

MALAWI

Labor Force Survey 2024



NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

FOREWORD



This report presents the findings of the 2024 Malawi Labour Force Survey (2024 MLFS). The 2024 MLFS follows the 2013 MLFS, a second stand-alone Labour Force Survey to be conducted in Malawi; the first one was conducted in 1983. The country has lacked comprehensive up to date labour market information since the available labour market statistics have been collected as part of population census data and other survey data. The results of the 2024 MLFS survey provide detailed statistics on the country's labour market situation.

The main objective of the 2024 MLFS survey was to generate reliable up-to-date information on the labour market of Malawi, including employment and unemployment patterns and other labour force characteristics of the population aged 15-64 years. These data are useful in the formulation and implementation of policies for decent work, employment creation and poverty reduction, income support as well as other social programmes. It also provides indicators for monitoring the country's progress towards achieving the goals of both Agenda 2063 and SDGs. I would like to acknowledge the efforts of a number of organisations and individuals who contributed immensely to the success of the survey.

I am thankful to the officials from Ministry of Labour, TEVETA, and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) who worked closely with the National Statistical Office during the execution of the survey. The survey was funded by the World Bank, ILO, TEVETA, UN Women. I am grateful to the survey respondents who generously gave their time to provide the information that forms the basis of this report.

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Commissioner of Statistics

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EA	Enumeration Area
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICSE	International Classification of Status in Employment
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MLFS	Malawi Labour Force Survey
MoL	Ministry of Labour
NSO	National Statistical Office
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TEVETA	Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2024 Malawi Labour Force Survey (MLFS) encompassed 680 Enumeration Areas (EAs) across all 28 districts and 4 cities of Malawi, providing a comprehensive overview of the country's workforce. The working-age population was defined as individuals aged 15 to 64 years and was estimated at 10,996,589. Within this demographic, the labour force was estimated at 5,319,370, while the population outside the labour force was 5,677,218.

The survey revealed that the employed population was 4,271,923, with males accounting for 53.8 percent and females representing 46.2 percent of this group. The employment-to-population ratio was 38.8 percent, with a higher ratio for males at 45.2 percent compared to 33.4 percent for females. Approximately 92 percent of the employed population worked in the informal sector representing a total of 3,907,907 while the formal sector was estimated at 364,017 (8.5 percent)

The unemployed population was estimated at 1,047,447. Among this group, 74.2 percent resided in rural areas, while 25.8 percent were based in urban areas. The unemployment rate across the country was calculated at 19.7 percent with 16.6 percent males and 23.0 percent females.

1.1 Malawi Labour Force Indicators

Table 0.1: Summary of 2024 Labour Force Indicators					
No.	Indicator	Description	Values		
			Total	Male	Female
1	Total Population	Total population	20,300,655	9,577,447	10,723,207
2	Working population	Number of persons age 15 – 64 years	10,996,589	5,085,067	5,911,522
3	Employed persons	Number of persons age 15 – 64 years who, During the reference period categories: paid employment or self-employment or were temporarily absent from a job in which they had a formal attachment	4,271,923	2,299,837	1,972,086
4	Unemployed persons	Number of persons age 15 – 64 years who, during the reference period were “without” work, “and “currently available to work” – broad definition used in the report	1,047,447	457,454	589,993
5	Outside labour force	Number of persons age 15-64 who are neither employed or unemployed	5,677,218	2,327,775	3,349,443
6	Labour force	Number of persons age 15 – 64 who are currently employed and unemployed	5,319,370	2,757,291	2,562,079

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

1 INTRODUCTION

The previous labour force survey in Malawi was conducted in 2013. Consequently, labour market statistics have largely come from the Population and Housing Census, the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) and the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI). However, these data sources have not provided adequate information on the labour market situation. To satisfy the demand for detailed labour market statistics, the NSO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, conducted the 2024 Labour Force Survey.

1.1 Objective of the survey

The main objective of the 2024 Malawi Labour Force Survey (MLFS) was to compile statistics of the labour market, including the supply of labour and the corresponding characteristics of its population. The results of the survey provide an opportunity to monitor the economic situation in the country; evidence for formulating and implementing policies for decent work, employment creation, poverty reduction, income support, as well as other social welfare programmes; and indicators for monitoring the country's progress towards achieving both AGENDA 2063 and 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.2 Demographic Characteristics

The population was predominantly rural, with 82.2 percent living in rural areas and 17.8 percent living in urban areas. The total population was estimated to be 20,300,655. The population was relatively young, with 41.3 percent aged 0 to 14 years. Further, 12.3 percent were in the Northern region, 40.2 percent were in the Central and 47.5 were in the Southern region.

Table 0.2: Demographic Indicators

Average household size	4.3	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population:		Urban areas	17.8
Age 0 – 14 years	41.3	Rural areas	82.2
Age 15 - 24 years	21.8		
Age 25 - 54 years	28.9	Northern Region	12.3
Age 55 - 64 years	3.6	Central Region	40.2
Age 65+ years	4.4	Southern Region	47.5
Total Population	20,300,655		
Males	9,577,447		
Females	10,723,207		
Sex ratio	89		

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Sample design

The sample for the 2024 MLFS was designed to provide estimates for a number of indicators on the workforce at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for twenty-eight districts and 4 cities.

The urban and rural areas within each district were identified as the main sampling strata, and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 30 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. A total of 680 sample EAs and 20,310 households were selected at the national level. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results.

1.3.2 Questionnaires

The 2024 MLFS used four questionnaires: Household Questionnaire, Individual Questionnaire, Time-use Questionnaire and Child Questionnaire. The contents were based on ILO model questionnaires, which were adapted for use in Malawi in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders. The questionnaires were translated into two local languages, Chichewa and Tumbuka, before pretesting.

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

The Individual questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible persons aged 15 to 64 on their employment situation, including: usual hours of work, time-related underemployment, income from employment, unemployment and persons not in the labour force.

The Time-use questionnaire collected information on how respondents spent their last 24 hours, and it also aimed to collect data on the care economy.

The Child questionnaire collected information on work performed by children including: child labour and hazardous work.

1.3.3 Training

A total of 125 data collectors were recruited and underwent a two-week training by the NSO. The training focused on concepts and definitions, how to locate selected households, how to identify eligible respondents to the individual questionnaire and how to conduct actual interviews. The training also included role-playing and a field pre-test.

1.3.4 Data collection

Data collection was carried out by 25 field teams. Each team consisted of 1 supervisor, 4 interviewers and 1 driver. Field work started on 26th May 2024 and was completed on 31st July 2024. Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) was used to collect information from respondents through face-to-face interviews.

1.3.5 Data Processing

Field data was captured in CPro-based application. Data cleaning and weighting were done in R, and Data analysis to produce tables was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

2 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF SELECTED TOPICS

This section presents concepts and definitions used in this report.

Population refers to the total number of persons of both sexes, aged 0 years or older, in a given territory at a specified point in time.

Working-age population refers to the number of persons above a specified minimum age in a given territory or state at a specified point in time. In this report, the working-age population was set at 15 to 64 years.

Labour force includes persons of working age who are either employed or unemployed at a given point in time.

Work comprises any activity performed by a person of any sex and age to produce goods or provide services for others or for personal use. There are five forms of work including employment, own use production, unpaid trainee work, volunteer work and other work activities. This survey compiles data on employment and own use production.

Employed population includes persons who are in paid employment (in cash, in kind, or both), are in self-employment, or are engaged in contributing family work (whether currently at work or not). A person is considered employed if, during the reference period, they performed some work (even for just one hour) for pay, profit, or family gain, in cash or in kind, or were temporarily absent from a job or business due to reasons such as illness, maternity leave, parental leave, holiday, training, or an industrial dispute.

Employed persons do **not** include those who worked on their own land to produce crops for family consumption (not for sale) and worked fewer than 48 hours (the official working hours) during the reference period.

A **job** is a set of tasks and duties performed, or meant to be performed, by one person, including for an employer or in self-employment.

Paid Employment Jobs: These jobs involve explicit (written or oral) or implicit contracts, where remuneration is not directly dependent on the revenue of the employer.

Self-Employment Jobs: In self-employment, remuneration is directly tied to profits (or potential profits). The worker makes operational decisions affecting the business.

Occupation refers to the type of work performed in a job.

Labour Underutilization refers to the mismatches between labour supply and demand which translates into an unmet need for employment among the population. The measures of Labour

underutilization include: Time-related underemployment, Unemployment and Potential Labour Force.

Unemployed: A person is unemployed if they are **without work** during the reference period (i.e., not in paid employment or self-employment), are **currently available for work** (i.e., available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period), and are **actively seeking work**.

Underemployment represents a **partial** lack of work. It indicates the underutilization of the productive capacity of the employed population. There are two main aspects of underemployment: *Time-related underemployment* where individuals work fewer hours than they would like whose rate is expressed as the ratio to the total employed persons and *Earnings or skills mismatch* where individuals' education level does not match their occupation.

Potential labour force refers to all persons of working age who during the short reference period were not in employment and: (1) carried out activities to “*seek employment*”, were not “*currently available*” but would become available within a short subsequent period established in the light of national circumstances or (2) did not carry out activities to “*seek employment*”, but wanted employment and were “*currently available*”.

Labour force participation rate is the ratio of the labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage. It measures the proportion of the country's working-age population actively engaged in the labour market, either by working or by looking for and being available for work.

Reference period for employment: Employment data is collected with reference to the past seven days immediately preceding the interview date.

Decent work involves opportunities for productive employment that provide a fair income, ensure workplace security and social protection, offer better prospects for personal development and social integration, allow individuals to express concerns, organise, and participate in decisions affecting their lives and guarantee equal opportunities and equal treatment for all.

Status in employment refers to the type of employment contract a person has with others or organisations

Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force refers to the summation of the unemployed persons and the potential labour force expressed as a percentage.

Occupation refers to the kind of work performed in a job. The concept of *occupation* is defined as a “set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterized by a high degree of similarity”. A person may be associated with an occupation through the main job currently held, a second job, a future job or a job previously held.

Skill is defined as the ability to carry out the tasks and duties of a given job.

Informal Sector: According to the international standards adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the informal sector is a subset of unincorporated enterprises not constituted as separate legal entities independently of their owners (ILO, 1993). They are owned by individual household members, or several members of the same or different households. Typically, they are operating at a low level of organization, on a small scale and with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production.

Criteria for categorization within the informal sector is based on the following: Destination of product (At least partially for the market), No bookkeeping. The economic unit does not maintain the set of accounts required by law (e.g., balance sheets), Non-registration, Location of workplace, no social conditions for employees, small size (The number of workers engaged/employed on a continuous basis is below 6 OR according to national circumstances).

Informal employment identifies persons who are in precarious employment situations irrespective of whether or not the entity for which they work is in the formal or informal sector. Persons in informal employment therefore consist of all persons in the informal sector and employees in the formal sector or persons working in private households who are not entitled to basic benefits such as pension or medical aid contributions from their employer, and who do not have a written contract of employment.

Formal Economy comprises the registered and regulated portion of a country's economy.

Labour market represents the dynamics of work, including the demand for and supply of labour, those currently employed, those seeking employment, those unable to work, and those not willing to work.

3 WORKING AGE POPULATION

The working-age population refers to the population who are at the minimum age for access to the labour market. At the global level, the minimum age is 15 years. In this report, the working age population was set to 15-64 years.

3.1 Working age population by sex, age group, education and residence

Table 3.1 presents distribution of working age population in Malawi by sex and other subpopulations. There was a total of 10,996,589 working-age individuals (age 15-64) who constituted 5,085,067 males and 5,911,522 females. The majority share of the working-age population was in age group 15-24, and then, decreases as the age increases. The pattern was similar across sex.

Those that had attended primary school were a majority at 57.7 percent, seconded by those that had attended secondary school at 27 percent. Approximately 1 in every 10 individuals had not attended any formal education. It can also be noted that rural areas had the largest share (79.5 percent) compared to the urban (20.5 percent).

Table 3.1: Distribution of working age population by sex, education, residence, region, and district.			
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Malawi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residence			
Urban	20.5	21.2	19.9
Rural	79.5	78.8	80.1
Region			
North	12.4	12.7	12.2
Central	40.7	41.5	40.0
South	46.8	45.7	47.8
Age group			
15-24	39.6	41.1	38.3
25-34	23.5	23.1	23.9
35-44	17.9	16.8	18.8
45-54	12.3	12.4	12.3
55-64	6.7	6.7	6.7
Highest education level			
None or Preschool	11.3	8.1	14.1
Primary	57.7	56.2	59.0
Secondary	27.0	30.5	24.0
Technical	0.4	0.6	0.2
University	2.7	3.5	2.0
Other tertiary	0.9	1.1	0.7
Country of birth			
Malawian	99.5	99.6	99.4
Foreign born	0.5	0.4	0.6
Number of individuals	10,996,589	5,085,067	5,911,522

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

4 LABOUR FORCE

The labour force comprises a group of the population that represents the current supply and demand of labour for the production of goods and services that are taking place in a country through market transactions in exchange for remuneration. It constitutes the employed and the unemployed persons. The employed are people who have a paid job; running a business (i.e., farm or non-farm) or are contributing family workers measured within a specified short reference period (i.e., last 7 days). The unemployed are those who are not in employment but are actively seeking paid work and/ business opportunities, and are available for paid work and/ business opportunities.

4.1 Characteristics of population in the labour force

As presented in Table 4.1 the total labour force was 5,319,370, of which 2,757,291 were males and 2,562,079 were females. In general, the distribution for males and females is similar across the subpopulations except for education. More females (12.9 percent) have never attended any formal education than males (7.3 percent). However, higher percentages of males than of females have at least secondary education.

Table 4.1: Distribution of labour force by residence, sex, education and region			
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Malawi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residence			
Urban	24.8	25.3	24.2
Rural	75.2	74.7	75.8
Region			
North	11.2	11.3	11.0
Central	42.9	44.3	41.4
South	45.9	44.4	47.6
Age group			
15-24	26.4	27.2	25.6
25-34	29.4	29.8	29.1
35-44	23.1	21.6	24.7
45-54	14.5	14.5	14.5
55-64	6.5	6.8	6.1
Highest education level			
None or Preschool	10.0	7.3	12.9
Primary	55.8	53.2	58.7
Secondary	28.3	32.2	24.2
Technical	0.6	0.8	0.3
University	3.9	4.8	2.9
Other tertiary	1.4	1.7	1.1
Country of birth			
Malawian	99.5	99.6	99.3
Foreign born	0.5	0.4	0.7
Number of individuals	5,319,370	2,757,291	2,562,079

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

4.2 Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. This provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age. The breakdown of the labour force by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the labour force within a country.

Overall, labour force participation rate in Malawi was 48.4 percent (Table 4.2). It was higher for males at 54.2 percent against 43.3 percent for females, and a similar pattern is observed across all other disaggregating subgroups. Urban areas had a higher participation rate of 58.6 percent as compared to rural areas at 45.7 percent. The participation rate was lower for age group 15-24 at 32.3 percent and it was at its peak for age group 35-44 at 62.6 percent.

Table 4.2: Labour force participation rates by sex, age, residence, region, education level, country of birth.

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Rate	Number of individuals	Rate	Number of individuals	Rate	Number of individuals
Malawi	48.4	10,996,589	54.2	5,085,067	43.3	5,911,522
Residence						
Urban	58.6	2,250,553	64.9	1,075,729	52.9	1,174,823
Rural	45.7	8,746,036	51.4	4,009,337	41.0	4,736,699
Region						
North	43.4	1,368,358	48.1	647,576	39.2	720,782
Central	51.0	4,477,419	57.8	2,111,904	44.8	2,365,515
South	47.4	5,150,811	52.6	2,325,587	43.1	2,825,224
Age group						
15-24	32.3	4,352,902	36.0	2,088,046	29.0	2,264,856
25-34	60.5	2,587,115	69.7	1,176,424	52.8	1,410,691
35-44	62.6	1,964,527	69.9	853,060	56.9	1,111,467
45-54	57.0	1,355,738	63.8	628,874	51.1	726,864
55-64	46.8	736,307	55.6	338,663	39.3	397,644
Highest education level						
None or Preschool	42.6	1,244,854	48.7	413,686	39.6	831,169
Primary	46.8	6,346,292	51.4	2,856,555	43.1	3,489,737
Secondary	50.8	2,967,967	57.3	1,549,805	43.7	1,418,162
Technical	65.8	46,002	70.9	31,495	54.6	14,506
University	69.5	295,618	74.2	176,769	62.4	118,850
Other tertiary	79.2	95,856	82.9	56,757	73.7	39,099
Country of birth						
Malawian	48.4	10,941,163	54.2	5,066,824	43.3	5,874,340
Foreign born	51.7	55,425	57.7	18,243	48.8	37,182

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

5 CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED POPULATION

The employed population includes persons who are in paid employment (in cash, in kind, or both), are in self-employment, or are engaged in contributing family work (whether currently at work or not). A person is considered employed if, during the reference period (last seven days), they performed some work (even for just one hour) for pay, profit, or family gain, in cash or in kind, or were temporarily absent from a job or business due to reasons such as illness, maternity leave, parental leave, holiday, training, or an industrial dispute.

Employed persons do not include those who worked on their own land to produce crops for family consumption (not for sale) and worked fewer than 48 hours (the official working hours) during the reference period.

5.1 Employment to population ratio (EPR)

Oftentimes, the proportion of the working-age population that is employed, referred to as the *Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)* is of interest. A higher EPR indicates a stronger labour market, where a larger proportion of the working-age population is employed, while a lower EPR suggests a weaker labour market, where a smaller proportion of the working-age population is employed. However, a high ratio is not necessarily a positive result, but if it falls between 60 and 80 percent, it is considered as decent by the Decent Work Agenda in Africa; 2007-2015 (ILO 2002).

It can be noted in Table 5.1 that the overall EPR was 38.8 percent, indicating that almost 4 in every 10 individuals age 15 to 64 years had worked for pay or profit for at least 1 hour. It was higher in urban areas (46.6 percent) than in rural areas (36.9 percent). A relatively higher EPR is also observed in Central region, at 42.0 percent, followed by the Southern region at 36.7 percent and the Northern region at 36.4 percent. It is also noteworthy to observe that the EPR for males is consistently higher than that for females across the subpopulation groups, except for persons with and without functional difficulties

Table 5.1: Employment to population ratio by sex, residence, age group, region and education						
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Ratio	Number of individuals	Ratio	Number of individuals	Ratio	Number of individuals
Malawi	38.8	10,996,589	45.2	5,085,067	33.4	5,911,522
Residence						
Urban	46.6	2,250,553	55.2	1,075,729	38.7	1,174,823
Rural	36.9	8,746,036	42.5	4,009,337	32.0	4,736,699
Region						
North	36.4	1,368,358	41.5	647,576	31.9	720,782
Central	42.0	4,477,419	49.3	2,111,904	35.5	2,365,515
South	36.7	5,150,811	42.5	2,325,587	32.0	2,825,224
Age group						
15-24	24.5	4,352,902	28.6	2,088,046	20.8	2,264,856
25-34	48.6	2,587,115	58.5	1,176,424	40.3	1,410,691
35-44	51.1	1,964,527	59.7	853,060	44.4	1,111,467
45-54	48.6	1,355,738	55.4	628,874	42.8	726,864
55-64	38.8	736,307	46.5	338,663	32.2	397,644
Highest education level						
None or Preschool	33.3	1,244,854	39.6	413,686	30.2	831,169
Primary	37.6	6,346,292	42.8	2,856,555	33.3	3,489,737
Secondary	40.6	2,967,967	47.6	1,549,805	32.8	1,418,162
Technical	49.2	46,002	55.8	31,495	34.9	14,506
University	60.4	295,618	65.5	176,769	52.8	118,850
Other tertiary	71.4	95,856	74.0	56,757	67.7	39,099
Country of birth						
Malawian	38.8	10,941,163	45.2	5,066,824	33.3	5,874,340
Foreign born	47.1	55,425	48.4	18,243	46.4	37,182

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

5.2 Status in Employment

The 2024 MLFS adopted the standards set by the 20th ICLS. The main revision was in relation to International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE). The previous ICSE-93 was updated with ICSE-18, which provide a more detailed and meaningful classification reflecting working relationships in the labour market.

