# Malawi



## Demographic and Health Survey

## 2024

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# Demographic and Health Survey 2024

## Final Report

**National Statistical Office**
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**Utica International**
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Additional information about the 2024 MDHS may be obtained from the Demography and Social Statistics Department, National Statistical Office, Chimbiya Road, P.O. Box 333, Zomba, Malawi; telephone: +265-1-625-110/130; email: enquiries@nso.gov.mw; internet: www.nsomalawi.mw.

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# FOREWORD




Demographic and Health Surveys (DHSs) are population-based surveys designed to monitor progress in health service utilisation and management to inform decision makers. Since 1992, DHS surveys led by the Malawi National Statistical Office have been conducted in the country in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Public Health Institute of Malawi (PHIM), and other stakeholders. Funds for the 2024 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) were provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the Government of Malawi; the World Bank; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the World Health Organization (WHO); the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); the KfW Development Bank of Germany; Global Affairs Canada; the European Commission; and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF). Prior to the 2024 MDHS, five rounds of the MDHS—in 1992, 2000, 2004, 2010, and 2015–16—were successfully completed, making this round the sixth in the series. These surveys provide information on mortality, morbidity, nutritional status, disease prevalence, service utilisation, and health-seeking practices at the district, regional, and national levels. The MDHS is an important source of information for measuring the outcomes and impact of health programmes and for developing annual and sectoral plans.

The 2024 MDHS provides national estimates of demographic and health indicators that are comparable to data collected in Malawi's five previous DHS surveys and similar surveys in other developing countries. Data collected in the 2024 MDHS add to the large and growing international database of population-based indicators for Malawi. The 2024 MDHS collected data from a nationally representative sample of approximately 23,000 households from 28 districts and four major cities. The survey interviewed 22,414 households, 20,849 women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years), and 8,583 men age 15 to 54. In addition, children age 0–5 and women age 15–49 were measured for anthropometry, anaemia, and micronutrient indicators, and children age 6–59 months were tested for malaria using malaria rapid diagnostic tests. The 2024 MDHS was also implemented in a special domain of the Dzaleka refugee camp, providing snapshots of the population and the health status of the refugees.

This final report provides detailed analyses and results from the 2024 MDHS and presents trends in indicators using data from the previous rounds. The indicators presented include, but are not limited to, total fertility rates, teenage pregnancy, current use of contraception, unmet need for family planning, childhood mortality rates, vaccination rates, nutritional status of children, minimum dietary diversity among children, household possession of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, the prevalence of malaria among children, and knowledge of HIV prevention methods. These data are disaggregated by districts and four major cities, by type of locality, and by selected demographic characteristics including sex, age, education, and household wealth. Findings from this report will support the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programmes to improve population health in general as well as reproductive, maternal, and child health.

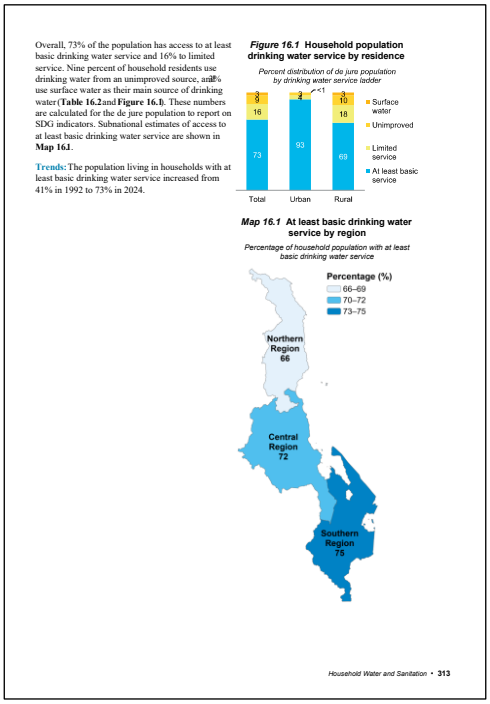
Shelton KANYANDA
Commissioner of Statistics
National Statistical Office

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| ACT | artemisinin-based combination therapy |
| AIDS | acquired immunodeficiency syndrome |
| AL | artemether/lumefantrine |
| ANC | antenatal care |
| ART | antiretroviral therapy |
| ARVs | antiretroviral medicines |
| ASFR | age-specific fertility rate |
| BCG | bacille Calmette-Guérin |
| CAPI | computer-assisted personal interviewing |
| CCAP | Church of Central Africa Presbyterian |
| CSPro | Census and Survey Processing System |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| DPT | diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus |
| EA | enumeration area |
| g/dl | grams per deciliter |
| GAR | gross attendance ratio |
| GFR | general fertility rate |
| GPI | gender parity index |
| HepB | hepatitis B |
| Hib | *Haemophilus influenzae* type b |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus |
| HPV | human papillomavirus |
| IPTp | intermittent preventive treatment (of malaria) in pregnancy |
| IPV | inactivated polio vaccine |
| ITN | insecticide-treated net |
| IUD | intrauterine device |
| MERG | Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group |
| MIS | Malaria Indicator Survey |
| MMR | measles, mumps, and rubella |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MR | measles and rubella |
| NAR | net attendance ratio |
| NMCP | National Malaria Control Programme |
| NSO | National Statistical Office |

