38,112	44,022
Kasungu	721,540	357,174	364,366	8,822	4,396	4,426
Nkhotakota	331,427	162,016	169,411	4,634	2,125	2,509
Ntchisi	269,860	131,531	138,329	3,716	1,757	1,959
Dowa	667,098	325,820	341,278	9,218	4,350	4,868
Salima	401,037	193,454	207,583	5,303	2,328	2,975
Lilongwe	1,396,310	676,361	719,949	17,793	8,081	9,712
Mchinji	513,652	253,024	260,628	5,230	2,455	2,775
Dedza	709,264	335,963	373,301	13,222	5,963	7,259
Ntcheu	564,400	271,798	292,602	8,043	3,621	4,422
Lilongwe City	859,562	432,611	426,951	6,153	3,036	3,117
Southern	6,606,497	3,159,131	3,447,366	86,948	39,493	47,455
Mangochi	946,799	445,436	501,363	12,069	5,349	6,720
Machinga	611,560	289,390	322,170	7,654	3,586	4,068
Zomba	640,069	303,663	336,406	9,803	4,371	5,432
Chiradzulu	310,732	146,610	164,122	4,943	2,122	2,821
Blantyre	390,642	188,533	202,109	6,695	3,058	3,637
Mwanza	111,697	54,007	57,690	1,592	676	916
Thyolo	627,494	293,950	333,544	9,377	4,147	5,230
Mulanje	590,091	278,165	311,926	8,013	3,638	4,375
Phalombe	365,808	175,415	190,393	5,300	2,371	2,929
Chikwawa	477,904	233,857	244,047	5,248	2,446	2,802
Nsanje	252,216	120,466	131,750	3,655	1,639	2,016
Balaka	372,094	176,215	195,879	5,381	2,480	2,901
Neno	117,115	56,835	60,280	1,360	638	722
Zomba City	92,298	45,207	47,091	857	408	449
Blantyre City	699,978	351,382	348,596	5,001	2,564	2,437

¹ The Population of People with disability is based on Washington Group Definition

Table A. 13: Total Population 5 years and above with Disability by Sex, Region, District, Urban and Rural, Malawi, 2018

Region, District, Urban and Rural	Total Population			Population ² with Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	15,011,343	7,255,489	7,755,854	1,734,250	796,714	937,536
Urban	2,453,244	1,220,724	1,232,520	184,261	88,534	95,727
Rural	12,558,099	6,034,765	6,523,334	1,549,989	708,180	841,809
Northern	1,970,696	956,606	1,014,090	269,617	126,347	143,270
Chitipa	203,122	98,650	104,472	28,417	13,259	15,158
Karonga	314,597	151,376	163,221	40,185	18,807	21,378
Nkhata Bay	244,658	119,312	125,346	33,410	15,498	17,912
Rumphi	196,572	96,654	99,918	33,573	15,892	17,681
Mzimba	804,228	388,643	415,585	118,591	55,670	62,921
Likoma	12,856	6,361	6,495	1,368	589	779
Mzuzu City	194,663	95,610	99,053	14,073	6,632	7,441
Central	6,434,150	3,139,752	3,294,398	683,811	311,010	372,801
Kasungu	721,540	357,174	364,366	69,445	33,657	35,788
Nkhotakota	331,427	162,016	169,411	31,768	14,846	16,922
Ntchisi	269,860	131,531	138,329	33,625	15,692	17,933
Dowa	667,098	325,820	341,278	80,384	36,990	43,394
Salima	401,037	193,454	207,583	37,761	16,845	20,916
Lilongwe	1,396,310	676,361	719,949	161,087	71,525	89,562
Mchinji	513,652	253,024	260,628	54,075	25,061	29,014
Dedza	709,264	335,963	373,301	88,843	38,022	50,821
Ntcheu	564,400	271,798	292,602	60,422	26,583	33,839
Lilongwe City	859,562	432,611	426,951	66,401	31,789	34,612
Southern	6,606,497	3,159,131	3,447,366	678,880	302,955	375,925
Mangochi	946,799	445,436	501,363	91,610	40,544	51,066
Machinga	611,560	289,390	322,170	64,461	29,342	35,119
Zomba	640,069	303,663	336,406	73,175	31,668	41,507
Chiradzulu	310,732	146,610	164,122	34,184	14,459	19,725
Blantyre	390,642	188,533	202,109	47,087	21,430	25,657
Mwanza	111,697	54,007	57,690	14,474	6,489	7,985
Thyolo	627,494	293,950	333,544	76,141	32,541	43,600
Mulanje	590,091	278,165	311,926	64,352	27,627	36,725
Phalombe	365,808	175,415	190,393	42,678	18,935	23,743
Chikwawa	477,904	233,857	244,047	39,577	18,641	20,936
Nsanje	252,216	120,466	131,750	22,630	10,354	12,276
Balaka	372,094	176,215	195,879	42,271	18,797	23,474
Neno	117,115	56,835	60,280	12,103	5,659	6,444
Zomba City	92,298	45,207	47,091	8,274	3,875	4,399
Blantyre City	699,978	351,382	348,596	45,863	22,594	23,269