These 10 categories can be organized by the type of authority the worker is able to exercise (ICSE-18-A) or by the type of economic risk the worker is exposed to (ICSE-18-R), as illustrated in Table 5.2.

The results show the percentage distribution of employed person by status in employment at national level. The results indicate that 35.4 percent of the employed persons were own-account workers in household market enterprise without employees, 10.3 percent were in permanent employment, 23.7 percent were dependent contractors, 12.5 percent were short-term casual employees and 1.1 percent were contributing family workers.

Females are more likely to be working as own account workers in household markets without employees (40.2 percent) than males (31.3 percent). The table also shows that in rural areas the highest percentage of employed persons are working as dependent contractors as well as short term and casual employees at 26.9 percent and 13.8 percent respectively.

Table 5.2: Status in Employment (ICSE-18)

	Malawi	Sex		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Employers in corporations	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.1
Employers in household market enterprises	3.4	4.1	2.7	5.4	2.8
Employers not elsewhere classified	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
Owner-operators of corporations without employees	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5
Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	35.4	31.3	40.2	35.4	35.4
Own-account workers not elsewhere classified	5.0	3.6	6.6	2.6	5.7
Dependent contractors	23.7	23.7	23.7	14.0	26.9
Permanent employees	10.3	13.3	6.8	23.8	5.9
Fixed-term employees	1.7	2.1	1.1	2.7	1.3
Short-term and casual employees	12.5	13.3	11.6	8.5	13.8
Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7
Employees not elsewhere classified	4.6	5.2	3.8	3.5	4.9
Contributing family workers	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.3
Workers not classifiable by status	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of individuals	4,271,923	2,299,838	1,972,086	1,048,775	3,223,148

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

5.3 Main occupation.

A job is defined in the International Standard Classification of Occupations-08 (ISCO-08) as “a set of tasks and duties performed, or meant to be performed, by one person, including for an employer or in self-employment”. The concept of occupation is defined as a “set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterized by a high degree of similarity”. A person may be associated with an occupation through the main job currently held, a second job, a future job or a job previously held. The ISCO-08 categorizes workers into ten major groups.

The ISCO-08 seeks to facilitate international communication about occupations by providing statisticians with a framework to make internationally comparable occupational data available, and by allowing international occupational data to be produced in a form that can be useful for research as well as for specific decision-making and action-oriented activities, such as those connected with international migration or job placement.

Distribution of the employed by major occupation is presented in Table 5.3. It was observed that a quarter of employed persons were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (25.5 percent) and another quarter was engaged in elementary occupations (25.9 percent). Females are more likely to be engaged as managers (15.5 percent) than males (13.4 percent). Similarly, services and sales workers and elementary occupations are dominated by females. The majority of the employed persons in the urban areas were service and sales workers (33.3 percent) while in rural areas they took up elementary occupations (33.0 percent).

Table 5.3: Employment by Major occupation groups

Sector	Malawi	Sex		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Managers	12.3	13.4	15.5	11.6	15.2
Professionals	5.4	7.3	5	9	5.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.4	3.4	2.1	5.7	1.8
Clerical Support Workers	0.6	1	0.5	1.7	0.5
Services And Sales Workers	18.6	17	27.3	33.3	18
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	25.5	13.4	12	2.4	16.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7	12.1	3.8	8.6	8.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.3	4.5	0.6	5.1	1.9
Elementary Occupations	25.9	27.9	33.3	22.5	33
Armed Forces Occupations	0	0	0	0	0
Number of individuals	4,271,923	2,299,838	1,972,086	1,048,775	3,223,148

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

5.4 Economic sector

The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) classifies economic activities into sectors. Entities can be classified according to the economic activity they carry out.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector dominates the economic activities at 39.3 percent (Table 5.4) with a higher percentage of females (41.2 percent) compared to males (37.7 percent). Furthermore, majority of people who are involved in the agriculture, forestry and fishing are from the rural areas (49.2 percent) and only 8.9 percent from the urban area. Fourteen percent of the urban population were involved in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles while in the rural was 7.1 percent.

Table 5.4: Employment by main economic activity

Sector	Malawi	Sex		Residence		region		
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	North	Central	South
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39.3	37.7	41.2	8.9	49.2	49.6	41.8	33.8
Mining and quarrying	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
Manufacturing	3.0	3.1	2.8	5.4	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Construction	4.0	6.0	1.7	3.5	4.2	5.1	3.6	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.8	7.6	10.2	13.8	7.1	9.3	5.6	11.9
Transportation and storage	2.6	4.6	0.3	4.3	2.1	3.0	2.7	2.5
Accommodation and food service activities	4.7	2.7	7.1	6.8	4.0	3.3	5.1	4.6
Information and communication	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.9	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Education	2.4	2.7	1.9	3.6	2.0	3.0	2.3	2.3
Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.5	1.7	3.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.2
Other service activities	25.0	24.3	25.8	37.3	21.0	13.6	27.6	25.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own u	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.2	2.5	4.2	1.5	3.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7
Number of individuals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

5.5 Female share of employment in senior and middle management (SDG 5.5.2).

From the ISCO-08, female share of employment in senior and middle management can be derived. This refers to the proportion of women in managerial positions corresponding to ISCO-08 categories 11, 12 and 13 (11 – Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators, 12 – Administrative and Commercial Managers, 13 – Production and Specialized Services Managers) in the total number of persons employed in the same categories.

Overall, the female share of employment in senior and middle management is lower than the male share (47.7 percent females and 52.3 percent males). The rural areas had almost half (49.3 percent) the female share as compared to relatively lower 40.5 percent in the urban areas (Table 5.5).

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

$$FSE = \frac{\text{Number of women employed in ISCO}_{08} 11,12 \text{ and } 13 \times 100}{\text{Total number of employed men and women in ISCO } 11,12 \text{ and } 13)}$$

Table 5.5: Female share of Employment in senior and middle management				
	Male	Female	Total	Number of individuals
Malawi	52.3	47.7	100	540,238
Residence				
Urban	59.5	40.5	100	96,940
Rural	50.7	49.3	100	443,297
Region				
North	50.2	49.8	100	62,524
Central	52.1	47.9	100	287,859
South	53.1	46.9	100	189,855

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

5.6 Actual Hours Worked

The [Malawi Employment Act](#) provides for a 48 working hours per week. Actual hours worked refer to the total number of hours a person spends on all economic activities during a specified reference period, usually a week on the main job.

Table 5.6 illustrates mean number of hours worked across residence, region and education for males and females. At national level, the average weekly hours worked were 27.9, with males working an average of 31.2 hours and females working an average of 24.2 hours. Urban areas had a higher average weekly hours worked at 41.5 hours while the rural areas had an average of 24.1 hours. The Northern region works less number of hours as compared to both the Central and Southern region. Notably, those with tertiary education had higher average weekly working hours.

Table 5.6: Average weekly hours actually worked by residence, region and highest education level Malawi			
	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Malawi	31.2	24.2	27.9
Residence			
Urban	44.9	37.2	41.5
Rural	27.1	20.9	24.1
Region			
North	26.7	21.2	24.0
Central	31.6	24.9	28.6
South	32.3	24.4	28.4
Highest education level			
None or Preschool	28.4	20.8	23.7
Primary	28.7	22.7	25.7
Secondary	34.4	27.9	31.8
Technical	41.1	37.4	40.3
University	39.2	36.9	38.4
Other tertiary	40.1	31.5	36.7

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

6 UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION

The Labour underutilisation refers to the mismatches between labour supply and demand which translates into an unmet need for employment among the population. The measure of Labour underutilization includes; Unemployment, Time-related underemployment and Potential Labour Force. These three measures are used to produce 4 indicators of labour under-utilization, namely, Unemployment rate, Combined rate of unemployment and Time related under employment, Combined rate of unemployment and the Potential labour force, and aggregate measure of labour underutilization.

6.1 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is a useful measure of the underutilization of the labour supply. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. Unemployment rate is expressed as the percentage of unemployed persons to the total labour force.

For every 10 individuals, 2 were available and seeking for work, but were not employed in 2024. Unemployment rate was higher in urban areas (20.5 percent) than in rural areas (19.4 percent). Females had higher unemployment rate at 23.0 percent compared to the males at 16.6 percent. Looking at unemployment by age groups, the rate was at its highest for individuals aged between 15-24 years at 24.1 percent, and then steadily decreased to 18.4 for age group 35-44, and then sharply decreases to 14.7 for age group 45-54 before it starts to increase.

The unemployment rate was highest among individuals with technical education (25.1 percent), followed by those with no education or only preschool education (21.8 percent). In contrast, the lowest unemployment rate was observed among those with other tertiary education (9.8 percent).

6.2 Time-related underemployment

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

Overall, 21.1 percent of the employed population in Malawi were in time-related underemployment. Time-related underemployment was higher in females (23.4 percent) than in males (19.1 percent). The percentage of employed population who were available to work additional hours in the urban areas was 12 percent compared to 24 percent in the rural areas.

6.3 Potential labour force

The 19th ICLS introduced a new classification of persons outside the labour force, using the following categories:

- a. **Unavailable Job Seekers:** These comprise all persons of working age not in employment and not unemployed by the standard definition, who during the reference period, sought employment without being available for employment (perhaps because of family related responsibilities) but expecting to become available in the near future.
- b. **Discouraged job-seekers:** These comprise all persons of working age not in employment but not considered unemployed who, during the reference period, did not seek employment (perhaps because they were tired of doing so or did not believe there are jobs to match their current skill), but wanted employment and were available.

$$\text{Potential labour force} = a + b$$

Persons may not be available for employment for various reasons but not limited to retirement, illness, waiting for a job recall and study/training. Persons will tend not to seek for employment due to the following reasons; seasonal work, illness and family responsibilities, and others.

Overall, 39.8 percent of the unemployed population in Malawi is in the potential labour force. There were more women (41.9 percent) than males (36.8 percent) in the potential labour force. In the urban areas 31.1 percent were in the potential labour force while rural areas had 41.5 percent.

6.4 Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment

The combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment: represents the share of the extended labour force that is either in unemployment or time-related underemployment.

Overall, the combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment in Malawi was approximately 37 percent and was higher among females (41.0 percent) than to their male (32.5 percent) counterparts. It was higher in rural areas (38.8 percent) compared to urban areas (30.0 percent). Among the regions, the Southern region had the highest combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment at 38.2 percent, followed by the Central region at 36.0 percent and the Northern region at 32.5 percent.

6.5 Combined rate of time-related unemployment and potential labour force

The combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment: represents the share of the extended labour force that is either in unemployment or in the potential labour force.

Overall, the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force in Malawi was 43.6 percent and was higher among females (50.3 percent) than to their male (36.4 percent) counterparts. It was higher in rural areas (46.0 percent) compared to urban areas (34.8 percent).

6.6 Aggregate measure of labour underutilization

The Aggregate measure of labour underutilization: represents the share of the extended labour force that is either in unemployment, time-related underemployment or in the potential labour force.

Overall, the Aggregate measure of labour underutilization in Malawi was 55.5 percent and was higher among females (61.9 percent) than males (48.5 percent). It was higher in rural areas (59.0 percent) compared to urban areas (42.6 percent).

Table 6.1: Labour Underutilization						
Unemployment rate, Time-related underemployment rate, Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment, Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force and Aggregate measure of labour underutilization by residence, sex, region, education and region						
	Unemployment rate	Time-related underemployment rate	Potential labour force	Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment	Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	Aggregate measure of labour underutilization
Malawi	19.7	21.1	39.8	36.6	43.6	55.5
Sex						
Male	16.6	19.1	36.8	32.5	36.4	48.5
Female	23.0	23.4	41.9	41.0	50.3	61.9
Residence						
Urban	20.5	12.0	31.1	30.0	34.8	42.6
Rural	19.4	24.0	41.5	38.8	46.0	59.0
Region						
North	16.2	19.5	24.4	32.5	36.4	48.8
Central	17.6	22.3	40.3	36.0	40.6	53.9
South	22.5	20.3	43.7	38.2	47.8	58.4
Age group						
15-24	24.1	25.6	32.5	43.5	54.8	66.4
25-34	19.8	20.9	54.9	36.5	40.9	53.3
35-44	18.4	19.6	48.3	34.4	36.7	49.1
45-54	14.7	17.5	44.6	29.7	36.2	47.4
55-64	17.2	18.2	32.3	32.2	39.4	50.4
Highest education level						
None or Preschool	21.8	21.2	44.9	38.4	51.2	61.6
Primary	19.7	24.1	42.1	39.1	45.7	58.8
Secondary	20.1	18.0	33.2	34.5	39.6	50.4
Technical	25.1	14.8	31.1	36.2	35.6	45.1
University	13.1	6.2	19.7	18.5	20.0	25.0
Other tertiary	9.8	10.2	49.5	19.0	20.2	28.3

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

7 POPULATION OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

The working population is divided into three major categories: employed, unemployed and those neither employed nor unemployed. This chapter presents information on the population outside the labour force. This constitutes persons who were not in employment but were seeking and not available for employment, those who were not seeking but were available for employment, those not seeking and not available but want employment and those that do not want employment. It gives an analysis on the size, composition and distribution of the population outside the labour force. In addition, it highlights the reasons for being outside the labour force

7.1 Distribution of people outside the labour force

Table 7.1 presents distribution of the people outside the labour force across subpopulations. There were 3,349,443 females and 2,327,775 of males summing to a total of 5,677,218 individuals. The majority of these were observed in age group 15-24 at 51.9 percent. Then, the percentage sharply drops to 18.0 percent for age group 25-34, and continues to drop until the last age group 55-64. It is also observed that the largest share of the people outside the labour force had attended primary school at 59.5 percent.

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residence			
Urban	16.4	16.2	16.5
Rural	83.6	83.8	83.5
Region			
North	13.6	14.4	13.1
Central	38.7	38.3	39.0
South	47.7	47.3	48.0
Age group			
15-24	51.9	57.4	48.0
25-34	18.0	15.3	19.9
35-44	12.9	11.0	14.3
45-54	10.3	9.8	10.6
55-64	6.9	6.5	7.2
Highest education level			
None or Preschool	12.6	9.1	15.0
Primary	59.5	59.7	59.3
Secondary	25.7	28.4	23.9
Technical	0.3	0.4	0.2
University	1.6	2.0	1.3
Other tertiary	0.4	0.4	0.3
Country of Birth			
Malawian	99.5	99.7	99.4
Foreign born	0.5	0.3	0.6
Number of individuals	5,677,218	2,327,775	3,349,443

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

7.2 Rate of people outside the labour force

In 2024, Malawi had 5,677,218 people outside the labour force out of 10,996,589 working age population. This translates to 51.6 percent as the rate of people outside the labour force. It was higher for females at 56.7 percent than 45.8 percent for males. Rural areas had a higher rate of 54.3 percent as compared to 41.4 percent of urban areas. The rate was lowest for age group 35-44 and increases with both decreasing and increasing age.

Notably, those that had no education or preschool education had the highest rate of people outside the labour force (57.4 percent), as the level of education increases, the rate decreases. Regional, the northern region (56.6 percent) had the highest rate of people outside the labour force, followed by the southern (52.6 percent) and central region (49 percent).

Table 7.2: Rate of people outside the labour force by age, sex, residence, education and region.

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Rate	Number of individuals	Rate	Number of individuals	Rate	Number of individuals
Malawi	51.6	10,996,589	45.8	5,085,067	56.7	5,911,522
Residence						
Urban	41.4	2,250,553	35.1	1,075,729	47.1	1,174,823
Rural	54.3	8,746,036	48.6	4,009,337	59.0	4,736,699
Region						
North	56.6	1,368,358	51.9	647,576	60.8	720,782
Central	49.0	4,477,419	42.2	2,111,904	55.2	2,365,515
South	52.6	5,150,811	47.4	2,325,587	56.9	2,825,224
Age group						
15-24	67.7	4,352,902	64.0	2,088,046	71.0	2,264,856
25-34	39.5	2,587,115	30.3	1,176,424	47.2	1,410,691
35-44	37.4	1,964,527	30.1	853,060	43.1	1,111,467
45-54	43.0	1,355,738	36.2	628,874	48.9	726,864
55-64	53.2	736,307	44.4	338,663	60.7	397,644
Highest education level						
None or Preschool	57.4	1,244,854	51.3	413,686	60.4	831,169
Primary	53.2	6,346,292	48.6	2,856,555	56.9	3,489,737
Secondary	49.2	2,967,967	42.7	1,549,805	56.3	1,418,162
Technical	34.2	46,002	29.1	31,495	45.4	14,506
University	30.5	295,618	25.8	176,769	37.6	118,850
Other tertiary	20.8	95,856	17.1	56,757	26.3	39,099
Country of birth						
Malawian	51.6	10,941,163	45.8	5,066,824	56.7	5,874,340
Foreign born	48.3	55,425	42.3	18,243	51.2	37,182

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

8 WORK IN AGRICULTURE

8.1 Characteristics of agricultural workers

A look at the proportion of the working age population working in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector showed that the rural area had a higher proportion (43.9 percent) of working age population in this sector compared to urban area (8.0 percent). Age group 15 to 24 had 39.7 percent working in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector, followed by age group 60 to 64 at 47.5 percent.

Table 10.1: Proportion of working age population in the agricultural sector, Malawi, 2024

	Both sexes	Male	Female	Number of individuals
Malawi	35.1	34.1	36.3	4,271,923
Residence				
Urban	8.0	8.3	7.7	1,048,775
Rural	43.9	43.1	44.9	3,223,148
Age group				
15-24	39.7	41.9	37.0	1,068,220
25-34	29.9	29.0	30.8	1,256,211
35-44	33.3	30.8	35.8	1,002,916
45-54	35.8	31.5	40.7	659,098
55-64	45.7	42.8	49.2	285,478
Highest education level				
None or Preschool	50.1	47.7	51.6	414,969
Primary	41.5	41.2	41.8	2,383,589
Secondary	23.3	25.4	20.1	1,203,785
Technical	16.7	17.8	13.0	22,648
University	8.0	8.5	7.1	178,474
Other tertiary	5.2	4.2	6.8	68,459
Country of birth				
Malawian	35.2	34.1	36.4	4,245,845
Foreign born	24.1	21.6	25.4	26,078
Number of individuals	35.1	34.1	36.3	4,271,923

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

9 INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines informal employment as work where the employer-employee relationship is not regulated by national labour laws, income taxation, or social protection and employment benefits. Individuals in informal employment include own-account workers and employers running their own businesses, members of informal producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers, regardless of whether they work for formal or informal enterprises.

Paid employees are classified as being in informal employment if they do not receive benefits such as (a) paid leave, (b) employer contributions to social security, (c) compensation for unused leave days, (d) paid sick leave, (e) medical benefits, or (f) tax deductions from their salary. Workers in informal employment often lack organized representation. Over time, a decreasing share of informal employment in total employment signifies progress toward formality, which is essential for achieving decent work.

9.1 Informal employment rate

Findings indicate that 91.5 percent of employed individuals in Malawi were engaged in informal employment, with higher prevalence in rural areas compared to urban areas. Women were more likely than men to be in informal employment. Significant differences were observed between rural and urban regions: 95.5 percent of rural workers were in informal employment, compared to 79.3 percent in urban areas. Men and women in urban areas were less likely to be informally employed than their rural counterparts. Among regions, the Southern region had a lower informal employment rate compared to the Central and Northern regions.