² Population with disability including those with Albinism and Epilepsy

Table A. 14: Population³ 15 Years and Older with Disability by Urban and Rural, Sex, Age and Occupation, 2018

Occupation	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	49,980	22,538	27,442	5,473	2,762	2,711	44,507	19,776	24,731
Managers	279	153	126	135	80	55	144	73	71
Professionals	1,203	732	471	442	264	178	761	468	293
Technicians and associate professionals	414	220	194	128	79	49	286	141	145
Clerical support workers	435	247	188	132	79	53	303	168	135
Service and sales workers	9,218	4,020	5,198	1,863	849	1,014	7,355	3,171	4,184
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	18,191	7,730	10,461	542	237	305	17,649	7,493	10,156
Craft and related trades workers	2,927	1,364	1,563	412	225	187	2,515	1,139	1,376
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	506	248	258	119	73	46	387	175	212
Elementary occupations	16,270	7,531	8,739	1,628	820	808	14,642	6,711	7,931
Armed forces occupations	537	293	244	72	56	16	465	237	228

³ The Population of People with disability is based on Washington Group Definition

Table A. 15: Population⁴ 15 Years and Older with Disability by Urban and Rural, Sex, Age and Occupation, Malawi 2018

Occupation	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	647,450	293,692	353,758	75,410	39,740	35,670	572,040	253,952	318,088
Managers	3,999	2,228	1,771	1,772	1,095	677	2,227	1,133	1,094
Professionals	17,380	10,268	7,112	6,035	3,438	2,597	11,345	6,830	4,515
Technicians and associate professionals	5,970	3,245	2,725	1,877	1,168	709	4,093	2,077	2,016
Clerical support workers	5,554	3,246	2,308	2,096	1,305	791	3,458	1,941	1,517
Service and sales workers	124,398	53,337	71,061	24,877	11,712	13,165	99,521	41,625	57,896
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	226,244	98,185	128,059	6,708	3,203	3,505	219,536	94,982	124,554
Craft and related trades workers	36,492	17,133	19,359	5,185	3,020	2,165	31,307	14,113	17,194
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7,091	4,075	3,016	1,906	1,339	567	5,185	2,736	2,449
Elementary occupations	211,849	97,403	114,446	23,656	12,528	11,128	188,193	84,875	103,318
Armed forces occupations	8,473	4,572	3,901	1,298	932	366	7,175	3,640	3,535

⁴ Population with disability including those with Albinism and Epilepsy

Table A. 16: All persons with disability by ownership of national ID, Malawi 2018