Table 9.1: Informal Employment rate by sex, residence, age, education, country of birth and Functional difficulties			
	Informal main job	Formal main job	Number of individual
Malawi	91.5	8.5	4,271,923
Residence			
Urban	79.3	20.7	1,048,775
Rural	95.5	4.5	3,223,148
Region			
North	92.1	7.9	498,337
Central	92.1	7.9	1,880,999
South	90.7	9.3	1,892,587
Age group			
15-24	98.7	1.3	1,068,220
25-34	90.3	9.7	1,256,211
35-44	89.4	10.6	1,002,916
45-54	85.8	14.2	659,098
55-64	89.9	10.1	285,478
Highest education level			
None or Preschool	98.2	1.8	414,969
Primary	98.4	1.6	2,383,589
Secondary	88.6	11.4	1,203,785
Technical	73.8	26.2	22,648
University	28.4	71.6	178,474
Other tertiary	33.0	67.0	68,459
Country of birth			
Malawian	91.5	8.5	4,245,845
Foreign born	83.0	17.0	26,078

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

9.2 Rate of employment in the informal / formal sector

Table 9.2 provides a breakdown of employment by sector across Malawi, highlighting stark contrasts by sex, residence, and district. Overall, the informal sector dominated employment at 69.0 percent, while only 12.8 percent of workers were employed in the formal sector. Additionally, 18.2 percent were employed in households.

Gender-wise, females are more concentrated in the informal sector (71.5 percent) compared to males (66.9 percent). Conversely, males have a higher representation in the formal sector (16.3 percent) compared to females (8.7 percent).

Urban-rural disparities are also evident. Urban areas have a higher share of formal sector employment (28.9 percent) than rural areas (7.5 percent). However, informal sector employment remains dominant in both areas, with rural areas showing a higher proportion (72.2 percent) than urban areas (59.3 percent).

Table 9.2 Rate of employment in the informal / formal sector by sex, residence, region, education, country of birth and Functional difficulties.

	Employment in Informal Sector	Employment in Formal Sector	Households	Number of individual
Malawi	69.0	12.8	18.2	4,271,923
Sex				
Male	66.9	16.3	16.8	2,299,838
Female	71.5	8.7	19.8	1,972,086
Region				
North	69.1	12.4	18.5	498,337
Central	71.3	11.8	17.0	1,880,999
South	66.8	13.8	19.4	1,892,587
Residence				
Urban	59.3	28.9	11.8	1,048,775
Rural	72.2	7.5	20.3	3,223,148
Age group				
15-24	73.8	4.3	22.0	1,068,220
25-34	66.6	14.8	18.6	1,256,211
35-44	68.9	14.6	16.5	1,002,916
45-54	65.4	19.5	15.1	659,098
55-64	71.1	13.4	15.4	285,478
Highest education level				
None or Preschool	74.1	3.7	22.1	414,969
Primary	74.4	4.5	21.0	2,383,589
Secondary	67.0	18.1	14.9	1,203,785
Technical	58.5	36.1	5.4	22,648
University	18.7	80.0	1.2	178,474
Other tertiary	20.5	76.3	3.2	68,459
Country of birth				
Malawian	69.0	12.7	18.3	4,245,845
Foreign born	71.6	21.2	7.2	26,078

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

10 YOUTH

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

The United Nations defines the youth as those ages 15 to 24 while according to African Union, the youth are those in the ages 15 to 35. This chapter presents youth employment rate in Malawi using both the United Nations and African Union definitions of the youth.

10.1 Youth (15 to 35) Employment

As presented in Table 10.1, 34.0 percent of youth in 15 to 35 age group were employed across the country. The youth employment was higher in urban areas (37.2 percent) than in rural areas (33.2 percent). The Central region had the highest youth employment at 37.5 percent while Southern region had the lowest youth employment of 31.5 percent.

Table 10.1: Distribution of employed youth (15 to 35) by region, district and residence						
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Employed Youth	Number of individuals	Employed Youth	Number of individuals	Employed Youth	Number of individuals
Malawi	34.0	7,133,876	39.9	3,352,885	28.8	3,780,991
Residence						
Urban	37.2	1,444,792	44.4	677,128	30.9	767,664
Rural	33.2	5,689,084	38.8	2,675,757	28.2	3,013,327
Region						
North	32.5	887,644	37.5	424,770	27.9	462,875
Central	37.5	2,865,410	44.8	1,373,038	30.8	1,492,372
South	31.5	3,380,822	36.3	1,555,078	27.4	1,825,744
Highest education level						
None or Preschool	31.2	486,926	36.5	196,058	27.7	290,869
Primary	33.2	4,199,079	38.9	1,943,562	28.4	2,255,517
Secondary	34.1	2,176,410	40.3	1,061,375	28.2	1,115,034
Technical	42.0	35,096	48.4	23,074	29.6	12,022
University	48.2	175,568	52.3	93,341	43.6	82,227
Other tertiary	61.6	60,797	63.9	35,474	58.4	25,323

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

10.2 Youth (15 to 35) Employment by Sector

Table 10.2 presents the employment distribution of Malawian youth aged 15 to 35 across various sectors, with breakdowns by sex, residence, and region. Nationally, the most significant share of youth employment was in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, accounting for 48.6 percent of all employed youth. This was followed by other service activities (21.9 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (7.3 percent). Urban youth were concentrated in other service activities (38.4 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (14.2 percent), while rural youth were predominantly in agriculture (48.1 percent). Regionally, youth in the Central region were more likely to be in agriculture (41.3 percent), while the South had a higher share in other service activities (25.9 percent).

Table 10.2: Youth (15 to 35) Employment by Sector

Sector	Malawi	Sex		Residence		Region		
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	North	Central	South
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.6	39.1	39.2	8.0	48.1	48.3	41.3	34.2
Mining and quarrying	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9
Manufacturing	2.4	2.8	2.9	6.2	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Construction	4.0	6.9	2.0	3.9	5.0	5.8	4.1	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.3	6.7	11.2	14.2	7.0	10.3	5.5	11.5
Transportation and storage	2.3	4.6	0.4	3.8	2.5	3.6	2.7	2.5
Accommodation and food service activities	3.7	3.0	6.1	5.5	4.0	3.1	5.5	3.5
Information and communication	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.5	0.8	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Education	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.9	1.4	2.5	1.7	1.6
Human health and social work activities	1.2	1.3	1.6	4.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.5
Other service activities	21.9	25.3	26.8	38.4	22.4	14.4	29.2	25.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2.2	1.8	3.6	2.3	2.7	3.6	1.5	3.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7
Number of individuals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

10.3 Youth (15 to 35) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

This chapter presents information on youth not in employment, education or training (NEET). NEET is a widely used indicator for formulating policies aimed at offering suitable places in education or training as well as determining the participation age for economic activity for young people. Table 10.3 shows the number and percentage distribution of youth (15-35 years) who were not in employment, education or training (NEET) by sex. Results show that of the total 7,189,758 youth, 41.4 percent were NEET. There were more female youth in NEET at 48.3 percent than males at 33.6 percent, the distribution of Youth NEET in rural and urban areas showed that 42.9 percent were in rural areas while 35.7 percent were in urban areas.

Table 10.3: Youth (15 to 35) Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) by sex, residence, region, country of birth and functional difficulty.

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	NEET	Number	NEET	Number	NEET	Number
Malawi	41.4	7,189,758	33.6	3,370,420	48.3	3,819,338
Residence						
Urban	35.7	1,470,816	26.8	683,168	43.5	787,648
Rural	42.9	5,718,942	35.4	2,687,252	49.5	3,031,690
Region						
North	32.2	894,547	25.6	428,880	38.3	465,667
Central	40.4	2,890,741	31.2	1,380,729	48.7	1,510,012
South	44.7	3,404,471	38.0	1,560,811	50.5	1,843,659
Country of Birth						
Malawian	41.4	7,171,629	33.7	3,363,481	48.3	3,808,148
Foreign born	35.2	18,129	19.8	6,939	44.8	11,190

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

10.4 Youth (15 to 24) Employment

Among youth aged 15 to 24, 24.5 percent were employed nationwide. Youth employment was more prevalent in rural areas (25.4 percent) compared to urban areas (20.5 percent). Regionally, the Central region recorded the highest youth employment at 28.2 percent, while the Southern region had the lowest at 21.9 percent.

Table 10.4: Distribution of employed youth (15 to 24) by region, district and residence

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Employed Youth	Number of individuals	Employed Youth	Number of individuals	Employed Youth	Number of individuals
Malawi	24.5	4,352,902	28.6	2,088,046	20.8	2,264,856
Residence						
Urban	20.5	798,748	24.9	383,308	16.5	415,440
Rural	25.4	3,554,154	29.4	1,704,738	21.8	1,849,416
Region						
North	23.4	562,081	26.9	270,248	20.1	291,833
Central	28.2	1,710,800	32.7	826,601	24.0	884,199
South	21.9	2,080,021	25.6	991,197	18.4	1,088,824
Highest education level						
None or Preschool	26.8	233,553	27.5	107,546	26.2	126,006
Primary	26.5	2,777,985	31.1	1,340,703	22.1	1,437,282
Secondary	20.1	1,252,024	23.4	602,649	17.0	649,375
Technical	20.6	14,567	29.2	7,004	12.7	7,563
University	17.0	64,073	18.8	27,311	15.6	36,762
Other tertiary	54.5	10,699	66.0	2,831	50.3	7,868

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

10.5 Youth (15 to 24) Employment by Sector

For youth aged 15 to 24, agriculture remains the dominant employment sector, accounting for 57.4 percent of youth employment nationally, and is particularly prominent in rural areas (52.1 percent), while urban youth are primarily engaged in other service activities (46.1 percent) and retail trade (12.5 percent). The South displays a more diversified employment pattern, with significant participation across retail, services, and hospitality sectors, whereas the North remains heavily agriculture-dependent.

Table 10.5: Youth (15 to 24) Employment by Sector

Sector	Malawi	Sex		Residence		Region		
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	North	Central	South
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	57.4	47.2	44.5	11.6	52.1	55.7	47.4	41.4
Mining and quarrying	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.6	2.0	1.3
Manufacturing	1.9	2.7	2.0	4.9	2.0	1.5	2.9	2.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4
Construction	4.0	6.6	2.9	4.9	5.0	6.2	3.8	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.4	6.0	7.8	12.5	5.8	10.0	4.3	8.6
Transportation and storage	1.7	3.5	0.4	2.6	2.1	3.2	1.8	2.1
Accommodation and food service activities	3.3	2.4	6.7	5.3	4.0	2.3	6.6	2.2
Information and communication	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Education	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Human health and social work activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.0	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.9
Other service activities	20.0	24.1	26.9	46.1	21.7	12.4	26.8	27.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own u	1.8	1.8	3.1	3.3	2.2	3.4	1.5	2.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.9
Number of individuals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

10.6 Youth (15 to 24) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

For youth aged 15 to 24, results show that of the total 4,423,230 youth, 39.4 percent were NEET. There were more female youth in NEET at 45.4 percent than males at 32.8 percent. 40.9 percent of youth in rural areas were NEET while in urban areas 33.1 percent were NEET.

**Table 10.6: Youth (15 to 24) Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)
by sex, region, education and region**

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	NEET	Number	NEET	Number	NEET	Number
Malawi	39.4	4,423,230	32.8	2,110,745	45.4	2,312,485
Residence						
Urban	33.1	825,175	26.9	390,767	38.7	434,408
Rural	40.9	3,598,056	34.2	1,719,978	47.0	1,878,077
Region						
North	29.1	570,065	22.6	273,521	35.2	296,544
Central	37.9	1,733,446	30.5	835,339	44.9	898,108
South	43.4	2,119,719	37.6	1,001,886	48.6	1,117,833
Country of birth						
Malawian	39.4	4,416,071	32.9	2,108,686	45.4	2,307,385
Foreign born	35.9	7,159	1.3	2,059	49.8	5,100

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

11 LABOUR MIGRATION

The data from Table 11.1 reveals notable differences in labour force status between migrants and non-migrants in Malawi. Overall, more migrants were employed (47.1 percent) compared to non-migrants (38.8 percent), migrants also showed a lower unemployment rate at 4.7 percent compared to 9.5 percent for non-migrants. A larger proportion of non-migrants were outside the labour force (51.6 percent) compared to migrants (48.3 percent).

Furthermore, in urban areas, more migrants were employed (66.5 percent) than rural migrants (36.8 percent). Conversely, 58.1 percent of rural migrants were outside the labour force, compared to 29.8percent in urban areas.

Table 11.1: Labour Force Status

	Non-Migrants			Migrants		
	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force
Malawi	38.8	9.5	51.6	47.1	4.7	48.3
Male	45.2	9.0	45.8	48.4	9.3	42.3
Female	33.3	10.0	56.7	46.4	2.4	51.2
Residence						
Urban	46.4	12.1	41.5	66.5	3.8	29.8
Rural	36.9	8.9	54.2	36.8	5.1	58.1

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 11.2 highlights the extent of informality among migrants and non-migrants in their main jobs. Overall, informal employment dominates, particularly among non-migrants (91.5 percent) compared to migrants (83.0 percent). However, migrants exhibit a higher share of formal employment (17.0 percent) compared to non-migrants (8.5 percent).

Gender disparities are significant. Male migrants were more likely to be in formal jobs (35.4 percent) compared to female migrants (7.6 percent). Additionally, urban migrants show a higher formal employment rate (25.1 percent) than their rural counterparts (9.2 percent).

Table 11.2: Immigrant Informality

	Non-Migrants		Migrants	
	Informal main job	Formal main job	Informal main job	Formal main job
Malawi	91.5	8.5	83.0	17.0
Male	89.4	10.6	64.6	35.4
Female	94.0	6.0	92.4	7.6
Residence				
Urban	79.3	20.7	74.9	25.1
Rural	95.5	4.5	90.8	9.2

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

According to Table 11.3, own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees made up the largest employment category among migrants (48.7 percent). Notably, among females, this figure rose to (65.6 percent), highlighting their predominance in this category.

Dependent contractors also constituted a significant portion (16.3 percent), especially among males (24.0 percent) and rural residents (28.3 percent). In contrast, permanent employees accounted for only (13.6 percent) of the workforce. Employment in corporations, whether as employers or owner-operators, remained marginal across all categories.

Table 11.3: Status in Employment (ICSE-18)

	Malawi	Sex		Total	Residence	
		Male	Female		Urban	Rural
Employers in corporations	1.8	3.6	0.8	1.8	2.5	1.1
Employers in household market enterprises	5.5	12.9	1.7	5.5	9.5	1.7
Employers not elsewhere classified	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.3
Owner-operators of corporations without employees	1.0	2.9	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	48.7	15.6	65.6	48.7	54.8	42.9
Own-account workers not elsewhere classified	4.0	2.4	4.8	4.0	1.2	6.6
Dependent contractors	16.3	24.0	12.4	16.3	3.7	28.3
Permanent employees	13.6	24.6	7.9	13.6	17.2	10.1
Fixed-term employees	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Short-term and casual employees	6.8	12.4	3.9	6.8	5.5	7.9
Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employees not elsewhere classified	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.8	0.0
Contributing family workers	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0
Workers not classifiable by status	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 11.4 provides insights into the sectors where migrants were employed. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing was the primary employment sector for both male (22.4 percent) and female (26.0 percent) migrants, although the share was significantly higher in rural areas (42.5 percent) compared to urban (6.1 percent).

Accommodation and food service activities were also a prominent sector, particularly in urban areas (40.8 percent) and among female migrants (30.8 percent). Other service activities are prominent among female migrants (36.4 percent). Wholesale and retail trade was more common among rural migrants (18.1 percent) than urban (10.1 percent).

Table 11.4: Migrant employment by main economic activity								
Sector	Malawi	Sex		Residence		region		
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	North	Central	South
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.8	22.4	26.0	6.1	42.5	35.2	26.1	19.2
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	4.1	6.3	2.9	2.0	6.0	6.7	3.8	3.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.0	2.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.6
Construction	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	2.1	0.0	3.1	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.2	10.4	16.1	10.1	18.1	10.3	29.8	3.8
Transportation and storage	1.4	4.2	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.1
Accommodation and food service activities	22.7	6.5	30.8	40.8	5.5	5.4	6.9	42.6
Information and communication	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.1	3.0	0.2	0.8	1.4	2.1	0.0	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	3.2	2.5	3.6	5.3	1.2	3.1	2.2	4.1
Human health and social work activities	1.7	1.2	1.9	3.5	0.0	1.4	3.7	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other service activities	20.2	36.4	12.0	21.9	18.5	24.8	23.3	15.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own u	1.9	0.0	2.9	2.1	1.8	9.7	0.0	0.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of individuals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 11.5 outlines the occupational structure of migrants, showing that services and sales workers dominate (30.9 percent), particularly in urban areas (41.1 percent) and among females (26.4 percent). Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers make up (20.2 percent), with higher representation in rural areas and among males.

Managers and professionals account for (14.6 percent) and (10.4 percent), respectively, with a higher share in urban areas and among females. Elementary occupations also represent a considerable share (18.2 percent), predominantly in rural areas and among males. Notably, plant and machine operators, as well as armed forces occupations, are absent among migrants.

Table 11.5: Employment by Major occupation groups

Sector	Malawi	Sex		Residence		Region		
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	North	Central	South
Managers	14.6	21.0	15.1	12.2	21.7	22.8	18.6	13.2
Professionals	10.4	21.3	7.5	11.2	13.1	7.2	19.3	8.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3.4	7.2	2.3	5.9	2.1	8.2	2.0	3.5
Clerical Support Workers	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Services And Sales Workers	30.9	26.4	41.1	60.6	12.7	16.6	23.6	55.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	20.2	6.0	7.1	0.0	13.2	10.4	2.4	8.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2.0	4.2	1.3	3.4	1.2	8.1	0.0	1.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary Occupations	18.2	13.9	25.0	5.9	36.0	26.8	33.0	9.2
Armed Forces Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of individuals	26,078	8,821	17,257	12,733	13,345	5,334	9,311	11,433

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

12 APPENDIX

12.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

12.1.1 Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the S frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2024 Malawi Labour Force Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of labour indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, for the three regions of the country: North, Central and South, The four cities of the country: Mzuzu, Blantyre, Lilongwe and Zomba and for the twenty eight districts of the country: Chitipa, Karonga, Nkhata Bay, Rumphi, Mzimba, Likoma, Kasungu, Nkhatakota, Ntchisi, Dowa, Salima, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Dedza, Ntcheu, Mangochi, Machinga, Zomba, Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Mwanza, Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Balaka and Neno. Urban and rural areas in each of the twenty-eight districts were defined as the sampling strata.

The sampling frame was based on the 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

12.1.2 Sample Size and Sample Allocation

Since the overall sample size for the 2024 MLFS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Malawi from the 2018 Population and Housing Census sampling frame was first examined by district, urban and rural strata.

The overall sample size for the 2024 MLFS was calculated as 20,310 households. It was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each district. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1 - r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based

AveSize = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

The number of households selected per cluster for the 2024 MLFS was determined to be 30 based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. The total number of clusters was calculated as 680. **Table 12.1** shows the allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and households by district, urban and rural strata.