	Persons with Disability								
	Total			With National ID			Without National ID		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	1,203,098	515,066	688,032	1,105,303	466,651	638,652	97,795	48,415	49,380
North	191,619	85,878	105,741	175,279	77,875	97,404	16,340	8,003	8,337
Central	528,519	229,425	299,094	486,950	208,786	278,164	41,569	20,639	20,930
South	482,960	199,763	283,197	443,074	179,990	263,084	39,886	19,773	20,113
Northern	191,619	85,878	105,741	175,279	77,875	97,404	16,340	8,003	8,337
Chitipa	20,162	8,939	11,223	18,483	8,123	10,360	1,679	816	863
Karonga	29,490	13,366	16,124	27,341	12,291	15,050	2,149	1,075	1,074
Nkhata Bay	24,234	10,800	13,434	21,775	9,645	12,130	2,459	1,155	1,304
Rumphi	23,990	10,798	13,192	22,368	9,969	12,399	1,622	829	793
Mzimba	80,370	35,913	44,457	73,209	32,405	40,804	7,161	3,508	3,653
Likoma	1,089	421	668	994	373	621	95	48	47
Mzuzu City	12,284	5,641	6,643	11,109	5,069	6,040	1,175	572	603
Central	528,519	229,425	299,094	486,950	208,786	278,164	41,569	20,639	20,930
Kasungu	52,256	24,564	27,692	48,859	22,721	26,138	3,397	1,843	1,554
Nkhotakota	24,792	11,174	13,618	22,221	9,916	12,305	2,571	1,258	1,313
Ntchisi	25,577	11,453	14,124	24,139	10,692	13,447	1,438	761	677
Dowa	62,570	27,685	34,885	58,186	25,536	32,650	4,384	2,149	2,235
Salima	28,473	11,939	16,534	25,501	10,444	15,057	2,972	1,495	1,477
Lilongwe	126,366	53,342	73,024	117,079	48,763	68,316	9,287	4,579	4,708
Mchinji	41,540	18,539	23,001	38,917	17,221	21,696	2,623	1,318	1,305
Dedza	67,247	26,554	40,693	61,007	23,669	37,338	6,240	2,885	3,355
Ntcheu	46,228	19,007	27,221	42,168	16,979	25,189	4,060	2,028	2,032
Lilongwe City	53,470	25,168	28,302	48,873	22,845	26,028	4,597	2,323	2,274
Southern	482,960	199,763	283,197	443,074	179,990	263,084	39,886	19,773	20,113
Mangochi	63,469	25,731	37,738	56,830	22,545	34,285	6,639	3,186	3,453
Machinga	39,490	16,539	22,951	35,595	14,515	21,080	3,895	2,024	1,871
Zomba	51,989	20,758	31,231	47,672	18,747	28,925	4,317	2,011	2,306
Chiradzulu	24,554	9,414	15,140	22,458	8,435	14,023	2,096	979	1,117
Blantyre	33,722	14,109	19,613	31,131	12,830	18,301	2,591	1,279	1,312
Mwanza	9,824	3,998	5,826	9,146	3,628	5,518	678	370	308
Thyolo	54,447	21,513	32,934	50,135	19,430	30,705	4,312	2,083	2,229
Mulanje	45,580	17,705	27,875	42,450	16,105	26,345	3,130	1,600	1,530
Phalombe	29,480	12,005	17,475	27,527	11,011	16,516	1,953	994	959
Chikwawa	28,480	12,855	15,625	26,477	11,857	14,620	2,003	998	1,005
Nsanje	16,452	7,065	9,387	15,046	6,394	8,652	1,406	671	735
Balaka	29,972	12,052	17,920	27,666	10,903	16,763	2,306	1,149	1,157
Neno	8,450	3,699	4,751	7,833	3,387	4,446	617	312	305
Zomba City	7,713	3,526	4,187	7,221	3,243	3,978	492	283	209
Blantyre City	39,338	18,794	20,544	35,887	16,960	18,927	3,451	1,834	1,617

Table A. 17: Persons with albinism by employment status, Malawi 2018

	Persons with Albinism (Employment Status)																	
	Total			Employer			Employee			Self Employed			Unpaid Family Worker			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	35,138	17,358	17,780	837	533	304	3,683	2,642	1,041	22,883	10,181	12,702	6,410	3,145	3,265	1,325	857	468
North	4,324	2,328	1,996	102	64	38	468	347	121	2,673	1,336	1,337	899	464	435	182	117	65
Central	14,577	7,607	6,970	390	252	138	1,463	1,052	411	9,546	4,591	4,955	2,617	1,346	1,271	561	366	195
South	16,237	7,423	8,814	345	217	128	1,752	1,243	509	10,664	4,254	6,410	2,894	1,335	1,559	582	374	208
Northern	4,324	2,328	1,996	102	64	38	468	347	121	2,673	1,336	1,337	899	464	435	182	117	65
Chitipa	512	265	247	11	7	4	22	14	8	346	164	182	112	67	45	21	13	8
Karonga	491	269	222	9	3	6	59	41	18	314	171	143	97	46	51	12	8	4
Nkhata Bay	433	221	212	8	5	3	46	37	9	224	107	117	127	54	73	28	18	10
Rumphi	452	235	217	5	2	3	36	27	9	312	155	157	83	41	42	16	10	6
Mzimba	2,140	1,153	987	60	42	18	189	143	46	1,358	668	690	457	247	210	76	53	23
Likoma	12	9	3	-	-	-	3	2	1	7	6	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Mzuzu City	284	176	108	9	5	4	113	83	30	112	65	47	21	8	13	29	15	14
Central	14,577	7,607	6,970	390	252	138	1,463	1,052	411	9,546	4,591	4,955	2,617	1,346	1,271	561	366	195
Kasungu	1,515	830	685	21	13	8	122	85	37	1,021	532	489	305	171	134	46	29	17
Nkhotakota	663	337	326	19	15	4	62	47	15	424	211	213	149	58	91	9	6	3
Ntchisi	445	238	207	11	7	4	25	22	3	335	170	165	65	33	32	9	6	3
Dowa	1,599	820	779	37	23	14	80	62	18	1,127	544	583	298	153	145	57	38	19
Salima	811	408	403	17	16	1	88	67	21	503	219	284	180	90	90	23	16	7
Lilongwe	2,973	1,561	1,412	60	37	23	203	140	63	1,999	986	1,013	587	320	267	124	78	46
Mchinji	1,153	631	522	65	37	28	56	44	12	814	430	384	183	99	84	35	21	14
Dedza	2,235	1,056	1,179	62	38	24	114	76	38	1,551	680	871	444	227	217	64	35	29
Ntcheu	1,596	744	852	35	19	16	95	75	20	1,115	472	643	316	159	157	35	19	16
Lilongwe City	1,587	982	605	63	47	16	618	434	184	657	347	310	90	36	54	159	118	41
Southern	16,237	7,423	8,814	345	217	128	1,752	1,243	509	10,664	4,254	6,410	2,894	1,335	1,559	582	374	208
Mangochi	2,478	1,134	1,344	46	27	19	145	103	42	1,729	722	1,007	483	226	257	75	56	19
Machinga	1,637	719	918	41	25	16	62	42	20	1,216	490	726	296	149	147	22	13	9
Zomba	1,808	799	1,009	31	16	15	124	89	35	1,232	496	736	370	165	205	51	33	18
Chiradzulu	779	320	459	9	7	2	48	35	13	538	194	344	158	69	89	26	15	11
Blantyre	868	434	434	22	13	9	102	77	25	555	239	316	149	82	67	40	23	17
Mwanza	291	128	163	5	3	2	25	11	14	179	75	104	72	34	38	10	5	5
Thyolo	1,686	665	1,021	39	27	12	205	138	67	1,084	361	723	315	117	198	43	22	21
Mulanje	1,237	512	725	14	8	6	140	107	33	831	288	543	213	83	130	39	26	13
Phalombe	760	325	435	8	7	1	36	25	11	559	211	348	142	72	70	15	10	5
Chikwawa	1,166	577	589	43	22	21	101	77	24	767	341	426	224	115	109	31	22	9
Nsanje	642	289	353	5	4	1	24	19	5	420	170	250	170	84	86	23	12	11
Balaka	907	410	497	17	12	5	94	64	30	592	234	358	160	72	88	44	28	16
Neno	362	159	203	9	6	3	28	21	7	251	97	154	64	27	37	10	8	2
Zomba City	138	72	66	3	3	-	56	35	21	56	20	36	6	3	3	17	11	6
Blantyre City	1,478	880	598	53	37	16	562	400	162	655	316	339	72	37	35	136	90	46

Table A. 18: Persons with Epilepsy by employment status (15-64 years)