Table 12.1: Sample Allocation

District	Clusters			Households		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Central	163	47	210	4890	1410	6300
Dedza	18	2	20	540	60	600
Dowa	18	2	20	540	60	600
Kasungu	17	3	20	510	90	600
Lilongwe	20		20	600		600
Lilongwe City		30	30		900	900
Mchinji	18	2	20	540	60	600
Nkhotakota	18	2	20	540	60	600
Ntcheu	18	2	20	540	60	600
Ntchisi	18	2	20	540	60	600
Salima	18	2	20	540	60	600
North	108	42	150	3180	1260	4440
Chitipa	18	2	20	540	60	600
Karonga	18	2	20	540	60	600
Likoma	14	2	16	420	60	480
Mzimba	18	2	20	510	60	570
Mzuzu City		30	30		900	900
Nkhatabay	22	2	24	630	60	690
Rumphi	18	2	20	540	60	600
South	236	84	320	7050	2520	9570
Balaka	18	2	20	540	60	600
Blantyre	20		20	570		570
Blantyre City		31	31		930	930
Chikwawa	17	3	20	510	90	600
Chiradzulu	18	2	20	540	60	600
Machinga	16	2	18	480	60	540
Mangochi	18	2	20	540	60	600
Mulanje	19	2	21	570	60	630
Mwanza	18	2	20	540	60	600

Table 12.1: Sample Allocation

District	Clusters			Households		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Neno	18	2	20	540	60	600
Nsanje	18	2	20	540	60	600
Phalombe	18	2	20	540	60	600
Thyolo	18	2	20	540	60	600
Zomba	20		20	600		600
Zomba City		30	30		900	900
Grand Total	507	173	680	15120	5190	20310

12.1.3 Selection of Enumeration Areas (Clusters)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata (urban and rural) by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2018 Population and Housing Census frame. The first stage of sampling was completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs from each of the twenty-eight districts and 4 cities, separately for the urban and rural strata.

12.1.4 Listing Activities

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2018 Population and Housing Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. Large EAs with 300 or more households were subdivided into 2 or 3 segments of roughly equal size of which only one segment was selected randomly and listed.

12.2 Calculation of Sample Weights

The 2024 MLFS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the districts, different sampling fractions were used in each district since the number of households in the Census frame varies by district. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2018 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2018 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{30}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}},$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

12.3 DISTRICT LEVEL INDICATORS

Table 12.2: Distribution of working age population by district

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
District			
Chitipa	1.4	1.4	1.3
Karonga	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nkhatabay	1.4	1.5	1.3
Rumphi	1.3	1.4	1.2
Mzimba	5.1	5.0	5.1
Likoma	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mzuzu City	1.4	1.5	1.4
Kasungu	4.9	5.4	4.5
Nkhotakota	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nthisi	1.5	1.6	1.5
Dowa	3.5	3.5	3.6
Salima	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lilongwe	8.7	8.8	8.7
Mchinji	3.1	3.3	3.0
Dedza	5.3	5.1	5.4
Ntcheu	3.2	3.1	3.2
Lilongwe City	6.0	6.5	5.7
Mangochi	6.6	5.9	7.3
Machinga	4.0	3.7	4.2
Zomba	4.0	4.0	4.1
Chiradzulu	1.8	1.7	1.9
Blantyre	2.7	2.8	2.6
Mwanza	0.7	0.7	0.7
Thyolo	3.7	3.5	3.9
Mulanje	3.6	3.7	3.5
Phalombe	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chikwawa	4.5	4.6	4.3
Nsanje	2.1	2.1	2.1
Balaka	1.9	1.8	2.0
Neno	0.7	0.7	0.7
Zomba City	0.8	0.8	0.7
Blantyre City	7.7	7.8	7.6
Number of individuals	10,996,589	5,085,067	5,911,522

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.3: Distribution of labour force by district

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
District			
Chitipa	1.3	1.3	1.3
Karonga	1.8	1.6	1.9
Nkhatabay	0.8	0.9	0.7
Rumphi	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mzimba	4.0	4.1	3.9
Likoma	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mzuzu City	1.9	1.9	1.8
Kasungu	4.8	5.1	4.5
Nkhotakota	2.1	2.1	2.2
Nthisi	1.3	1.3	1.3
Dowa	3.8	3.9	3.6
Salima	2.4	2.3	2.4
Lilongwe	10.0	10.2	9.7
Mchinji	3.3	3.5	3.1
Dedza	5.5	5.6	5.4
Ntcheu	2.6	2.6	2.5
Lilongwe City	7.2	7.6	6.7
Mangochi	5.5	4.9	6.1
Machinga	3.2	2.9	3.6
Zomba	4.4	4.4	4.3
Chiradzulu	2.1	1.9	2.4
Blantyre	3.0	3.0	3.1
Mwanza	0.5	0.5	0.6
Thyolo	3.3	3.1	3.5
Mulanje	3.0	2.9	3.2
Phalombe	2.0	1.8	2.1
Chikwawa	3.9	4.0	3.7
Nsanje	2.2	2.1	2.3
Balaka	1.5	1.4	1.6
Neno	0.4	0.4	0.3
Zomba City	1.0	1.0	1.0
Blantyre City	9.8	9.9	9.7
Number of individuals	5,319,370	2,757,291	2,562,079

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 5.2: Labour force participation rates by district

	Both sexes	Number of individuals	Male	Number of individuals	Female	Number of individuals
Malawi	48.4	10,996,589	54.2	5,085,067	43.3	5,911,522
District						
Chitipa	47.4	148,573	51.5	71,359	43.6	77,214
Karonga	47.1	199,010	48.1	92,932	46.3	106,078
Nkhatabay	28.0	152,434	33.5	74,275	22.6	78,159
Rumphi	48.5	144,563	51.9	70,795	45.3	73,768
Mzimba	38.4	556,061	44.2	256,479	33.4	299,582
Likoma	56.0	8,939	65.3	4,383	47.0	4,556
Mzuzu City	62.4	158,778	67.9	77,354	57.1	81,425
Kasungu	47.5	539,048	51.9	272,773	42.9	266,275
Nkhotakota	47.0	240,642	52.6	109,664	42.2	130,977
Nthisi	40.5	168,637	45.7	78,848	35.9	89,789
Dowa	51.9	386,894	61.0	175,780	44.3	211,113
Salima	50.4	250,785	55.4	116,156	46.1	134,629
Lilongwe	55.4	958,116	63.0	446,370	48.7	511,746
Mchinji	51.5	344,412	58.1	167,298	45.3	177,114
Dedza	50.7	577,431	60.0	258,837	43.1	318,594
Ntcheu	39.2	346,581	46.1	155,704	33.6	190,877
Lilongwe City	57.3	664,874	63.2	330,473	51.5	334,401
Mangochi	40.2	729,009	45.8	297,827	36.3	431,182
Machinga	39.5	437,108	42.6	187,566	37.3	249,542
Zomba	52.7	442,702	60.4	201,636	46.2	241,067
Chiradzulu	57.2	198,894	59.8	85,459	55.2	113,435
Blantyre	54.9	294,107	57.9	143,052	52.1	151,055
Mwanza	38.9	73,567	41.8	34,619	36.4	38,947
Thyolo	42.7	411,506	47.9	178,849	38.7	232,657
Mulanje	40.7	396,969	42.2	188,306	39.2	208,664
Phalombe	46.2	225,535	48.7	104,514	44.0	121,021
Chikwawa	41.9	490,625	47.6	234,142	36.7	256,483
Nsanje	50.7	231,036	56.0	104,938	46.3	126,099
Balaka	39.4	207,304	44.4	89,940	35.5	117,364
Neno	23.5	80,212	27.5	36,565	20.2	43,647
Zomba City	62.0	84,665	68.0	40,851	56.4	43,814
Blantyre City	61.7	847,571	68.8	397,323	55.4	450,248

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.4: Employment to population ratio by district

	Both sexes	Number of individuals	Male	Number of individuals	Female	Number of individuals
Malawi	38.8	10,996,589	45.2	5,085,067	33.4	5,911,522
District						
Chitipa	43.6	148,573	47.7	71,359	39.7	77,214
Karonga	37.7	199,010	41.9	92,932	33.9	106,078
Nkhatabay	24.0	152,434	29.1	74,275	19.1	78,159
Rumphi	43.8	144,563	47.3	70,795	40.4	73,768
Mzimba	30.3	556,061	35.3	256,479	26.1	299,582
Likoma	48.1	8,939	61.3	4,383	35.4	4,556
Mzuzu City	54.1	158,778	61.2	77,354	47.2	81,425
Kasungu	40.1	539,048	45.0	272,773	35.2	266,275
Nkhotakota	38.2	240,642	45.7	109,664	31.9	130,977
Nthisi	31.4	168,637	36.8	78,848	26.7	89,789
Dowa	44.7	386,894	53.5	175,780	37.4	211,113
Salima	42.3	250,785	49.1	116,156	36.5	134,629
Lilongwe	45.0	958,116	53.0	446,370	38.0	511,746
Mchinji	41.1	344,412	46.8	167,298	35.7	177,114
Dedza	40.7	577,431	50.9	258,837	32.4	318,594
Ntcheu	32.9	346,581	38.6	155,704	28.2	190,877
Lilongwe	48.0	664,874	55.2	330,473	40.8	334,401
City						
Mangochi	31.9	729,009	37.6	297,827	27.9	431,182
Machinga	34.5	437,108	36.9	187,566	32.7	249,542
Zomba	45.6	442,702	53.0	201,636	39.4	241,067
Chiradzulu	45.8	198,894	48.8	85,459	43.5	113,435
Blantyre	36.7	294,107	41.5	143,052	32.1	151,055
Mwanza	29.2	73,567	32.1	34,619	26.6	38,947
Thyolo	31.8	411,506	38.9	178,849	26.3	232,657
Mulanje	32.6	396,969	34.3	188,306	31.2	208,664
Phalombe	35.4	225,535	40.1	104,514	31.4	121,021
Chikwawa	29.4	490,625	33.7	234,142	25.4	256,483
Nsanje	42.7	231,036	47.1	104,938	39.1	126,099
Balaka	28.3	207,304	31.4	89,940	25.8	117,364
Neno	19.5	80,212	21.8	36,565	17.6	43,647
Zomba City	48.6	84,665	56.7	40,851	41.0	43,814
Blantyre City	45.9	847,571	56.6	397,323	36.4	450,248

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.5: Labour Underutilization

Unemployment rate, Time-related underemployment rate, Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment, Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force and Aggregate measure of labour underutilization by district

	Unemployment rate	time-related underemployment rate	Potential labour force	Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment	Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	Aggregate measure of labour underutilization
Malawi	19.7	21.1	39.8	36.6	43.6	55.5
District						
Chitipa	8.0	15.0	13.0	21.9	19.6	31.7
Karonga	20.1	25.0	21.4	40.1	35.5	51.7
Nkhatabay	14.3	7.7	27.0	20.8	49.4	53.3
Rumphi	9.7	21.8	10.6	29.4	18.8	36.5
Mzimba	21.0	25.3	30.7	41.0	47.1	60.5
Likoma	14.1	6.3	26.9	19.5	29.1	33.6
Mzuzu City	13.3	10.6	21.4	22.5	23.3	31.4
Kasungu	15.4	28.5	38.4	39.5	40.6	57.6
Nkhotakota	18.6	20.6	29.5	35.4	39.0	51.6
Nthisi	22.4	5.3	35.6	26.5	49.1	51.7
Dowa	13.8	19.2	29.6	30.3	32.3	45.3
Salima	16.1	21.5	52.0	34.1	44.5	56.4
Lilongwe	18.7	27.2	49.2	40.8	41.8	57.6
Mchinji	20.2	27.6	36.8	42.3	40.8	57.1
Dedza	19.7	25.3	54.9	40.1	47.7	60.9
Ntcheu	16.3	27.3	42.0	39.1	49.3	63.1
Lilongwe City	16.4	10.5	23.5	25.1	28.8	36.3
Mangochi	20.7	22.3	51.0	38.4	54.9	65.0
Machinga	12.7	18.0	48.8	28.4	50.0	59.0
Zomba	13.5	25.4	30.7	35.5	32.2	49.4
Chiradzulu	20.0	22.5	27.8	38.0	33.7	48.7
Blantyre	33.2	20.1	47.0	46.7	51.8	61.5
Mwanza	25.1	25.3	44.9	44.0	56.0	67.2
Thyolo	25.6	23.7	49.0	43.3	55.1	65.8
Mulanje	19.7	19.3	48.3	35.2	52.9	62.0
Phalombe	23.3	30.8	22.0	46.9	38.9	57.7
Chikwawa	29.9	26.9	51.2	48.7	59.0	70.0
Nsanje	15.8	23.3	24.5	35.4	32.0	47.8
Balaka	28.2	23.6	52.4	45.1	60.3	69.6
Neno	17.1	18.9	46.8	32.7	67.2	73.4
Zomba City	21.6	24.8	40.7	41.0	37.3	52.8
Blantyre City	25.6	9.3	38.6	32.5	40.0	45.6

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.6: Distribution of population outside the labour force by district

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
District			
Chitipa	1.4	1.5	1.3
Karonga	1.9	2.1	1.7
Nkhatabay	1.9	2.1	1.8
Rumphi	1.3	1.5	1.2
Mzimba	6.0	6.2	6.0
Likoma	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mzuzu City	1.1	1.1	1.0
Kasungu	5.0	5.6	4.5
Nkhotakota	2.2	2.2	2.3
Nthisi	1.8	1.8	1.7
Dowa	3.3	2.9	3.5
Salima	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lilongwe	7.5	7.1	7.8
Mchinji	2.9	3.0	2.9
Dedza	5.0	4.5	5.4
Ntcheu	3.7	3.6	3.8
Lilongwe City	5.0	5.2	4.8
Mangochi	7.7	6.9	8.2
Machinga	4.7	4.6	4.7
Zomba	3.7	3.4	3.9
Chiradzulu	1.5	1.5	1.5
Blantyre	2.3	2.6	2.2
Mwanza	0.8	0.9	0.7
Thyolo	4.2	4.0	4.3
Mulanje	4.1	4.7	3.8
Phalombe	2.1	2.3	2.0
Chikwawa	5.0	5.3	4.9
Nsanje	2.0	2.0	2.0
Balaka	2.2	2.1	2.3
Neno	1.1	1.1	1.0
Zomba City	0.6	0.6	0.6
Blantyre City	5.7	5.3	6.0
Number of individuals	5,677,218	2,327,775	3,349,443

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.7: Rate of people outside the labour force by district

	Both sexes	Number of individuals	Male	Number of individuals	Female	Number of individuals
Malawi	51.6	10,996,589	45.8	5,085,067	56.7	5,911,522
District						
Chitipa	52.6	148,573	48.5	71,359	56.4	77,214
Karonga	52.9	199,010	51.9	92,932	53.7	106,078
Nkhatabay	72.0	152,434	66.5	74,275	77.4	78,159
Rumphi	51.5	144,563	48.1	70,795	54.7	73,768
Mzimba	61.6	556,061	55.8	256,479	66.6	299,582
Likoma	44.0	8,939	34.7	4,383	53.0	4,556
Mzuzu City	37.6	158,778	32.1	77,354	42.9	81,425
Kasungu	52.5	539,048	48.1	272,773	57.1	266,275
Nkhotakota	53.0	240,642	47.4	109,664	57.8	130,977
Nthisi	59.5	168,637	54.3	78,848	64.1	89,789
Dowa	48.1	386,894	39.0	175,780	55.7	211,113
Salima	49.6	250,785	44.6	116,156	53.9	134,629
Lilongwe	44.6	958,116	37.0	446,370	51.3	511,746
Mchinji	48.5	344,412	41.9	167,298	54.7	177,114
Dedza	49.3	577,431	40.0	258,837	56.9	318,594
Ntcheu	60.8	346,581	53.9	155,704	66.4	190,877
Lilongwe City	42.7	664,874	36.8	330,473	48.5	334,401
Mangochi	59.8	729,009	54.2	297,827	63.7	431,182
Machinga	60.5	437,108	57.4	187,566	62.7	249,542
Zomba	47.3	442,702	39.6	201,636	53.8	241,067
Chiradzulu	42.8	198,894	40.2	85,459	44.8	113,435
Blantyre	45.1	294,107	42.1	143,052	47.9	151,055
Mwanza	61.1	73,567	58.2	34,619	63.6	38,947
Thyolo	57.3	411,506	52.1	178,849	61.3	232,657
Mulanje	59.3	396,969	57.8	188,306	60.8	208,664
Phalombe	53.8	225,535	51.3	104,514	56.0	121,021
Chikwawa	58.1	490,625	52.4	234,142	63.3	256,483
Nsanje	49.3	231,036	44.0	104,938	53.7	126,099
Balaka	60.6	207,304	55.6	89,940	64.5	117,364
Neno	76.5	80,212	72.5	36,565	79.8	43,647
Zomba City	38.0	84,665	32.0	40,851	43.6	43,814
Blantyre City	38.3	847,571	31.2	397,323	44.6	450,248

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.8: Proportion of working age population in the agricultural sector

	Male	Female	Total	Number of individuals
Malawi	34.1	36.3	35.1	4,271,923
District				
Chitipa	54.6	56.3	55.4	64,751
Karonga	43.7	37.0	40.5	74,987
Nkhatabay	56.4	54.0	55.5	36,537
Rumphi	68.3	64.3	66.4	63,282
Mzimba	57.3	49.8	53.8	168,650
Likoma	62.8	11.4	43.5	4,298
Mzuzu City	12.0	7.7	10.0	85,833
Kasungu	46.1	57.0	50.8	216,424
Nkhotakota	58.7	61.8	60.1	91,980
Nthisi	40.2	54.1	46.5	52,973
Dowa	44.9	53.2	48.7	173,015
Salima	40.6	47.9	44.0	106,097
Lilongwe	38.0	40.7	39.2	431,253
Mchinji	47.7	52.2	49.7	141,550
Dedza	35.9	36.6	36.2	234,976
Ntcheu	44.4	42.7	43.6	113,889
Lilongwe City	6.0	4.8	5.5	318,841
Mangochi	38.7	39.3	39.0	232,316
Machinga	33.8	33.2	33.5	150,935
Zomba	35.3	37.1	36.1	201,724
Chiradzulu	35.8	38.2	37.1	91,045
Blantyre	30.5	26.6	28.8	107,876
Mwanza	35.7	35.3	35.5	21,460
Thyolo	41.6	45.9	43.6	130,732
Mulanje	41.5	47.8	44.7	129,598
Phalombe	30.7	31.6	31.1	79,924
Chikwawa	45.8	46.4	46.0	144,103
Nsanje	41.8	43.4	42.6	98,738
Balaka	17.9	13.1	15.4	58,577
Neno	34.7	48.0	41.2	15,632
Zomba City	4.2	4.1	4.1	41,138
Blantyre City	1.2	1.4	1.3	388,789

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.9: Type of employment by district

	Informal main job	Formal main job	Number of individual
Malawi	91.5	8.5	4,271,923
District			
Chitipa	92.0	8.0	64,751
Karonga	92.8	7.2	74,987
Nkhatabay	92.7	7.3	36,537
Rumphi	94.4	5.6	63,282
Mzimba	95.7	4.3	168,650
Likoma	90.4	9.6	4,298
Mzuzu City	82.7	17.3	85,833
Kasungu	93.3	6.7	216,424
Nkhotakota	90.9	9.1	91,980
Nthisi	95.8	4.2	52,973
Dowa	97.1	2.9	173,015
Salima	91.8	8.2	106,097
Lilongwe	94.0	6.0	431,253
Mchinji	97.1	2.9	141,550
Dedza	97.6	2.4	234,976
Ntcheu	94.9	5.1	113,889
Lilongwe City	78.8	21.2	318,841
Mangochi	93.4	6.6	232,316
Machinga	94.2	5.8	150,935
Zomba	94.6	5.4	201,724
Chiradzulu	95.8	4.2	91,045
Blantyre	95.1	4.9	107,876
Mwanza	95.5	4.5	21,460
Thyolo	96.6	3.4	130,732
Mulanje	91.5	8.5	129,598
Phalombe	96.5	3.5	79,924
Chikwawa	94.0	6.0	144,103
Nsanje	97.8	2.2	98,738
Balaka	93.7	6.3	58,577
Neno	93.8	6.2	15,632
Zomba City	79.5	20.5	41,138
Blantyre City	77.0	23.0	388,789

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.10.: Sector of employment by district

	Employment in Informal Sector	Employment in Formal Sector	Households	Number of individuals
Malawi	69.0	12.8	18.2	4,271,923
District				
Chitipa	77.7	10.5	11.8	64,751
Karonga	75.1	16.3	8.6	74,987
Nkhatabay	72.4	11.6	16.0	36,537
Rumphi	77.5	10.0	12.5	63,282
Mzimba	64.3	6.2	29.5	168,650
Likoma	70.8	16.6	12.6	4,298
Mzuzu City	59.0	24.7	16.3	85,833
Kasungu	78.6	10.3	11.1	216,424
Nkhotakota	68.9	17.7	13.4	91,980
Nthisi	86.3	5.4	8.4	52,973
Dowa	77.2	3.9	18.9	173,015
Salima	68.8	13.9	17.3	106,097
Lilongwe	67.9	9.4	22.7	431,253
Mchinji	75.7	4.6	19.7	141,550
Dedza	76.7	4.0	19.2	234,976
Ntcheu	69.1	8.5	22.3	113,889
Lilongwe City	61.5	29.0	9.5	318,841
Mangochi	67.3	7.8	24.9	232,316
Machinga	77.5	7.5	15.0	150,935
Zomba	79.1	8.9	12.0	201,724
Chiradzulu	70.8	7.1	22.2	91,045
Blantyre	68.9	7.6	23.6	107,876
Mwanza	67.4	10.4	22.2	21,460
Thyolo	73.5	7.8	18.6	130,732
Mulanje	60.8	10.8	28.4	129,598
Phalombe	69.6	5.6	24.8	79,924
Chikwawa	55.2	9.4	35.4	144,103
Nsanje	76.7	4.6	18.8	98,738
Balaka	78.3	8.3	13.4	58,577
Neno	68.7	17.6	13.7	15,632
Zomba City	59.4	27.8	12.8	41,138
Blantyre City	54.4	33.9	11.8	388,789

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.11: Employed youth (15-35 years) by district

	Both sexes	Number of Individuals	Male	Number of Individuals	Female	Number of Individuals
Malawi	34.0	7,133,876	39.9	3,352,885	28.8	3,780,991
District						
Chitipa	39.3	96,299	42.7	46,075	36.2	50,224
Karonga	31.2	132,461	35.6	61,783	27.3	70,678
Nkhatabay	20.1	101,562	25.3	50,768	15.0	50,794
Rumphi	37.3	90,970	39.6	45,054	35.1	45,915
Mzimba	29.9	352,364	35.2	165,756	25.1	186,608
Likoma	39.1	5,854	51.0	2,911	27.4	2,943
Mzuzu City	43.6	108,135	51.6	52,423	36.1	55,712
Kasungu	35.5	349,299	40.0	180,072	30.8	169,227
Nkhotakota	33.4	154,631	38.7	71,123	28.9	83,508
Nthisi	25.6	107,070	28.9	50,618	22.7	56,453
Dowa	44.5	239,966	56.0	108,846	35.0	131,120
Salima	37.5	159,442	42.9	75,693	32.5	83,749
Lilongwe	41.2	600,835	49.8	287,260	33.3	313,575
Mchinji	37.6	217,587	43.9	107,539	31.6	110,048
Dedza	37.9	380,672	49.1	179,944	27.8	200,728
Ntcheu	30.9	213,723	36.6	99,204	25.9	114,519
Lilongwe City	37.4	442,186	43.5	212,740	31.7	229,446
Mangochi	29.1	496,826	32.4	203,519	26.8	293,307
Machinga	27.6	300,835	31.9	131,401	24.3	169,434
Zomba	38.4	289,955	47.1	137,230	30.5	152,725
Chiradzulu	43.8	126,325	48.0	57,036	40.4	69,289
Blantyre	32.4	191,288	37.0	96,570	27.6	94,718
Mwanza	26.9	48,352	29.0	22,480	25.1	25,872
Thyolo	29.3	262,446	34.9	120,216	24.6	142,231
Mulanje	26.2	263,601	27.8	131,102	24.7	132,499
Phalombe	31.4	147,591	33.9	70,594	29.0	76,997
Chikwawa	25.3	333,353	28.6	160,509	22.2	172,845
Nsanje	38.3	149,369	41.9	67,192	35.4	82,176
Balaka	26.2	135,206	29.7	61,171	23.3	74,035
Neno	16.5	54,499	18.3	25,815	14.9	28,683
Zomba City	39.4	57,337	46.6	27,296	32.9	30,041
Blantyre City	37.1	523,840	45.3	242,948	30.0	280,892

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.12: Youth (15 to 35) Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) by district

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	NEET	Number	NEET	Number	NEET	Number
Malawi	41.4	7,189,758	33.6	3,370,420	48.3	3,819,338
District						
Chitipa	31.4	97,011	26.1	46,447	36.2	50,564
Karonga	36.1	132,931	27.4	62,128	43.8	70,802
Nkhatabay	36.7	102,145	29.2	51,108	44.3	51,038
Rumphi	21.3	92,007	16.6	45,495	25.9	46,512
Mzimba	35.6	354,843	29.7	167,937	41	186,906
Likoma	33.8	5,877	22.4	2,911	45	2,967
Mzuzu City	21.8	109,732	14.1	52,853	28.9	56,879
Kasungu	38.2	352,301	33	180,987	43.8	171,315
Nkhotakota	39.2	155,272	30.1	71,267	46.9	84,006
Nthisi	51.7	107,519	45	50,618	57.8	56,902
Dowa	38.1	241,795	28.7	108,813	45.8	132,983
Salima	39.8	161,220	31	76,490	47.7	84,730
Lilongwe	38.5	604,131	27.9	288,052	48.1	316,079
Mchinji	40.1	218,469	32.8	107,821	47.2	110,648
Dedza	42.8	383,158	29.3	181,244	54.9	201,915
Ntcheu	52.2	215,849	44.6	100,299	58.7	115,550
Lilongwe City	36	451,025	27.5	215,141	43.8	235,885
Mangochi	53.7	497,523	47	203,519	58.3	294,004
Machinga	56.7	301,600	49.8	131,831	62.1	169,768
Zomba	35	293,214	27.4	138,319	41.9	154,895
Chiradzulu	30.5	126,331	26.1	57,049	34.1	69,283
Blantyre	44.3	191,912	39.3	96,327	49.3	95,585
Mwanza	45.3	48,588	42.4	22,610	47.8	25,978
Thyolo	45.1	262,789	40.9	120,216	48.6	142,574
Mulanje	49.6	264,257	47.3	131,102	51.9	133,155
Phalombe	43.5	148,602	38.9	70,822	47.6	77,779
Chikwawa	42.5	336,564	34.5	161,893	50	174,670
Nsanje	38.6	150,526	32.4	67,957	43.7	82,569
Balaka	52.9	135,237	44.4	61,377	59.9	73,860
Neno	59.3	54,668	53.9	25,826	64.2	28,842
Zomba City	36.1	58,557	27.3	27,600	43.9	30,956
Blantyre City	36.8	534,103	27.1	244,363	45	289,740

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.13: Distribution of employed youth (15-24) by region, district and residence

	Both sexes	Number of Youth	Male	Number of Youth	Female	Number of Youth
Malawi	24.5	4,352,902	28.6	2,088,046	20.8	2,264,856
District						
Chitipa	29.3	58,015	33.0	27,490	25.9	30,525
Karonga	19.7	85,370	20.9	39,840	18.7	45,530
Nkhatabay	13.3	68,782	16.3	34,187	10.4	34,596
Rumphi	24.6	55,232	25.4	28,317	23.9	26,914
Mzimba	25.0	226,868	28.8	107,563	21.6	119,305
Likoma	25.3	3,343	34.6	1,747	15.2	1,596
Mzuzu City	26.8	64,471	35.3	31,104	18.8	33,367
Kasungu	25.9	217,200	30.3	113,082	21.2	104,118
Nkhotakota	27.1	94,838	30.8	42,868	24.0	51,970
Nthisi	15.4	65,303	16.6	31,168	14.4	34,135
Dowa	35.0	140,899	42.9	61,468	28.9	79,431
Salima	29.5	97,642	31.5	47,900	27.6	49,742
Lilongwe	32.3	360,741	36.4	172,920	28.5	187,821
Mchinji	31.2	130,641	34.8	66,405	27.6	64,236
Dedza	30.4	241,582	39.3	116,313	22.2	125,269
Ntcheu	24.2	118,714	26.0	57,335	22.4	61,378
Lilongwe City	21.4	243,241	25.0	117,141	18.2	126,100
Mangochi	20.3	305,751	20.8	123,162	20.0	182,590
Machinga	19.9	205,342	25.5	96,624	14.9	108,718
Zomba	30.1	189,584	37.8	90,670	23.0	98,914
Chiradzulu	37.0	80,505	39.2	36,012	35.2	44,494
Blantyre	24.2	116,304	29.1	60,876	18.7	55,428
Mwanza	19.8	27,674	19.1	13,203	20.5	14,471
Thyolo	23.0	162,762	31.4	76,393	15.6	86,368
Mulanje	18.3	170,383	20.8	93,534	15.3	76,850
Phalombe	24.2	99,167	25.2	47,635	23.3	51,532
Chikwawa	18.1	199,212	19.9	98,212	16.5	100,999
Nsanje	28.9	97,454	31.8	45,901	26.4	51,553
Balaka	18.2	85,262	19.8	40,793	16.7	44,469
Neno	9.6	33,927	11.1	16,499	8.2	17,428
Zomba City	24.0	33,919	29.8	15,953	18.9	17,966
Blantyre City	17.4	272,774	22.8	135,729	12.1	137,046

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

Table 12.14: Youth (15 to 24) Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) by district

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	NEET	Number	NEET	Number	NEET	Number
Malawi	39.4	4,423,230	32.8	2,110,745	45.4	2,312,485
District						
Chitipa	27.4	58,526	20.0	27,477	33.8	31,049
Karonga	32.3	85,894	24.7	40,247	39.0	45,647
Nkhatabay	32.6	69,766	24.1	34,577	40.9	35,189
Rumphi	16.8	55,992	12.8	28,698	21.0	27,293
Mzimba	33.6	231,091	27.6	109,340	39.0	121,751
Likoma	29.0	3,361	23.2	1,765	35.5	1,596
Mzuzu City	17.7	65,435	11.6	31,416	23.4	34,019
Kasungu	34.7	222,869	28.8	115,941	41.2	106,928
Nkhotakota	33.4	96,581	22.9	43,748	42.1	52,833
Nthisi	49.9	66,151	44.0	31,467	55.3	34,685
Dowa	39.2	142,317	35.1	61,773	42.4	80,544
Salima	36.5	98,099	30.4	48,356	42.4	49,742
Lilongwe	36.1	363,477	28.5	173,627	43.1	189,850
Mchinji	35.3	132,370	30.8	67,001	39.9	65,369
Dedza	43.4	243,236	30.6	116,768	55.2	126,468
Ntcheu	49.6	120,252	44.2	57,753	54.5	62,499
Lilongwe City	32.4	248,096	25.1	118,905	39.1	129,191
Mangochi	52.9	308,464	47.5	125,408	56.7	183,056
Machinga	58.3	207,072	50.3	96,934	65.3	110,138
Zomba	33.4	192,097	27.5	92,054	38.8	100,043
Chiradzulu	31.9	82,097	27.5	36,714	35.4	45,383
Blantyre	41.2	117,705	36.4	60,657	46.2	57,049
Mwanza	43.1	27,994	41.7	13,349	44.3	14,645
Thyolo	40.8	164,733	33.8	76,801	46.9	87,932
Mulanje	48.9	173,551	46.9	94,650	51.3	78,901
Phalombe	41.9	100,847	37.7	48,146	45.7	52,701
Chikwawa	37.7	204,136	30.4	98,647	44.6	105,489
Nsanje	38.2	98,555	31.7	46,242	44.0	52,312
Balaka	50.0	86,403	42.0	41,219	57.3	45,184
Neno	60.2	34,025	54.3	16,533	65.8	17,492
Zomba City	36.7	34,721	29.2	16,180	43.2	18,541
Blantyre City	34.6	287,318	29.6	138,352	39.2	148,966

Source: National Statistical Office, 2024 Labour Force Survey

12.4 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the 2024 MLFS are presented below:

- Household questionnaire
- Individual questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI		
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE		
2024 LABOUR FOUR SURVEY		
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE		
CLUSTER NUMBER:		
REGION:		
DISTRICT:		
TA/STA ENUMERATION NUMBER:		
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:		
HOUSEHOLD HEAD:		

INTERVIEWER NAME: _____ SUPERVISOR NAME: _____ DATE OF INTERVIEW: _____ START TIME: _____ END TME: _____
DEM_NAME Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household starting with the head of the household
DEM02 What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? 1=HEAD 2=WIFE OR HUSBAND 3=SON OR DAUGHTER 4=STEP-SON OR STEP-DAUGHTER 5=SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-INLAW 6=GRANDCHILD 7=PARENT 8=PARENT-IN-LAW 9=BROTHER OR SISTER 10=NIECE OR NEPHEW 11=CO-WIFE 12=OTHER RELATIVE 13=DOMESTIC WORKER 14=NOT RELATED
DEM01 Is the (NAME) Male or Female? 1=MALE 2=FEMALE
DEMO3 On what day was (NAME) born?
DEM04 In what month was (NAME) born? 01. January 02. February

03. March 04. April 05. May 06. June 07. July 08. August 09. September 10. October 11. November 12. December 99. Don't know
DEM5 In what Year was (NAME) born?
DEM06 How old is (NAME)?
DEM07 What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1. NEVER MARRIED 2. MARRIED 3. COHABITING 4. DIVORCED 5. SEPARATED 6. WIDOWED
DEM09 Is [NAME] able to read and write a simple sentence in any language? 1=YES 2=NO
DEM10 Has [NAME] ever attended school? 1=Never attended 2=Currently attending 3=Ever attended
DEM11 What is the highest level of education that (NAME) has attended? 0=PRE-SCHOOL 1=PRIMARY 2=SECONDARY 3=TECHNICAL

4=UNIVERSITY 5=OTHER TERTIARY
DEM12 What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level?
DEM12 What is the highest qualification (you/NAME) attained? 01=None 02=Primary School Leaving Certificate 03=Junior Certificate 04=Malawi School Certificate of Education /General Certificate of Education 05=A Level 06=Certificate of Competence 07=TEVET Level 1/Trade test grade 3/Malawi craft certificate 08=TEVET Level 2/Trade test grade 2/Malawi craft Intermediate certificate 09=TEVET Level 3/Trade test grade 1/Malawi craft advanced certificate 10= TEVET Level 4 (Technician Diploma) 15=Diploma 16=Degree 17=PhD
DEM13 What is (you/NAME) area of study? 00=Generic programmes and qualifications 01=Education
02=Arts and humanities 03=Social sciences, journalism and information 04=Business, administration and law 05=Natural sciences, statistics mathematics and statistics 06=Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) 07=Engineering, manufacturing and construction 08=Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary 09=Health and welfare 10=Services 11=Automobile Mechanics (AMM) 12=Administrative Studies (AAS) 13=Bricklaying (BRL) 14=Cosmetology (CMG) 15=Carpentry and Joinery (CRJ) 16=Edible Horticulture (EHC) 17=Electrical Installation and Electronics (EIE) 18=Fabrication and Welding (FBW) 19=Food Production (FPR) 20=General Fitting (GFT) 21=Motorcycle Mechanics (MCM)

22=Painting and Decoration (PAD) 23=Plumbing (PLB) 24=Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics (RAM) 25=Solar Photovoltaic Installation (SPV) 26=Tailoring and Fashion Designing (TFD) 27=Tour Guide (TRG) 28=Wood Work Machining (WWM)
Specify Broad area of study for (you/NAME)
Specify Narrow area of study for (you/NAME)
Specify Detailed area of study for (you/NAME)
DEM13B Was the training you attended institution-based (at the Technical college) or work place-based training? 1 = Institutional 2= Work place
DEM13C Was it provided by the formal TEVET system or informal TEVET system? 1 = Yes 2= No
DEM13F Was it a pre-employment training or in-service training? 1 = Yes 2= No
DEM14 Was [NAME] born in this country? 1 = Yes 2= No
DEM15 In which country was [NAME] born?
DEM16 When did [NAME] first arrive in Malawi?
DEM17 How long (have/has) (you/NAME) been living in Malawi? READ 1=LESS THAN 12 MONTHS 2=1 YEAR TO LESS THAN 5 YRS 3=5 YEARS TO LESS THAN 10 YEARS 4=10 YEARS OR MORE
DEM18 What was (your/NAME)'s main reason for moving to Malawi?

01=TO TAKE UP A JOB 02=JOB TRANSFER 03=TO LOOK FOR WORK, CLIENTS 04=TO STUDY 05=MARRIAGE 06=FAMILY MOVED/JOINING FAMILY 07=MEDICAL TREATMENT, HEALTH 08=CONFLICT, INSECURITY, NATURAL DISASTER 09=LIFESTYLE, COST-OF-LIVING 10=OTHER
DEM19 (Are/Is) (you/NAME) a citizen of Malawi or another country? READ [EXCEPT OPTION C] AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY A=MALAWI B=ANOTHER COUNTRY C=STATELESS
DEM20 Which other country (are/is) (you/NAME) a citizen of?
DEM21B (Do/Does) (you/NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say... READ 1=No, no difficulty 2=Yes, some difficulty 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all
DEM22B (Do/Does) (you/NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? 1=No, no difficulty 2=Yes, some difficulty 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all
DEM23 (Do/Does) (you/NAME) have difficulty walking or climbing steps? READ ONLY IF NEEDED 1=No, no difficulty 2=Yes, some difficulty 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all
DEM24 (Do/Does) (you/NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? READ ONLY IF NEEDED

1=No, no difficulty 2=Yes, some difficulty 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all
DEM25 (Do/Does) (you/NAME) have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing? READ ONLY IF NEEDED 1=No, no difficulty 2=Yes, some difficulty 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all
DEM26 Using (your/his/her) (usual/customary) language, (do/does) (you/NAME) have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood by others? READ ONLY IF NEEDED 1=No, no difficulty 2=Yes, some difficulty 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all
DEM27 Do/Does (you/NAME) have albinism? 1. Yes 2. No

HC01 What is the denomination of head of the household? 01=Roman Catholic, 02=CCAP, 03=SDA/Apostolic, 04=Muslim, 05=Anglican 06=Baptist 07= Jehova's Witness 08= Bible Believer 09= Zambezi Evangelical 10=New Apostolic 11=Church of Christ, 12=Pentecostal,

13=Hinduism 14=Traditional/Ethnic religion 15=Other Christian denominations 16=Other religion 17= No denominations
HC03 To what ethnic group/tribe does (name of the head of the household from HL2) belong?
01=CHEWA 02=TUMBUKA 03=YAO 04=LOMWE 05=TONGA 06=SENA 07=NKHONDE 08=NGONI 09=MANG'ANJA 10=KHOKHOLA 11=NDALI 12=NYANJA 13=LAMBYA 15=OTHER (SPECIFY) 16=NO RESPONSE
HC04 In the last 12 months, which of the following sources of support did your household receive? A=Income from household farming or fishing B=Income from a household business (other than farming or fishing, C=Income from a paid job (held by a household member or yourself, D=Foodstuff produced by the household from farming, raising animals or fishin, E=Money or support from people living abroa, F=Support from other households in the countr, G=Income from properties, investments or savings, H=Private or state pension or other Government support, I=Charity from NGOs or other charitable organisations J=Ganyu K=None L=OTHER (SPECIFY)
Specify
HC06 Select the MAIN source of support received in the past 12 months? A=Income from household farming or fishing B=Income from a household business (other than farming or fishing, C=Income from a paid job (held by a household member or yourself, D=Foodstuff produced by the household from farming, raising animals or fishin,

E=Money or support from people living abroa, F=Support from other households in the countr, G=Income from properties, investments or savings, H=Private or state pension or other Government support, I=Charity from NGOs or other charitable organisations J=Ganyu K=None L=OTHER (SPECIFY)
Specify
HC08 Thinking about the current season, has household head worked or helped with the household's [farming/animal rearing/fishing] activities? 1. Yes 2. No
HC09 Is household head involved in making decisions about the [farming/animal/fishing] products produced by the household? For example what to produce, when, how much, etc. 1. Yes 2. No
HC10 Is this dwelling unit owned, rented, or provided freely by institution/employer? 1=Owner/Family Occupied, 2=Rented 3=Institutional 4=Given for free 5=Other
HC11 Main material of the roof. <i>Record observation.</i> 1=Grass thatch, 2=Iron sheets, 3=Iron with Tiles, 4=Asbestos, 5=Cement, 6=Other
HC12 Main material of the exterior walls. <i>Record observation.</i> 1=Burnt bricks 2=Unburnt bricks 3=Concrete 4=Cement blocks 5=Mud/Wattle/Dung 6=Reeds/Straw 7=Wood/Planks 8=Other

HC13

Main material of the dwelling floor.