	Persons with Epilepsy (Employment Status)																	
	Total			Employer			Employee			Self Employed			Unpaid Family Worker			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	53,477	28,014	25,463	863	573	290	4,313	3,130	1,183	33,531	16,129	17,402	12,911	6,993	5,918	1,859	1,189	670
Northern	6,656	3,912	2,744	96	68	28	577	424	153	4,023	2,251	1,772	1,711	999	712	249	170	79
Chitipa	862	480	382	8	5	3	48	34	14	554	303	251	228	120	108	24	18	6
Karonga	1,205	689	516	6	5	1	68	55	13	869	497	372	221	107	114	41	25	16
Nkhata Bay	797	410	387	12	10	2	83	59	24	380	172	208	286	144	142	36	25	11
Rumphi	683	403	280	6	6	-	63	47	16	413	219	194	172	109	63	29	22	7
Mzimba	2,883	1,793	1,090	55	35	20	242	179	63	1,695	1,001	694	785	508	277	106	70	36
Likoma	14	10	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	12	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mzuzu City	212	127	85	9	7	2	71	48	23	100	51	49	19	11	8	13	10	3
Central	28,705	16,120	12,585	485	330	155	2,078	1,519	559	18,393	9,750	8,643	6,783	3,888	2,895	966	633	333
Kasungu	2,486	1,495	991	49	35	14	149	115	34	1,546	890	656	629	375	254	113	80	33
Nkhotakota	751	440	311	21	18	3	66	50	16	461	256	205	186	106	80	17	10	7
Ntchisi	1,755	1,068	687	14	11	3	86	62	24	1,200	700	500	412	266	146	43	29	14
Dowa	3,994	2,370	1,624	46	28	18	229	173	56	2,621	1,509	1,112	970	568	402	128	92	36
Salima	1,028	572	456	11	9	2	96	73	23	601	294	307	295	177	118	25	19	6
Lilongwe	7,504	4,186	3,318	95	67	28	500	364	136	4,884	2,566	2,318	1,799	1,032	767	226	157	69
Mchinji	3,401	1,856	1,545	72	49	23	178	134	44	2,257	1,170	1,087	775	439	336	119	64	55
Dedza	4,037	2,050	1,987	99	61	38	172	123	49	2,708	1,305	1,403	986	521	465	72	40	32
Ntcheu	2,302	1,196	1,106	27	17	10	133	100	33	1,489	720	769	584	323	261	69	36	33
Lilongwe City	1,447	887	560	51	35	16	469	325	144	626	340	286	147	81	66	154	106	48
Southern	18,116	7,982	10,134	282	175	107	1,658	1,187	471	11,115	4,128	6,987	4,417	2,106	2,311	644	386	258
Mangochi	2,015	913	1,102	32	19	13	133	97	36	1,270	514	756	501	233	268	79	50	29
Machinga	1,649	690	959	39	17	22	71	47	24	1,072	391	681	440	219	221	27	16	11
Zomba	2,015	822	1,193	18	8	10	125	92	33	1,242	405	837	551	277	274	79	40	39
Chiradzulu	1,090	377	713	17	12	5	67	51	16	725	198	527	251	99	152	30	17	13
Blantyre	1,211	601	610	23	12	11	122	93	29	771	336	435	246	130	116	49	30	19
Mwanza	522	234	288	3	2	1	38	30	8	290	111	179	166	75	91	25	16	9
Thyolo	2,468	906	1,562	35	22	13	246	162	84	1,590	466	1,124	530	224	306	67	32	35
Mulanje	1,913	751	1,162	21	18	3	169	112	57	1,165	372	793	491	203	288	67	46	21
Phalombe	1,161	532	629	11	9	2	64	48	16	752	309	443	318	158	160	16	8	8
Chikwawa	1,049	547	502	24	12	12	70	62	8	615	281	334	303	164	139	37	28	9
Nsanje	444	223	221	5	2	3	30	24	6	236	103	133	150	82	68	23	12	11
Balaka	1,043	500	543	11	8	3	88	59	29	610	254	356	290	148	142	44	31	13
Neno	350	184	166	5	5	-	19	16	3	241	113	128	77	46	31	8	4	4
Zomba City	144	79	65	4	4	-	64	39	25	57	26	31	10	5	5	9	5	4
Blantyre City	1,042	623	419	34	25	9	352	255	97	479	249	230	93	43	50	84	51	33