Record observation.

If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.

01=Earth/Sand,

02=Dung,

03=Wood planks,

04=Palm/Bamboo,

05=Broken bricks,

06=Parquet or polished wood,

07=Vinyl or asphalt strips,

08=Ceramic tiles,

09=Cement,

10=Bricks,

11=Other

HC14

How many rooms does this dwelling unit have, including sitting rooms and dining rooms, excluding bathrooms, toilets, storerooms, and garage?

HC15

How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?

HC16

Does your household have A.

A radio?

B. a bed?

C. a sofa?

D. A chair?

E. a water storage tank?

F. a clock(Wall clock)?

G. electricity?

H. a television?

I. a refrigerator?

J. sewing machine?

K. water pump?

L. a DVD player/Home theater?

M. a touch/Battery lamp/Bulb ?

N. a bicycle?

O. a mobile telephone?

P. a Motorcycle or scooter? Q. an animal-drawn cart? R. a car, truck or van? S. a boat with a motor? T. a fishing net? U. a canoe? V.
HC17 Does any member of your household have A. a mobile telephone? B. a computer or a tablet? C. access to internet at home?
HC18 Does any member of your household own land for Agriculture? 1. Yes 2. No
HC19 How many hectares/acres/football pitches(ground) of agricultural land do members of this household own?
HC20 Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry? 1. Yes 2. No
HC21 How many of the following animals does this household have? A. Milk cows or bulls? [Exotic/Hybrid] B. Other cattle? [Local] C. C. Horses, donkeys or mules? D. Goats? E. Sheep?
F. Chickens? G. Pigs? H. Any other Livestock?
HC22 Does any member of this household have a bank account? 1. Yes

2. No
WS1: What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i> 01=PIPED WATER: PIPED INTO DWELLING, 02=PIPED WATER: PIPED TO YARD / PLOT, 03=PIPED WATER: PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR, 04=PIPED WATER: PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE, 05=TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE, 06=DUG WELL: PROTECTED WELL, 07=DUG WELL: UNPROTECTED WELL, 08=SPRING: PROTECTED SPRING, 09=SPRING: UNPROTECTED SPRING, 10=RAINWATER, 11=TANKER-TRUCK, 12=CART WITH SMALL TANK, 13=WATER KIOSK, 14=SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL), 15=OTHER
WS1: What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i> 01=PIPED WATER: PIPED INTO DWELLING, 02=PIPED WATER: PIPED TO YARD / PLOT, 03=PIPED WATER: PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR, 04=PIPED WATER: PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE, 05=TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE, 06=DUG WELL: PROTECTED WELL, 07=DUG WELL: UNPROTECTED WELL, 08=SPRING: PROTECTED SPRING, 09=SPRING: UNPROTECTED SPRING, 10=RAINWATER, 11=TANKER-TRUCK, 12=CART WITH SMALL TANK, 13=WATER KIOSK, 14=SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL), 15=OTHER
WS3: What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe: Where does it flush to?</i> <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>
1=FLUSH / POUR FLUSH: FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM,

2=FLUSH / POUR FLUSH: FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK, 3=FLUSH / POUR FLUSH: FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE, 4=FLUSH / POUR FLUSH: FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN, 5=FLUSH / POUR FLUSH: FLUSH TO DK WHERE, 6=PIT LATRINE: VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE, 7=PIT LATRINE: PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB, 8=PIT LATRINE: PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT, 9=COMPOSTING TOILET, 10=BUCKET, 11=HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE, 12=NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD, 13=OTHER
WS4: Where is this toilet facility located? 1=IN OWN DWELLING, 2=IN OWN YARD / PLOT, 3=ELSEWHERE
WS5: Do you share this toilet facility with other households? 1. Yes 2. No
EMIGRATION
E01. Did any member of the household emigrate from Malawi during the last 10 years (from 2013 to 2023)? 1=Yes, 2=No
E02. What is the name of the person who emigrated?
E03. <i>Relationship to head</i>
E04. Was (ENAME) male or female?
E05. How old was NAME during the time he/she was migrating?
E06. To which country did NAME emigrate? <i>Country Name</i>
E07. In what year did NAME emigrate? <i>2013-2023</i>

E08.
<i>Who facilitated the emigration</i>
E09.
<i>Reason for emigrating</i>
E10.
What activity is/was NAME doing abroad? 1. <i>Working in Mines,</i> 2. <i>Working in Farms,</i> 3. <i>Working in other sectors,</i> 4. <i>Student,</i> 5. <i>Official business,</i> 6. <i>For Medical treatment,</i> 7. <i>Following family / Marriage,</i> 8. <i>Domestic Worker,</i> 9. <i>Shop Assistant,</i> 10. <i>Other,</i> 11. <i>Don't Know</i>
E11.
Did the household receive remittances in the form of cash during the last 5 years (2018 to 2023) from abroad?
E12.
How much did your household receive in remittances in cash in the past 12 months (in Malawi Kwacha)?
E13.
Did the household receive remittances in the form of goods during the last 5 years (2018 to 2023) from abroad?
E14.
What is the value of the goods your household received in remittances in the past 12 months (in Malawi Kwacha)?

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI																			
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE																			
2024 LABOUR FOUR SURVEY																			
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, 15-64 YEARS OLD																			
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 100px; height: 30px; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td></tr></table> CLUSTER: REGION: _____ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 100px; height: 30px; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td></tr></table> DISTRICT: _____ TA/STA: _____ ENUMERATION NUMBER: _____ HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: _____ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 80px; height: 30px; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr></table> HOUSEHOLD HEAD: _____ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 150px; height: 60px; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> INTERVIEWER NAME: _____ SUPERVISOR NAME: _____ DATE OF INTERVIEW: _____ START TIME: _____ END TME: _____																			

RESPONDENT STATUS (RSP)

Global flow variables to manage the interview flow

GLO_WAP = 1 if DEM_AGE >= [NWAP]/*Global flag for working age respondents*/

GLO_EMP = 0 if GLO_WAP = 1/*Global flag for confirmed employed respondents*/

GLO_PROV= 0 if GLO_WAP = 1/*Global flag for provisional employed respondents*/

GLO_OPF= 0 if GLO_WAP = 1/*Global flag for own-use producers of foodstuff*/

GLO_MLT = 0 if GLO_WAP = 1/*Global flag for persons with work in agriculture and in another sector*/

RSP_INTRO

ASK IF (GLO_WAP=1 & PPNO=1)

A: The next questions are about you...

ASK IF (GLO_WAP=1 & PPNO NE 1)

B: The next questions are about (NAME)...

Note: The first personal interview should be completed for the reference person (PPNO1). Then it should proceed in chronological order through the PPNO's as relevant

ASK IF (GLO_WAP=1 & PPNO NE 1)

RSP_AVAIL

Is (PPNO# NAME) available?

1. YES
2. NO

ASK IF (RSP_AVAIL=1 OR PPNO=1)

RSP_DIR

INTERVIEWER TO ANSWER:

IS (PPNO# NAME) (HIM/HERSELF) RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS?

1. YES
2. NO

ASK IF (RSP_AVAIL=2 OR RSP_DIR=2)

RSP_PPNO

INTERVIEWER, SELECT THE PPNO OF THE PERSON RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS _____

PPNO#

ASK IF (PPNO NE 1 & (RSP_DIR=2 OR RSP_AVAIL=2) & RSP_PPNO NE PPNO1) RSP_REL

Can you let me know what is your relationship to (PPNO# NAME)?

1. SPOUSE OR PARTNER
2. SON OR DAUGHTER
3. MOTHER OR FATHER
4. OTHER RELATIVE
5. UNRELATED

END OF MODULE

EMPLOYED, AT WORK (ATW)

ASK IF (GLO_WAP=1) & (DEM_REL NE 13)

A01

In the last seven days, from [START_DAY] up to [END_DAY/yesterday], did (you/NAME) work for someone else for pay, for one or more hours?

1. YES
2. NO

NOTE: The option "yesterday" should be displayed when INTREVIEW DAY - 1 = END_DAY

ASK IF A01 = 2

A02

In the last seven days, did (you/NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activity to generate income?

1. YES
2. NO

READ ONLY IF NEEDED:

For example: [making things for sale, growing produce for sale, buying and reselling things, provided services for pay, raising animals or catching fish for sale]

ASK IF A02 = 2 A03

In the last seven days, did (you/NAME) help in a family business or farm?

1. YES
2. NO

Global flow variables status at end of module

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 1** IF DEM_REL = 13

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 1** IF A01 = 1

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 1** IF A02 = 1 OR A03 = 1

*/*For cases requiring confirmation when AGF module is included*/*

REPLACE **GLO_PROV= 1** IF A02 = 1 OR A03 = 1

TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM EMPLOYMENT (ABS)

ASK IF GLO_EMP=0

B01

Even though (you/NAME) did not work, in the last seven days did (you/he/she) have a paid job or a business? 1. YES 2. NO
<i>ASK IF B01=1</i> B02 Why did (you/NAME) not work in the last seven days? 01. WAITING TO START NEW JOB OR BUSINESS 02. LOW OR OFF-SEASON 03.SHIFT WORK, FLEXI TIME, NATURE OF WORK 04. VACATION, HOLIDAYS 05. SICKNESS, ILLNESS, ACCIDENT 06. MATERNITY, PATERNITY LEAVE 07. EDUCATION LEAVE OR TRAINING 08. OTHER PERSONAL LEAVE (CARE FOR FAMILY, CIVIC DUTIES...) 09. TEMPORARY LAY OFF, NO CLIENTS OR MATERIALS, WORK BREAK 10. BAD WEATHER, NATURAL DISASTER 11. STRIKE OR LABOUR DISPUTE 12. LONG-TERM DISABILITY 13. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____
<i>ASK IF B02=02</i> B03 During the low or off-season, (do/does) (you/NAME) continue to do some work for that job or business? 1. YES 2. NO
<i>ASK IF B02= 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13</i> B04 Including the time that (you/NAME) (have/has) been absent, will (you/he/she) return to that same job or business in 3 months or less? 1. YES 2. NO 97. DON'T KNOW
<i>ASK IF B04=2, 97</i> B05 (Do/Does) (you/NAME) continue to receive an income from (your/his/her) job or business during this absence? 1. YES 2. NO 97. DON'T KNOW

--

Global flow variables updated

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 1** if B01 = 1 & B02 = 03-06 */*absent for direct reasons*/*

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 1** if B01 = 1 & B02 = 2 & B03 = 1 */*continued work in off-season*/*

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 1** if B01 = 1 & B02 = 07-13 & B04=1 */*confirmed short absence*/*

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 1** if B01 = 1 & B02 = 07-13 & B04=2, 97& B05=1 */*paid long absence*/*

REPLACE **GLO_PROV = 1** if B01 = 1 & B02 = 03-06 */*absent for direct reasons*/*

REPLACE **GLO_PROV = 1** if B01 = 1 & B02 = 2 & B03 = 1 */*continued work in off-season*/*

REPLACE **GLO_PROV = 1** if B01 = 1 & B02 = 07-13 & B04=1 */*confirmed short absence*/*

REPLACE **GLO_PROV = 1** if B01 = 1 & B02 = 07-13 & B04=2, 97& B05=1 */*paid long absence*/*

END OF MODULE

AGRICULTURAL WORK AND MARKET ORIENTATION (AGF)

ASK IF GLO_PROV=1

C01

Was this work that you mentioned in...? *READ AND MARK*

ALL THAT APPLY a. Farming

b. Rearing farm animals

c. [\[Fishing or fish farming\]](#)

d. Another type of job or business

ASK IF GLO_EMP=0

C02

Last week did (you/NAME) do any work in... *READ AND MARK*

ALL THAT APPLY a. Farming

b. Rearing farm animals

c. [\[Fishing or fish farming\]](#)

d. [NONE OF THE ABOVE](#)

ASK IF (C01=a,b,c) OR (C02=a,b,c)

C03

Thinking about the work in (farming, rearing animals and/or fishing) (you/NAME) (do/does), are the products intended.....
?

READ

1. Only for sale

2. Mainly for sale

3. Mainly for family use
4. Only for family use

DO NOT READ

5. CANNOT SAY

Note: The string in (farming, rearing animals, and/or fishing) will depend on answers in C01 and C02

ASK IF C03=5 C04

In general, in the past have these products been mainly sold or mainly kept for family use?

1. ONLY SOLD
2. MAINLY SOLD
3. MAINLY KEPT FOR FAMILY USE
4. ONLY KEPT FOR FAMILY USE

ASK IF (C03=3,4) OR (C04=3,4)

C05

(Were/Was) (you/NAME) hired by someone else to do this work?

1. YES
2. NO

ASK IF C05=2

C06

What are the main products from (farming, rearing animals, and/or [\[fishing\]](#)) that (you/NAME) was/were working on?
(for example: [\[citrus fruits, vegetables, freshwater fish, cattle, chicken, rice\]](#))

MAIN GOODS

ISIC CODE

Note: The string in (farming, rearing animals, and/or fishing) will depend on answers in C01 and C02

ASK IF C05=2

C07

In the last seven days, on how many days did (you/NAME) do this work?

ENTER "0" IF ABSENT LAST WEEK

NUMBER OF DAYS

ASK IF C05=2 C07

How many hours per day did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?

ENTER "0" IF ABSENT LAST WEEK

HOURS PER DAY

Global flow variables updated

*/*recovered employed in agriculture*/*

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 1** IF (C02 = a OR b OR c) & (C03 = 1 OR 2)

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 1** IF (C02 = a OR b OR c) & (C04 = 1 OR 2)

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 1** IF (C02 = a OR b OR c) & (C05 = 1)

*/*confirmed non-employed (i.e. own use producer)*/*

REPLACE **GLO_EMP = 0** IF (GLO_PROV=1 & C01 NE d) & (C05 = 2)

*/*employed with jobs in agric. and non-agric.*/*

REPLACE **GLO_MLT = 1** IF ((C01 = (a OR b OR c) & d) & (C03=1 OR 2))

REPLACE **GLO_MLT = 1** IF ((C01 = (a OR b OR c) & d) & (C04 = 1 OR 2))

REPLACE **GLO_MLT = 1** IF ((C01 = (a OR b OR c) & d) & (C05 = 1))

REPLACE **GLO_MLT=2** IF ((C01 = (a OR b OR c) & d) & (C05=2))

REPLACE **GLO_MLT=3** IF ((GLO_EMP = 1) & (C02 = a OR b OR c))

REPLACE **GLO_MLT = 3** IF ((C01 = (a OR b OR c) & NE d) & (C03=1 OR 2))

REPLACE **GLO_MLT = 3** IF ((C01 = (a OR b OR c) & NE d) & (C04 = 1 OR 2))

REPLACE **GLO_MLT = 3** IF ((C01 = (a OR b OR c) & NE d) & (C05 = 1))

*/*confirmed own use producer of foodstuff*/*

REPLACE **GLO_OPF = 1** IF (C05 = 2)

END OF MODULE

JOB LOSS (JBL)

ASK IF (GLO_EMP = 0) X01

Even though (you/NAME) did not work, in the last 12 months did (you/he/she) have a paid job? a. YES

b. NO

Did you lose your business or did your business collapse in the last 12 months a. YES

b. NO

ASK IF (X01=1) X02

What is the name of workplace you ever worked for in the last 12 months?

ASK IF (X01=1)

X03

Is (**X02**)....?

1 GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC INSTITUTION 2 NON-GOVERNMENT 3 COOPERATIVE 4 JOINT VENTURE OWNED BY NATIONAL AND FOREIGN COMPANIES 5 JOINT VENTURE OWNED BY PUBLIC AND FOREIGN COMPANIES 6 JOINT VENTURE OWNED BY PUBLIC AND NATIONAL COMPANY		
7	PRIVATE, INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OWNED BY NATIONALS	
8	PRIVATE, INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OWNED BY FOREIGNERS	
9	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (EMPLOYING DOMESTIC WORKERS)	
10	FARM	
11	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS INCLUDING FOREIGN EMBASSY	12 OTHER (SPECIFY)

ASK IF (X01=1)

X04

A. What was the main reason you left your job

1 DISMISSAL
2 RETRENCHMENT
3 INSTITUTIONAL CLOSURE
4 OTHER

B. What is the main reason for losing your business or for collapse of your business?

1. Defaulting to loan 2. Unfavorable conditions

3.

END OF MODULE

MAIN JOB – CORE JOB CHARACTERISTICS (MJJ)	
D01	<i>ASK IF (GLO_EMP=1) & (GLO_MLT=0) & (DEM_REL NE 13)</i> A: Last week did (you/NAME) have more than one job or income-generating activity? <i>ASK IF (GLO_EMP=1) & (GLO_MLT=1)</i> B: You mentioned that last week (you/NAME) had more than one job or income-generating activity: One in farming/fishing and one in a different type of work. Is this correct? <i>ASK IF (GLO_EMP=1) & (GLO_MLT=2)</i> C: Other than the farming/fishing work, you mentioned that (you/NAME) (have/has) another income-generating activity, is that one additional income-generating activity or more?

ASK IF (GLO_EMP=1) & (GLO_MLT=3)

D: In addition to the farming/fishing work you mentioned, last week did (you/NAME) have any other job or income-generating activity?

ASK IF (GLO_EMP=1) & (DEM_REL=13)

E: Other than the work (you/NAME) (do/does) in this household, last week did (you/NAME) have any other job or income-generating activity?

1. NO, ONLY ONE JOB/BUSINESS
2. YES, MORE THAN ONE JOB/BUSINESS

MJJ_INTRO

ASK IF D01=1

READ

A: Now, I am going to ask you some questions about (your/NAME's) income-generating activity...

ASK IF D01=2

READ

B: I am now going to ask you some questions about the income-generating activity in which (you/NAME) usually work the most hours.

ASK IF GLO_EMP=1

In (this/NAME's) job, what kind of work (do/does) (you/he/she) do?

D02A _____ (OCCUPATIONAL TITLE, IF ANY)

(e.g. [Cattle farmer; Policeman; Cook; Primary school teacher])

D02B _____ (MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES)

(e.g. [Breed, raise and sell cattle; Patrol the streets; Plan and prepare meals; Teach children how to read and write])

ASK IF GLO_EMP=1

D03

(Do/does) (you/he/she) work...?

READ

1. As an [employee]
2. In (your/his/her) own business activity
3. Helping in a family or household business
4. As an apprentice, intern
5. Helping a family member who works for someone else

ASK IF D03=3 D04

Who usually makes the decisions about the running of the family business...?

READ

1. (You/NAME)
2. (You/NAME) together with others
3. Other family members only
4. Other (non-related) person(s) only

D05

ASK IF (D03=2)

A: (Do/does) (you/NAME) hire any paid employees on a regular basis?

ASK IF (D04=1 OR 2)

B: Does the family business hire any paid employees on a regular basis?

1. YES
2. NO

ASK IF D03=1,4,5 OR (D03=3 & D04=3,4)

D06

Which of the following types of pay (do/does) (you/NAME) receive for this work?

READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- a. A wage or salary
- b. Payment by piece of work completed
- c. Commissions
- d. Tips
- e. Fees for services provided
- f. Payment with meals or accommodation
- g. Payment in products
- h. OTHER CASH PAYMENT (SPECIFY): _____ i. NOT PAID

ASK IF D06=a,b,c,d,e,h

D06A

What is (your/NAME's) current monthly income for this work?

END OF MODULE

MAIN JOB – DEPENDENT WORKER RELATIONSHIP (MJD)	
<i>ASK IF (D03=1, 4) OR (D03=3,5 & (D06=a,b,c,e,h))</i> E01 Who pays (you/NAME) for that work? 1. PLACE/UNIT WHERE THEY WORK 2. ANOTHER AGENCY/AGENT THAT ORGANIZES THE WORK 3. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____	
E02 <i>ASK IF (D03 =1, 4) & (D06 NE a) & (D06 = b,c,e,h)</i> A. Is (your/NAME's) employer responsible for deducting any taxes on (your/his/her) pay or is that (your/NAME's) responsibility? <i>ASK IF (D03=3 & D04=3,4) & (D06 NE a) & (D06 = b,c,e,h)</i> B. Is the business (you/NAME) (work/works) for responsible for deducting any taxes on (your/his/her) pay or is that (your/NAME's) responsibility? 1. EMPLOYER IS RESPONSIBLE 2. (YOU ARE/NAME IS) RESPONSIBLE 3. NOT APPLICABLE 9. DON'T KNOW	

MAIN JOB – CORE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMIC UNIT (MJU)	
<i>ASK IF (D03=1,4,5)</i> F01 In this job, (are/is) (you/he/she) working in.... <i>READ</i> 1. The government or a state-owned enterprise 2. A farm 3. A private business (non-farm) 4. A household(s) as a domestic worker 5. An NGO, non-profit institution, church 6. An international organization or a foreign embassy	
F02	

ASK IF (D03=3) OR ((D03=1,4,5) & (F01 NE 4))

A: Does the place or business where (you/NAME) work(s) have a name?

ASK IF D03=2

B: Does (your/NAME's) business have a name?

1. YES

2. NO

97. DON'T KNOW

F03

ASK IF (F02 =1) & (D03=1,3,4,5)

A: What is the name of the place or business where (you/NAME) work?

ASK IF (F02=1) & (D03=2)

B: What is the name of (your/NAME's) business?

(NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT)

F04

ASK IF (D03=3) OR ((D03=1,4,5) & (F01 NE 4))

A. What is the main activity of the place where (you/NAME) work(s)?

ASK IF (D03=2)

B. What is the main activity of (your/NAME's) business?

(MAIN ACTIVITY, GOODS OR SERVICES)

(e.g.: [Police Department - public safety; Restaurant - preparing and serving meals; Transport Company - long distance transport of goods])

F05

ASK IF GLO_EMP=1 & (D03=1,4,5) & (F01 NE 4)

A: How many persons including (you/NAME) work at (your/NAME's) place of work?

ASK IF GLO_EMP=1 & (D03=2)

B: How many persons including (you/NAME) work or help in (your/his/her) business? Please include any employees, family members, business partners, etc.

ASK IF GLO_EMP=1 & (D03=3)

C: How many persons including (you/NAME) work or help in the family business?

ASK IF GLO_EMP=1 & (F01=4)

D: How many persons including (you/NAME) are employed by the household?

1. 1
2. 2-4
3. 5-9
4. 10-19
5. 20-49
6. 50+

ASK IF GLO_EMP =1

F06

In what kind of place (do/does) (you/NAME) typically work?

1. AT (YOUR/NAME'S) OWN HOME
2. AT THE CLIENT'S OR EMPLOYER'S HOME
3. AT A FARM, AGRICULTURAL LAND OR FISHING SITE
4. AT A BUSINESS, OFFICE, FACTORY, FIXED PREMISE OR SITE
5. ON THE STREET OR ANOTHER PUBLIC SPACE WITHOUT A FIXED STRUCTURE
6. IN/ON A VEHICLE (WITHOUT DAILY WORK BASE)
7. DOOR-TO-DOOR
8. OTHER

9. CANNOT SAY

MAIN JOB – TENURE (MJT)

G01

ASK IF D03=1,3,4,5

A. Which year did (you/NAME) begin working in this business or place? *ASK IF*

D03=2

B. Which year did (you/NAME) start working in this business?

YEAR (YYYY)

9997. DON 'T KNOW

ASK IF GLO_EMP=1 & G01 NE 9997

G02

And which month?

01. JANUARY

02. FEBRUARY

03. MARCH

04. APRIL

05. MAY

06. JUNE

07. JULY

08. AUGUST

09. SEPTEMBER

10. OCTOBER

11. NOVEMBER

12. DECEMBER

97. DON 'T KNOW

END OF MODULE

MAIN JOB – LEGAL ORGANIZATION OF ECONOMIC UNIT (MJL)

MJL_CORP

ASK IF D03=2

A: Is (your/NAME's) business incorporated? For example, as a [limited company or partnership or sole proprietorship]?

ASK IF ((D03=1,4,5) & (F01=2,3))

B: Is the (business/farm) (you/NAME) (work/works) for incorporated? For example as a [limited company or partnership or sole proprietorship]?

ASK IF (D03=3)

C: Is the family business or farm incorporated? For example as a [limited company or partnership or sole proprietorship]?

1. YES
2. NO
97. DON'T KNOW

The string (business/farm) depends on answers to F01

END OF MODULE

MAIN JOB – INFORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (MIS)

H01

ASK IF (D03=2 & MJL_CORP=2,97)

A: Is (your/NAME's) business registered in the [National Business Register/Registrar General]?

ASK IF (D03=1,4,5 & F01=2,3) & (MJL_CORP=2,97)

B: Is the (business/farm) (you/NAME) (work/works) for registered in the [National Business Register/Registrar General]?

ASK IF (D03 3) & (MJL_CORP=2,97)

C: Is the family business or farm registered in the [National Business Register/Registrar General]?

1. YES
2. NO
97. DON'T KNOW

The string (business/farm) depends on answers to F01

H02

ASK IF (H01=2,97)

What kind of accounts or records does the (business/farm) keep? Are they...

READ

1. A complete set of written accounts for tax purposes
2. Simplified written accounts not for tax purposes
3. Informal records of orders, sales, purchases
4. No records are kept
97. DON'T KNOW

The string (business/farm) depends on answers to F01

MAIN JOB – INDEPENDENT WORKER RELATIONSHIP (MJI)

I01

ASK IF ((D03=2) & (D05=2) & (MJL_CORP=2,97)

A: Can (you/NAME) set the price of the products or services that (you/NAME) offer(s) (yourself/himself/herself)?

ASK IF (D03=3 & D04=1,2) & (D05=2) & (MJL_CORP=2,97)

B: Can the family set the price of the products or services that the business offers?

1. YES
2. NO

I02

ASK IF ((D03=2) & (D05=2) & (MJL_CORP=2,97) & (MJJ_PRICE_SELF=2) **A:** Why can (you/NAME) not set the price? Is it because?

ASK IF (D03=3 & D04=1,2) & (D05=2) & (MJL_CORP=2,97) & (I01=2) **B:** Why can the family not set the price? Is it because?

READ

1. Another enterprise or agent sets the price
2. Prices are set by the customer(s)
3. Government defines the price by law/regulation
4. Prices are negotiated with the customer
5. It is the going rate on the market
6. Other (specify): _____

END OF MODULE

MAIN JOB – CORE CONTRACT CHARACTERISTICS (MJC)

J01

ASK IF (D03=1,4) OR (D03=3,5 & D06=a,b,c,e,f,g,h)

(Do/Does) (you/NAME) have a written contract or oral agreement for the work (you/he/she) (do/does)?

1. YES, WRITTEN CONTRACT
2. YES, ORAL AGREEMENT
3. NO
9. DON'T KNOW

ASK IF J01=1,2

J02

Is (your/NAME's) contract or agreement...?

READ

1. For a specified period of time
2. Until the date a task is completed
3. Permanent or until retirement
4. Ongoing with no specified end date

ASK IF J02=1, 2 J03

How long in total is (your/NAME's) current agreement?

1. DAILY CONTRACT/AGREEMENT
2. LESS THAN ONE MONTH
3. 1 TO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS
4. 3 TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS
5. 6 TO LESS THAN 12 MONTHS
6. 12 TO LESS THAN 24 MONTHS
7. TWO YEARS OR MORE
8. NO SPECIFIED DURATION

MAIN JOB – DETAILED CONTRACT CHARACTERISTICS (MCD)

ASK IF J02=1,2 K01

Which of the following applies to (your/NAME's) current agreement?

READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- a. It covers a particular season
- b. It covers a period of training (apprentice, trainee, research assistant, etc)
- c. It is part of an employment creation program
- d. It is for substitute work
- e. NONE OF THE ABOVE

ASK IF (J01=1) & (J02 = 1) & (ANY K01 b-e =1)

K02

Is (your/NAME's) current contract a step in a process to get a permanent contract? 5 YES
6 NO

ASK IF J01=9

K03

Is (your/NAME's) work seasonal?
1 YES
2 NO

K04

ASK IF J01 = 1

- A.** Does (your/NAME's) contract specify the number of hours (you/he/she) (are/is) supposed to work? ASK IF J01 = 2
- B.** (Do/does) (you/NAME) have an agreed number of hours (you/he/she) (are/is) supposed to work? 1 YES
2 NO

ASK IF K04=1

K05

What are (your/NAME's) agreed or contractual working hours per week in this job?

HOURS PER WEEK

997 DON'T KNOW

K06

ASK IF (J01 = 1) & (K04 = 2)

A. Does the contract guarantee a minimum amount of hours or work for (you/NAME)?

ASK IF (J01 = 2) & (K04 = 2)

B: (Are/Is) (you/NAME) at least guaranteed that (you/he/she) will get some work or hours in your job?

1. YES, MINIMUM HOURS OR WORK GUARANTEED
2. NO, 0-HOUR CONTRACT, CONTACTED WHEN NEEDED

END OF MODULE

MAIN JOB – INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT OF EMPLOYEES (MIE)

L01

ASK IF D03= 1, 4

A: Does (your/NAME's) employer pay contributions to the [Pension Fund/Health/Unemployment Insurance] for (you/NAME)?

<i>ASK IF (D03=3,5 & (D06= a,b,c,e,f,g,h)</i> B: Are contributions paid to the [Pension Fund/Health/Unemployment Insurance] for (you/NAME) for doing this work? 1 YES 2 NO 97 DON ´T KNOW
<i>ASK IF (D03=1,4) OR (D03=3,5 & (D06= a,b,c,e,f,g,h) L02</i> (Do/Does) (you/NAME) get paid annual leave or vacation? 1 YES 2 NO 97 DON ´T KNOW
<i>ASK IF (D03=1,4) OR (D03=3,5 & (D06=a,b,c,e,f,g,h)</i> L03 Would (you/NAME) get paid sick leave in case of illness or injury? 1. YES 2. NO 97. DON ´T KNOW
END OF MODULE

SECOND JOB – CORE JOB CHARACTERISTICS (SJJ)
<i>ASK IF D01=2 READ</i> I am now going to ask you some questions about (your/NAME’s) second job or business activity.
<i>ASK IF D01=2</i> In this second job, what kind of work (do/does) (you/NAME) do? M01a _____ (OCCUPATIONAL TITLE, IF ANY) (eg. [Cattle farmer; Policeman; Cook; Primary school teacher]) M01b _____ (MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES) (eg. [Breed, raise and sell cattle; Patrol the streets; Plan and prepare meals; Teach children how to read and write])
<i>ASK IF D01=2 M02</i> What is the main activity of the business or place where (you/NAME) work(s)? _____

(MAIN ACTIVITY, GOODS OR SERVICES) (e.g.: [Police Department - public safety; Restaurant - preparing and serving meals; Transport Company - long distance transport of goods])
ASK IF D01=2 M03 In this second job, (do/does) (you/NAME) work...? <i>READ</i> 1. As an [employee] 2. In (your/his/her) own business activity 3. Helping in a family or household business 4. As an apprentice, intern 5. Helping a family member who works for someone else
ASK IF M03=2 M04 (Do/Does) (you/NAME) hire any paid employees on a regular basis? 1. YES 2. NO

SECOND JOB – DEPENDENT CONTRACTORS (SJD)
ASK IF M03=1,3,4,5 N01 Which of the following types of pay (do/does) (you/NAME) receive for this work? <i>READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY</i> a. A wage or salary b. Payment by piece of work completed c. Commissions d. Tips e. Fee for services provided f. Payment with meals or accommodation g. Payment in products h. OTHER CASH PAYMENT (SPECIFY): _____ i. NOT PAID
ASK IF NO1=a,b,c,d,e,h N01A

What is (your/NAME's) current monthly income from the second job?
<i>ASK IF (M03 =1, 4) & (N01 NE a OR i)</i> N02 Is (your/NAME's) employer responsible for deducting any taxes on (your/NAME's) income or is that (your/NAME's) responsibility? 1. EMPLOYER IS RESPONSIBLE 2. (YOU ARE/NAME IS) RESPONSIBLE
<i>ASK IF M04=2</i> N03 Can (you/NAME) set the price of the products or services that (you/NAME) offer(s) (yourself/himself/herself)? 1. YES 2. NO
<i>ASK IF N03=2</i> N04 Why can (you/NAME) not set the price? Is it because? <i>READ</i> 1. Another enterprise or agent sets the price 2. Prices are set by the customer(s) 3. Government defines the price by law/regulation 4. Prices are negotiated with the customer 5. It is the going rate on the market 6. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____
END OF MODULE

WORKING TIME IN EMPLOYMENT (WKT)
<i>ASK IF D01=2</i> O01 <i>READ</i> Now, I would like to ask some questions about the hours that (you/NAME) work(s), starting with (your/his/her) main job as [D02A] ...
<i>ASK IF GLO_EMP=1</i> O02 How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) main job? _____

HOURS PER WEEK 997 DON'T KNOW
<i>ASK IF O02=997</i> O03 How many days per week do (you/NAME) usually work in (your/his/her) main job? _____ DAYS PER WEEK
<i>ASK IF O02=997</i> O04 And how many hours per day do (you/NAME) usually work in (your/his/her) main job? _____ HOURS PER DAY
<i>ASK IF (GLO_EMP=1) & (B01 NE 1)</i> O05 In the last seven days, from [START_DAY] up to [END_DAY/yesterday], did (you/NAME) have any absences or take time off from (your/his/her) main job for any reason, for example, holidays, illness, family reasons? 1. YES 2. NO <i>NOTE: The option "yesterday" should be displayed when INTREVIEW DAY - 1 = END_DAY</i>
<i>ASK IF (GLO_EMP=1) & (B01 NE 1)</i> O06 In the last seven days, were there any days when (you/NAME) worked more than usual or extra hours in (your/his/her) main job, paid or unpaid? 1. YES 2. NO
<i>ASK IF O06=1</i> O07 For the entire week, how many extra hours was this? _____ EXTRA HOURS 997 DON'T KNOW
<i>ASK IF (O05=2 & O06=2)</i> O08 In total, last 7 days did (you/NAME) work the same hours as usual in (your/his/her) main job? 1. YES 2. NO
<i>ASK_IF (GLO_EMP = 1) & (B01 = 1)</i> O09 Earlier you told me that (you/NAME) (were/was) absent from (your/his/her) job, just to confirm, in the last 7 days did (you/NAME) work any hours at all in (your/his/her) main job?

1. YES, WORKED 2. NO, DID NOT WORK AT ALL
O10 <i>ASK_IF (O08=2) OR (O09=1)</i> A: How many hours did (you/NAME) work in total in (your/his/her) main job in the last 7 days? <i>ASK IF (O05=1 OR O06=1)</i> B: How many hours did (you/NAME) work in total in (your/his/her) main job in the last 7days? Please consider the extra hours or absences you already told me about. HOURS IN REF. WEEK 997 DON'T KNOW <i>Note: For CAPI implementation prefill with "0" for Employed not at work (C).</i>
<i>ASK IF D01=2</i> O11 You said previously that (you/NAME) had more than one job or business activity last week. How many jobs did (you/he/she) have in total, even if absent? 1. ONE JOB 2. TWO JOBS 3. MORE THAN TWO JOBS
<i>ASK IF O11=2,3</i> O12 How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second job? HOURS PER WEEK 997 DON'T KNOW
<i>ASK IF O12 NE 997</i> O13 Is that the number of hours (you/NAME) worked last week in (your/his/her) second job? 1. YES 2. NO
<i>ASK IF O13=2 OR O12=997</i> O14 How many hours did (you/NAME) work last week in (your/his/her) second job? HOURS IN REF. WEEK

997	DON'T KNOW	
ASK IF O11=3 O15 How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) other job(s)? _____ HOURS PER WEEK 997		DON'T KNOW
ASK IF O15 NE 997 O16 Is that the number of hours (you/NAME) worked last week in (your/his/her) other job(s)? 1. YES 2. NO		
ASK IF O16=2 OR O15=997 O17 How many hours did (you/NAME) work last week in (your/his/her) other jobs? _____ HOURS IN REF. WEEK 997		DON'T KNOW
/VARIABLES FOR TOTAL HOURS WORKED TO BE COMPUTED IN THE BACKGROUND*/ */NOTE: FOR PERSONS WITHOUT 2ND OR OTHER JOBS, THE CORRESPONDING VARIABLES ARE SET TO 0*/ */ NOTE: FOR CASES WITH 'DON'T KNOW' FOR SECONDARY OR OTHER JOBS O18 AND O19 ARE SET TO 997*/ O18 <i>IF (O02 NE 997 & O12 NE 997 & O15 NE 997)</i> O18= (O02 +O12 + O15) <i>IF (O02 = 997 & O12 NE 997 & O15 NE 997) O18=</i> (O03 x O04) <i>+ (O12) + (O15) ELSE:</i> <i>IF (O12 =997 OR O15 = 997) O18=997</i> O19 <i>IF (O02 NE 997 & O08=1)</i> WKT_ACHRS1J=O02 <i>IF (O02 = 997 & O08=1)</i> WKT_ACHRS1J= (O03 x O04) <i>IF (O08=2) OR (O09=1)</i> WKT_ACHRS1J=O10 <i>IF (O05=1 OR O06=1)</i> WKT_ACHRS1J=O10		

<i>IF (O13=1 & O12 NE 997)</i> WKT_ACHRS2J=O12 <i>IF (O13=2 OR O12 = 997)</i> WKT_ACHRS2J=O14
<i>IF (O16=1 & WKT_OJ_ USHRS NE 997)</i> WKT_ACHRS3J=O15 <i>IF (O16=2 OR WKT_OJ_ USHRS = 997)</i> WKT_ACHRS3J=O17 <i>IF (WKT_ACHRS1J NE 997 & WKT_ACHRS2J NE 997 & WKT_ACHRS3J NE 997)</i> O19= (WKT_ACHRS1J+ WKT_ACHRS2J+ WKT_ACHRS3J) <i>IF (WKT_ACHRS1J = 997 OR WKT_ACHRS2J = 997 OR WKT_ACHRS3J = 997) O19= 997</i>
<i>ASK IF O11=2,3 & O18 NE 997 O20</i> So in total, this means that (you/NAME) usually work(s) [O18] hours per week, is that correct? 1. YES 2. NO
<i>ASK IF O20=2 OR O18=997</i> O21 How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in total? _____ HOURS PER WEEK 997 DON'T KNOW <i>Note: For cases where (O20=1) OR (D01=1) OR (O11=1) prefill with O18</i>
<i>ASK IF O11=2,3 & O19 NE 997</i> O22 And in total, last week, is it correct that (you/NAME) worked [O19] hours? 1. YES 2. NO
<i>ASK IF O22=2 OR O19=997</i> O23 How many hours did (you/NAME) work in total last week? _____ HOURS IN REF. WEEK

997	DON'T KNOW
ASK IF GLO_EMP=1 O24 During the last four weeks, that is from [START_DATE] up to [last END_DAY/yesterday] did (you/NAME) look for additional or other paid work? 1. YES 2. NO <i>NOTE: The option "yesterday" should be displayed when INTREVIEW DAY - 1 = END_DAY</i>	
ASK IF O21 <40 O25 Would (you/NAME) want to work more hours per week than usually worked, provided the extra hours are paid? 1. YES 2. NO <i>NOTE: The threshold may be customized to the national context. In all cases it should not be below 30 hours</i>	
ASK IF O25=1 O26 Could (you/NAME) start working more hours within the next two weeks? 1. YES 2. NO	
ASK IF O26=1 O27 How many additional hours per week could (you/NAME) work? _____ ADDITIONAL HOURS PER WEEK 997 DON'T KNOW	

WORKING TIME – INADEQUATE EMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS (WKI)	
ASK IF GLO_EMP=1 P01 (Do/Does) (you/NAME) want to change (your/his/her) current employment situation? 1. YES 2. NO	
ASK IF P01=1 P02	

What is the main reason why (you/NAME) want(s) to change (your/his/her) employment situation?

1. PRESENT JOB(S) IS/ARE TEMPORARY
2. TO HAVE A BETTER PAID JOB
3. TO HAVE MORE CLIENTS/BUSINESS
4. TO WORK MORE HOURS
5. TO WORK FEWER HOURS
6. TO BETTER MATCH SKILLS
7. TO WORK CLOSER TO HOME
8. TO IMPROVE OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS
9. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____

JOB SEARCH AND AVAILABILITY (SRH)

Q01

ASK IF GLO_EMP=0 & GLO_OPF=0 & B02 NE 01

A: During the last four weeks, from [START_DATE] up to [last END_DAY/yesterday] did (you/NAME) do anything to find a paid job?

ASK IF GLO_EMP=0&GLO_OPF=1 & B02 NE 01

B: During the last four weeks, from [START_DATE] up to [last END_DAY/yesterday] did (you/NAME) look for additional or other paid work?

1. YES
2. NO

NOTE: The option "yesterday" should be displayed when INTREVIEW DAY - 1 = END_DAY

Q02

ASK IF GLO_EMP=0 & GLO_OPF=0 & ASK IF Q01=2

A: Or did (you/NAME) try to start a business?

ASK IF GLO_EMP=0 & GLO_OPF=1 & ASK IF Q01=2

B: Or did (you/NAME) try to start another activity to generate income, a business for example? 1. YES
2. NO

ASK IF (Q01=1 OR Q02=1) Q03

What did (you/NAME) mainly do in the last four weeks to (find a paid job/start a business)?

01. APPLY TO PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS
02. PLACE OR ANSWER JOB ADVERTISEMENTS

03. STUDY OR READ JOB ADVERTISEMENTS
04. POST/UPDATE RESUME ON PROFESSIONAL/SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES ONLINE
05. REGISTER WITH [PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT CENTER]
06. REGISTER WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT CENTER
07. TAKE A TEST OR INTERVIEW
08. SEEK HELP FROM RELATIVES, FRIENDS, OTHERS
09. CHECK AT FACTORIES, WORK SITES
10. WAIT ON THE STREET TO BE RECRUITED
11. SEEK FINANCIAL HELP TO START A BUSINESS
12. LOOK FOR LAND, BUILDING, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS TO START A BUSINESS
13. APPLY FOR PERMIT OR LICENSE TO START A BUSINESS
14. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____

NOTE: The string (find a paid job/start a business) depends on answers to Q01 and Q02

ASK IF Q03=03

Q04

In addition to reading job advertisements, did (you/NAME) do anything else in the last four weeks to (find a paid job/start a business)?

1. YES
2. NO

NOTE: The string (find a paid job/start a business) depends on answers to Q01 and Q02

ASK IF Q04=1

Q05

What else did (you/NAME) do?

01. APPLY TO PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS
02. PLACE OR ANSWER JOB ADVERTISEMENTS
04. POST/UPDATE RESUME ON PROFESSIONAL/SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES ONLINE
05. REGISTER WITH [PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT CENTER]
06. REGISTER WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT CENTER
07. TAKE A TEST OR INTERVIEW
08. SEEK HELP FROM RELATIVES, FRIENDS, OTHERS
09. CHECK AT FACTORIES, WORK SITES
10. WAIT ON THE STREET TO BE RECRUITED
11. SEEK FINANCIAL HELP TO START A BUSINESS
12. LOOK FOR LAND, BUILDING, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS TO START A BUSINESS
13. APPLY FOR PERMIT OR LICENSE TO START A BUSINESS
14. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____

ASK IF (Q01=1 OR Q02=1)

Q06

For how long (have/has) (you/NAME) been without work and trying to find a paid job or start a business?

1. LESS THAN 1 MONTH
2. ONE MONTH TO < 3 MONTHS
3. THREE MONTHS TO < 6 MONTHS
4. SIX MONTHS TO < 12 MONTHS
5. ONE YEAR TO < 2 YEARS
6. TWO YEARS OR MORE

ASK IF Q02=2

Q07

At any time in the last 12 months, that is since [CURRENT MONTH -12, YY] up to last month did (you/NAME) look for a paid job or try to start a business?

1. YES
2. NO

ASK IF Q02=2

Q08

At present, (do/does) (you/NAME) want to work?

1. YES
2. NO

ASK IF Q08 =1

Q09

What is the main reason why (you/NAME) did not try to find a paid job or start a business in the last four weeks?

01. WAITING FOR RESULTS OF A PREVIOUS SEARCH
02. AWAITING RECALL FROM A PREVIOUS JOB
03. WAITING FOR THE SEASON TO START
04. WAITING TO START NEW JOB OR BUSINESS
05. TIRED OF LOOKING FOR JOBS, NO JOBS IN AREA
06. NO JOBS MATCHING SKILLS, LACKS EXPERIENCE
07. CONSIDERED TOO YOUNG/OLD BY EMPLOYERS
08. IN STUDIES, TRAINING
09. FAMILY / HOUSEHOLD RESPONSIBILITIES
10. IN AGRICULTURE / FISHING FOR FAMILY USE
11. OWN DISABILITY, INJURY, ILLNESS
12. RETIRED, PENSIONER, OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME
13. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____

Q10

ASK IF (GLO_EMP=0 & B02=01)

A: You told me earlier that (you/NAME) expect(s) to start working in a new job or business. How soon (do/does) (you/NAME) expect to start working in this new job or business?

ASK IF Q09=04

B: How soon (do/does) (you/NAME) expect to start working in this new job or business?

1. ONE MONTH OR LESS
2. MORE THAN ONE MONTH AND UP TO THREE MONTHS
3. MORE THAN THREE MONTHS

ASK IF Q09=04 OR (GLO_EMP=0 & B02=01)

Q11

If it depended on (you/NAME), could (you/NAME) have started working last week in this new job or business?

1. YES
2. NO

ASK IF (Q01=1 OR Q02=1 OR (Q08 =1 & Q09 NE 04))

Q12

If a job or business opportunity had been available, could (you/NAME) have started working last week?

1. YES
2. NO

ASK IF (Q11=2 OR Q12=2)

Q13

Or, could (you/NAME) start working within the next two weeks?

1. YES
2. NO

ASK IF Q13=2

Q14

Why is that?

1. AWAITING RECALL FROM A PREVIOUS JOB
2. WAITING FOR THE SEASON TO START
3. IN STUDIES, TRAINING
4. FAMILY / HOUSEHOLD RESPONSIBILITIES
5. IN AGRICULTURE / FISHING FOR FAMILY USE
6. RETIRED, PENSIONER
7. OWN DISABILITY, INJURY, ILLNESS

ASK IF Q08 =2 **Q15**

Which of the following best describes what (you/NAME) (are/is) mainly doing at present?

READ

1. Studying or training 2. Engaged in household or family responsibilities 3. Farming or fishing to produce food for the family 4. Retired or pensioner 5. With a long-term illness, injury or disability 6. Doing volunteering, community or charity work 7. Engaged in cultural or leisure activities 8. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____
END OF MODULE

Section ELG: ELIGIBILITY		
ELG_DIF	INTERVIEWER:	
	DID THE PERSON REPORT “A lot of difficulty” OR “Cannot do it at all” TO AT LEAST ONE OF QUESTIONS IN DIF_1-DIF_6 (or “Daily” to question DIF_7 or DIF_8)?	
	Yes 01	→ READ INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT
	No 02	→ NEXT MODULE
INTERVIEWER READ: The next questions ask about barriers that (you/NAM E) may face in the labour market because of the functional difficulties (you/NAME) have in doing certain activities ...		
ELG_EMP	INTERVIEWER:	
	IS PERSON EMPLOYED?	
	Yes 01	→ WPA_1
	No 02	→ EBR_1

Section EBR: BARRIERS		
FOR ELIGIBLE MEMBERS NOT EMPLOYED IN REFERENCE WEEK (ASK IF ELG_DIF=1 & ELG_EMP=2)		
EBR_1	Which of the following factors would make it more likely for (you/NAME) to seek or find a job...?	
	<i>READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY</i>	
	Getting higher qualifications, training, skills, experience	a.
	Availability of suitable transportation to and from workplace	b.
	Help in locating appropriate jobs	c.
	More positive attitudes towards persons with disabilities	d.
	Availability of special equipment or assistive devices	e.
	Availability of more flexible work schedules or work tasks	f.
	Availability of a more accommodating workplace	g.

	Other factors (<i>Specify</i>):_____	h.		
EBR_2	How supportive would family members be if (you/NAME) decide to work? Would you say...			
	<i>READ</i>			
	Very supportive	0		→ ATT_1
		1		
	Somewhat supportive	0		→ ATT_1
		2		
	Not supportive	0		→ ATT_1
		3		
	<i>DO NOT READ</i>			
	DON'T KNOW	9		→ ATT_1
		7		
	REFUSED	9		→ ATT_1
		8		

Section WPA: WORKPLACE ACCOMODATION				
FOR ELIGIBLE MEMBERS EMPLOYED IN REFERENCE WEEK (ASK IF ELG_DIF=1 & ELG_EMP=1)				
WPA_1	Is (your/NAME's) work schedule or work tasks arranged to account for difficulties (your /NAME) have in doing certain activities...?			
	<i>READ</i>			
	Yes, fully	0		
		1		
	Yes, partially	0		
		2		
	Not at all	0		
		3		
	I do not have difficulties that require special arrangements	0		
		4		
	<i>DO NOT READ</i>			
	DON'T KNOW	9		
		7		
WPA_2	Has (your/NAME's) workplace been modified to account for difficulties (your /NAME) have in doing certain activities...?			
	<i>READ</i>			
	Yes, fully	0		
		1		
	Yes, partially	0		
		2		

	Not at all	0		
		3		
	I do not have difficulties that require special accommodation	0		
		4		
	<i>DO NOT READ</i>			
	DON'T KNOW	9		
		7		

Section ATT: ATTITUDES				
FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEMBERS (ASK IF ELG_DIF=1 & ELG_EMP=1 OR 2)				
ATT_1	In your view, how willing are employers to hire persons with disabilities? Would you say...			
	<i>READ</i>			
	Very willing	0		
		1		
	Somewhat willing	0		
		2		
	Unwilling	0		
		3		
	<i>DO NOT READ</i>			
	DON'T KNOW	9		
		7		
ATT_2	In your view, how willing are workers to work alongside persons with disabilities? Would you say...			
	<i>READ</i>			
	Very willing	0		
		1		
	Somewhat willing	0		
		2		
	Unwilling	0		
		3		
	<i>DO NOT READ</i>			
	DON'T KNOW	9		
		7		

Section SPR: SOCIAL PROTECTION				
FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEMBERS (ASK IF ELG_DIF=1 & ELG_EMP=1 OR 2)				

SPR_1	Have the difficulties (you/NAME) have been officially recognized (certified) as a disability?	YES	0		→ SPR_2
		NO	1		
SPR_2	(Do/Does) (you/NAME) receive any cash benefits from the government linked to [your/his/her] disability?	YES	0		→ NEXT MODULE
		NO	1		
SPR_3	(Do/Does) (you/NAME) receive any goods or services from the government linked to [your/his/her] disability?	YES	0		
		NO	1		

OWN USE PRODUCTION OF CROPS (OPC)	
<i>ASK IF (GLO_WAP=1 & GLO_OPF=0)</i> R01 The next questions are about activities that (you/NAME) may have done, without pay, to produce food mainly for consumption by the household or family.	
<i>ASK IF (GLO_WAP=1 & GLO_OPF=0)</i> R02 In the last 7 days, from [START_DAY] up to [last END_DAY/yesterday], did (you/NAME) plant, maintain or harvest any crops, vegetables or fruits? 1. YES 2. NO <i>NOTE: The option “yesterday” should be displayed when INTREVIEW DAY – 1 = END_DAY</i>	
<i>ASK IF (R02=1)</i> R03 What are the main crops, vegetables or fruits that (you/NAME) (were/was) working on mainly for consumption by your household or family? (for example: <i>[cassava, rice, ...]</i>) _____ ISIC CODE _____ MAIN CROPS	
<i>ASK IF (R02=1)</i> R04. On how many days did (you/NAME) do this work last week? _____ DAYS IN REF. WEEK	
<i>ASK IF (R02=1)</i> R05	

How many hours per day did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?

HOURS PER DAY

97 DON'T KNOW

OWN USE PRODUCTION OF NON-CROP FOODSTUFF (OPF)

S01

ASK IF (GLO_WAP=1 & GLO_OPF=0)

A: (And/Or) did (you/NAME) do any of the following to produce food for the family, last week, such as..?

READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- a. Raise or tend farm animals such as [sheep, goats, chicken...]
- b. Go fishing or collecting shellfish
- c. Gather wild food such as [mushrooms, berries, herbs...]
- d. Go hunting for [bush meat...]
- e. Prepare preserved food or drinks for storage such as [flour, dried fish, butter, cheese, ...]
- f. NONE OF THE ABOVE

ASK IF (GLO_WAP=1 & GLO_OPF=1)

B: In addition to what you have told me, last week, from [START_DAY] up to [last END_DAY/yesterday], did (you/NAME) do any of the following activities to produce food mainly for consumption by the household or family...?

READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- c. Gather wild food such as [mushrooms, berries, herbs...]
- d. Go hunting for [bush meat...]
- e. Prepare preserved food or drinks for storage such as [flour, dried fish, butter, cheese, ...]
- f. NONE OF THE ABOVE

NOTE: The option "yesterday" should be displayed when INTREVIEW DAY - 1 = END_DAY String (And/Or) depends on answers to R02.

S02

ASK IF (SINGLE ANSWER IN S01)

A: On how many days did (you/NAME) [FOOD_STRING] last week?

ASK IF (MULTIPLE ANSWER IN S01)

B: Thinking about the different activities you just told me (you/NAME) did, last week, on how many days did (you/he/she) do this work?

DAYS IN REF. WEEK

NOTE: Replace FOOD_STRING with the corresponding phrase highlighted in S01

ASK IF (ANY in S01=1) S03

How many hours per day did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week in total?

HOURS PER DAY

97 DON'T KNOW

END OF MODULE

OWN USE PRODUCTION OF GOODS – CONSTRUCTION (BLD)

ASK IF GLO_WAP=1

T01

Last week, did (you/NAME) do any construction work to build, renovate or extend the family home or help a family member with similar work?

1. YES

2. NO

ASK IF T01=1 T02

How many hours did (you/NAME) spend doing this last week?

HOURS IN REF. WEEK

997 DON'T KNOW

OWN USE PRODUCTION OF GOODS – MANUFACTURE (MNF)

ASK IF GLO_WAP=1

U01

Last week, did (you/NAME) spend any time making goods for use by your household or family such as [mats, baskets, furniture, clothing,...]?

1. YES

2. NO

ASK IF U01=1 U02

How many hours did (you/NAME) spend on these activities last week?

	_____	HOURS IN REF. WEEK
997		DON'T KNOW

OWN USE PRODUCTION OF GOODS – FETCHING WATER (WTR)		
<i>ASK IF GLO_WAP=1</i>		
V01		
Last week, did (you/NAME) fetch water from natural or public sources for use by your household or family?		
1. YES		
2. NO		
<i>ASK IF V01=1</i> V02		
How many hours did (you/NAME) spend fetching water last week?		
	_____	HOURS IN
REF. WEEK		
997		DON'T KNOW

OWN USE PRODUCTION OF GOODS – COLLECTING FIREWOOD (FIR)		
<i>ASK IF GLO_WAP=1</i>		
W01		
Last week, did (you/NAME) collect any firewood [or other natural products] for use as fuel by your household or family?		
1. YES		
2. NO		
<i>ASK IF W01=1</i>		
W02		
Last week, how many hours did (you/NAME) spend collecting firewood [or other natural products] ?		
	_____	HOURS IN REF. WEEK
997		DON'T KNOW
END OF MODULE		

TEVET RELATED WORK AND MARKET ORIENTATION (TVT)

ASK IF (C01=d OR C02 = d) AND DEM10 = 3

TVT01

In the last seven days, did you do any of the following ...?

READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Automobile Mechanics (AMM)

Administrative Studies (AAS)

Bricklaying (BRL)

Cosmetology (CMG)

Carpentry and Joinery (CRJ)

Edible Horticulture (EHC)

Electrical Installation and Electronics (EIE)

Fabrication and Welding (FBW)

Food Production (FPR)

General Fitting (GFT)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Motorcycle Mechanics (MCM)

Painting and Decoration (PAD)

Plumbing (PLB)

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics (RAM)

Solar Photovoltaic Installation (SPV)

Tailoring and Fashion Designing (TFD)

Tour Guide (TRG)

Wood Work Machining (WWM)

OTHER TEVET REALATED WORK (SPECIFY) NONE OF THE ABOVE

ASK IF TVT01 NE a-s

TVT01A

Even though (you/NAME) did not work/perform these in the last seven days did (you/he/she) have a paid job or a business in any of them (highlighted jobs)? YES NO

ASK IF TVT01=a-s OR TVT01A = 1

TVT02

(Were/Was) (you/NAME) hired by someone else to do this work?

YES

NO

ASK IF(TVT02=1) TVT03

Did you attain the skill(s) from a Technical college (NTC,CTC,CSDC)?

YES

NO

ASK IF(TVT02=1)

TVT04

Was skill certification a requirement for this job?

YES

NO

ASK IF (TVT01=a-s) TVT05

What is (your/NAME's) current average gross monthly earnings for this work?

ASK IF (TVT01=a-s) TVT06

In the last seven days, on how many days did (you/NAME) do this work? *ENTER "0" IF ABSENT LAST WEEK*

NUMBER OF DAYS

ASK IF TVT01=a-s TVT07

How many hours per day did (you/NAME) spend doing this work last week?
ENTER "0" IF ABSENT LAST WEEK

HOURS PER DAY

ASK IF TVT01=a-s TVT08

In your opinion, do you think your field of study is appropriate to your current employment? YES , NO

ASK IF TVT01=a-s

TVT09

Are the knowledge and skills you acquired during TEVET training utilised in your current employment?

YES

NO

ASK IF TVT08=2

TVT10

In your opinion, what TEVET field of study is most appropriate for your current employment?

Appropriate Field of Study

ASK IF TVT08=2

TVT11

Why did you choose this employment?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

My current job is only a temporary stepping stone, I am still searching for professional orientation I have not found an appropriate job (yet)

I receive a higher salary in my current job

My current job offers more security

My interests have changed

My current job allows a flexible time schedule

My current job allows me to work in a favored geographical place

My current job allows me to take into consideration the interests of my family/children

Other (please specify):

END OF MODULE



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