Table A. 19: All persons with disability by land ownership

	Land Ownership														
	Total			Alone only			Jointly only			Both alone and jointly			Does not own		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	1,363,606	599,691	763,915	584,001	246,480	337,521	169,460	69,391	100,069	16,774	7,383	9,391	593,371	276,437	316,934
Northern	213,702	97,798	115,904	89,805	47,417	42,388	27,475	10,047	17,428	2,330	1,060	1,270	94,092	39,274	54,818
Chitipa	23,235	10,555	12,680	10,897	5,678	5,219	2,651	979	1,672	253	124	129	9,434	3,774	5,660
Karonga	33,021	15,244	17,777	13,467	7,624	5,843	3,156	1,107	2,049	268	129	139	16,130	6,384	9,746
Nkhata Bay	27,549	12,535	15,014	11,392	5,592	5,800	4,223	1,552	2,671	438	195	243	11,496	5,196	6,300
Rumphi	27,615	12,733	14,882	12,131	6,346	5,785	3,443	1,205	2,238	190	88	102	11,851	5,094	6,757
Mzimba	87,180	39,840	47,340	38,211	20,199	18,012	12,255	4,521	7,734	1,087	479	608	35,627	14,641	20,986
Likoma	1,186	471	715	360	145	215	191	49	142	7	1	6	628	276	352
Mzuzu City	13,916	6,420	7,496	3,347	1,833	1,514	1,556	634	922	87	44	43	8,926	3,909	5,017
Central	596,843	265,521	331,322	243,349	108,986	134,363	74,567	30,207	44,360	6,757	2,976	3,781	272,170	123,352	148,818
Kasungu	60,110	28,666	31,444	21,507	12,017	9,490	8,763	3,363	5,400	517	240	277	29,323	13,046	16,277
Nkhotakota	28,283	12,998	15,285	9,625	4,860	4,765	4,104	1,614	2,490	334	155	179	14,220	6,369	7,851
Ntchisi	29,496	13,500	15,996	12,570	6,567	6,003	3,732	1,373	2,359	379	204	175	12,815	5,356	7,459
Dowa	71,268	32,141	39,127	32,518	16,134	16,384	9,562	3,688	5,874	980	403	577	28,208	11,916	16,292
Salima	32,847	14,256	18,591	12,884	5,183	7,701	5,021	2,093	2,928	343	142	201	14,599	6,838	7,761
Lilongwe	143,761	62,342	81,419	61,439	27,165	34,274	15,673	6,077	9,596	1,216	524	692	65,433	28,576	36,857
Mchinji	47,850	21,783	26,067	18,803	9,078	9,725	5,621	2,235	3,386	572	260	312	22,854	10,210	12,644
Dedza	69,414	28,519	40,895	35,109	12,349	22,760	6,815	2,862	3,953	1,059	445	614	26,431	12,863	13,568
Ntcheu	53,259	22,709	30,550	25,110	8,630	16,480	8,270	3,811	4,459	754	331	423	19,125	9,937	9,188
Lilongwe City	60,555	28,607	31,948	13,784	7,003	6,781	7,006	3,091	3,915	603	272	331	39,162	18,241	20,921
Southern	553,061	236,372	316,689	250,847	90,077	160,770	67,418	29,137	38,281	7,687	3,347	4,340	227,109	113,811	113,298
Mangochi	72,892	30,609	42,283	32,858	12,387	20,471	7,054	2,929	4,125	986	404	582	31,994	14,889	17,105
Machinga	46,568	20,208	26,360	22,949	8,645	14,304	4,717	2,087	2,630	626	283	343	18,276	9,193	9,083
Zomba	59,444	24,683	34,761	30,882	10,575	20,307	7,347	3,086	4,261	909	364	545	20,306	10,658	9,648
Chiradzulu	27,985	11,222	16,763	13,865	3,994	9,871	3,331	1,521	1,810	310	133	177	10,479	5,574	4,905
Blantyre	38,927	16,864	22,063	17,194	6,248	10,946	5,843	2,523	3,320	434	188	246	15,456	7,905	7,551
Mwanza	11,434	4,860	6,574	5,302	1,822	3,480	1,742	798	944	147	56	91	4,243	2,184	2,059
Thyolo	62,498	25,719	36,779	30,051	9,433	20,618	7,687	3,352	4,335	819	344	475	23,941	12,590	11,351
Mulanje	51,980	21,095	30,885	24,541	7,301	17,240	6,574	2,803	3,771	597	221	376	20,268	10,770	9,498
Phalombe	33,595	14,136	19,459	16,989	5,779	11,210	4,016	1,743	2,273	466	207	259	12,124	6,407	5,717
Chikwawa	32,248	14,853	17,395	13,834	6,508	7,326	4,442	1,933	2,509	498	254	244	13,474	6,158	7,316
Nsanje	18,306	8,061	10,245	7,737	3,537	4,200	2,004	749	1,255	948	451	497	7,617	3,324	4,293
Balaka	34,201	14,288	19,913	16,468	5,718	10,750	5,174	2,178	2,996	320	146	174	12,239	6,246	5,993
Neno	9,687	4,350	5,337	4,922	1,970	2,952	1,240	560	680	123	64	59	3,402	1,756	1,646
Zomba City	8,749	3,991	4,758	2,397	1,063	1,334	1,137	503	634	128	48	80	5,087	2,377	2,710
Blantyre City	44,547	21,433	23,114	10,858	5,097	5,761	5,110	2,372	2,738	376	184	192	28,203	13,780	14,423

Table A. 20: Persons with albinism by land ownership

	Land Ownership														
	Total			Alone only			Jointly only			Both alone and jointly			Does not own		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	80,373	38,384	41,989	25,330	11,916	13,414	7,754	3,398	4,356	998	476	522	46,291	22,594	23,697
Northern	10,451	5,032	5,419	3,134	1,746	1,388	953	385	568	116	52	64	6,248	2,849	3,399
Chitipa	1,217	585	632	419	232	187	101	40	61	11	5	6	686	308	378
Karonga	1,407	675	732	366	219	147	114	38	76	13	4	9	914	414	500
Nkhata Bay	1,078	538	540	283	154	129	111	36	75	27	9	18	657	339	318
Rumphi	1,066	497	569	397	209	188	68	28	40	3	2	1	598	258	340
Mzimba	4,888	2,328	2,560	1,562	855	707	519	225	294	60	30	30	2,747	1,218	1,529
Likoma	33	15	18	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	10	16
Mzuzu City	762	394	368	100	72	28	40	18	22	2	2	-	620	302	318
Central	33,869	16,532	17,337	10,081	5,083	4,998	3,295	1,486	1,809	419	218	201	20,074	9,745	10,329
Kasungu	3,985	1,953	2,032	1,042	599	443	392	165	227	34	20	14	2,517	1,169	1,348
Nkhotakota	1,783	858	925	455	236	219	176	75	101	17	6	11	1,135	541	594
Ntchisi	1,148	589	559	315	181	134	94	41	53	20	11	9	719	356	363
Dowa	3,537	1,672	1,865	1,194	639	555	411	164	247	31	16	15	1,901	853	1,048
Salima	2,036	975	1,061	518	253	265	236	110	126	12	5	7	1,270	607	663
Lilongwe	7,116	3,480	3,636	2,203	1,110	1,093	604	270	334	97	56	41	4,212	2,044	2,168
Mchinji	2,773	1,386	1,387	976	529	447	184	85	99	55	32	23	1,558	740	818
Dedza	4,429	2,102	2,327	1,756	780	976	410	199	211	79	35	44	2,184	1,088	1,096
Ntcheu	3,349	1,607	1,742	1,125	480	645	515	239	276	46	17	29	1,663	871	792
Lilongwe City	3,713	1,910	1,803	497	276	221	273	138	135	28	20	8	2,915	1,476	1,439
Southern	36,053	16,820	19,233	12,115	5,087	7,028	3,506	1,527	1,979	463	206	257	19,969	10,000	9,969
Mangochi	5,619	2,673	2,946	2,063	901	1,162	483	203	280	94	50	44	2,979	1,519	1,460
Machinga	3,574	1,624	1,950	1,575	660	915	201	84	117	31	10	21	1,767	870	897
Zomba	3,672	1,664	2,008	1,491	607	884	394	184	210	52	27	25	1,735	846	889
Chiradzulu	1,647	726	921	635	229	406	161	76	85	30	15	15	821	406	415
Blantyre	2,048	1,021	1,027	531	251	280	252	120	132	42	22	20	1,223	628	595
Mwanza	572	276	296	187	74	113	68	28	40	5	4	1	312	170	142
Thyolo	3,742	1,659	2,083	1,259	436	823	381	166	215	43	12	31	2,059	1,045	1,014
Mulanje	2,845	1,266	1,579	917	311	606	333	151	182	32	14	18	1,563	790	773
Phalombe	1,728	761	967	618	242	376	158	67	91	24	13	11	928	439	489
Chikwawa	2,661	1,264	1,397	870	443	427	314	117	197	38	10	28	1,439	694	745
Nsanje	1,508	704	804	556	261	295	133	50	83	19	5	14	800	388	412
Balaka	1,955	923	1,032	624	274	350	278	110	168	20	8	12	1,033	531	502
Neno	726	339	387	276	115	161	70	30	40	16	7	9	364	187	177
Zomba City	295	143	152	49	22	27	33	17	16	-	-	-	213	104	109
Blantyre City	3,461	1,777	1,684	464	261	203	247	124	123	17	9	8	2,733	1,383	1,350

Table A. 21: All persons with Epilepsy by land ownership

	Land Ownership														
	Total			Alone only			Jointly only			Both alone and jointly			Does not own		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	159,537	83,344	76,193	37,271	18,860	18,411	13,917	6,792	7,125	1,272	689	583	107,077	57,003	50,074
Northern	19,438	10,118	9,320	4,665	2,928	1,737	1,908	921	987	131	76	55	12,734	6,193	6,541
Chitipa	2,350	1,208	1,142	702	426	276	207	86	121	18	8	10	1,423	688	735
Karonga	3,977	1,940	2,037	895	580	315	298	105	193	21	11	10	2,763	1,244	1,519
Nkhata Bay	2,333	1,118	1,215	525	264	261	276	126	150	16	9	7	1,516	719	797
Rumphi	2,005	1,039	966	500	307	193	147	65	82	16	11	5	1,342	656	686
Mzimba	7,922	4,359	3,563	1,955	1,292	663	937	517	420	56	33	23	4,974	2,517	2,457
Likoma	69	47	22	6	4	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	59	40	19
Mzuzu City	782	407	375	82	55	27	39	19	20	4	4	-	657	329	328
Central	87,729	47,554	40,175	19,461	10,843	8,618	7,520	3,832	3,688	698	385	313	60,050	32,494	27,556
Kasungu	8,611	4,672	3,939	1,495	959	536	880	456	424	44	21	23	6,192	3,236	2,956
Nkhotakota	2,994	1,562	1,432	446	266	180	302	149	153	22	14	8	2,224	1,133	1,091
Ntchisi	5,534	3,093	2,441	1,276	823	453	451	240	211	31	16	15	3,776	2,014	1,762
Dowa	11,135	6,189	4,946	2,814	1,740	1,074	1,112	578	534	112	67	45	7,097	3,804	3,293
Salima	3,359	1,812	1,547	615	319	296	351	188	163	15	10	5	2,378	1,295	1,083
Lilongwe	23,496	12,811	10,685	5,247	2,900	2,347	1,805	915	890	156	81	75	16,288	8,915	7,373
Mchinji	10,684	5,643	5,041	2,417	1,346	1,071	777	381	396	114	59	55	7,376	3,857	3,519
Dedza	11,468	6,074	5,394	3,202	1,550	1,652	830	416	414	120	68	52	7,316	4,040	3,276
Ntcheu	6,040	3,316	2,724	1,506	695	811	762	394	368	56	31	25	3,716	2,196	1,520
Lilongwe City	4,408	2,382	2,026	443	245	198	250	115	135	28	18	10	3,687	2,004	1,683
Southern	52,370	25,672	26,698	13,145	5,089	8,056	4,489	2,039	2,450	443	228	215	34,293	18,316	15,977
Mangochi	6,890	3,453	3,437	1,550	655	895	464	209	255	56	37	19	4,820	2,552	2,268
Machinga	5,310	2,556	2,754	1,371	541	830	358	157	201	46	25	21	3,535	1,833	1,702
Zomba	5,425	2,527	2,898	1,612	569	1,043	450	199	251	60	26	34	3,303	1,733	1,570
Chiradzulu	2,936	1,286	1,650	875	244	631	242	83	159	26	20	6	1,793	939	854
Blantyre	3,360	1,774	1,586	790	355	435	386	191	195	27	14	13	2,157	1,214	943
Mwanza	1,336	674	662	342	117	225	125	62	63	13	10	3	856	485	371
Thyolo	6,204	2,750	3,454	1,847	585	1,262	574	242	332	56	22	34	3,727	1,901	1,826
Mulanje	5,404	2,575	2,829	1,433	476	957	511	233	278	39	12	27	3,421	1,854	1,567
Phalombe	3,523	1,776	1,747	935	381	554	240	102	138	27	15	12	2,321	1,278	1,043
Chikwawa	3,116	1,589	1,527	717	386	331	335	159	176	23	11	12	2,041	1,033	1,008
Nsanje	1,349	713	636	287	152	135	114	53	61	22	11	11	926	497	429
Balaka	3,111	1,662	1,449	705	297	408	367	183	184	18	9	9	2,021	1,173	848
Neno	1,044	585	459	289	137	152	83	46	37	7	5	2	665	397	268
Zomba City	439	219	220	54	27	27	32	16	16	6	1	5	347	175	172
Blantyre City	2,923	1,533	1,390	338	167	171	208	104	104	17	10	7	2,360	1,252	1,108

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