| | |
|---|---|
| OPV | oral polio vaccine |
| ORS | oral rehydration salts |
| ORT | oral rehydration therapy |
| PCV | pneumococcal conjugate vaccine |
| PHIM | Public Health Institute of Malawi |
| PMI | U.S. President's Malaria Initiative |
| PrEP | preexposure prophylaxis |
| PRMR | pregnancy-related mortality ratio |
| RBM | Roll Back Malaria |
| RDT | rapid diagnostic test |
| RHF | recommended homemade fluids |
| RV | rotavirus vaccine |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SP | sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine |
| TFR | total fertility rate |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VIA | visual inspection with acetic acid |
| WG | Washington Group |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

# READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2024 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (MDHS)


Overall, 73% of the population has access to at least basic drinking water service and 16% to limited service. Nine percent of household residents use drinking water from an unimproved source, and 2% use surface water as their main source of drinking water (**Table 16.2** and **Figure 16.1**). These numbers are calculated for the de jure population to report on SDG indicators. Subnational estimates of access to at least basic drinking water service are shown in **Map 16.1**.

**Trends:** The population living in households with at least basic drinking water service increased from 41% in 1992 to 73% in 2024.

***Figure 16.1*** **Household population drinking water service by residence**

*Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder*



***Map 16.1*** **At least basic drinking water service by region**

*Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water service*



*Household Water and Sanitation* • **313**

The 2024 Malawi DHS final report is based on approximately 300 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colourful maps display breakdowns for the regions in Malawi. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, MDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organisation of MDHS tables and the presentation of background characteristics, along with a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting MDHS tables.

## Example 1: Exposure to mass media: Women

*A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents*

**Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women** 1

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic 3 | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | 2 Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 7.7 | 12.6 | 20.4 | 1.6 | 70.2 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 22.5 | 2.3 | 69.8 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 7.4 | 12.7 | 25.6 | 2.2 | 66.1 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 7.0 | 12.6 | 27.4 | 2.7 | 66.3 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 5.3 | 11.0 | 27.3 | 2.0 | 67.1 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 23.4 | 1.8 | 71.1 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 4.3 | 9.4 | 21.2 | 1.6 | 74.1 | 1,525 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.1 | 36.3 | 35.2 | 7.1 | 48.1 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 6.3 | 21.2 | 0.9 | 73.5 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northen | 5.5 | 15.8 | 23.8 | 1.7 | 67.3 | 2,717 |
| Central | 7.7 | 10.2 | 25.0 | 2.4 | 68.5 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 6.3 | 11.8 | 22.5 | 1.8 | 69.9 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.2 | 4.1 | 14.7 | 0.1 | 83.3 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 5.2 | 6.2 | 20.9 | 0.8 | 74.0 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 10.4 | 22.0 | 31.0 | 3.8 | 56.8 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 27.1 | 63.7 | 48.1 | 19.4 | 24.6 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.7 | 1.3 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 86.0 | 4,124 |
| Second | 4.6 | 1.5 | 15.5 | 0.3 | 80.9 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 5.7 | 3.1 | 21.7 | 0.3 | 73.5 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 7.2 | 6.2 | 27.8 | 1.1 | 66.8 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 11.7 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 7.3 | 42.5 | 4,805 |
| Total | 6.8 | 11.6 | 23.7 4 | 2.0 | 69.0 | 20,849 |

5

**Step 1:** Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15–49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15–49 were asked these questions.

**Step 2:** Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorised. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15–49 interviewed in the survey.

**Step 3:** Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, region, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the MDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

**Step 4:** Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 6.8% of women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 11.6% watch television at least weekly, and 23.7% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.*

**Step 5:** To find out what percentage of women in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 21.2% of women age 15–49 in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Malawi. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

**Practice:** Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of women in Malawi do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
b) Which group of women by level of education is most likely to watch television at least once a week?
c) Compare women by urban-rural residence—which group is more likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
d) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to newspapers by educational level?
e) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to television by wealth quintile?

**Answers:**
a) 69.0%.
b) Women with more than a secondary education: 63.7% of women in this group watch television at least once a week.
c) 11.1% of women in urban areas read a newspaper at least once a week, as compared with 5.8% of women in rural areas.
d) Yes. By educational level, the percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week ranges from a low of 0.2% among those with no education to a high of 27.1% among those with more than a secondary education.
e) Yes. The percentage of women who watch television at least once a week increases as wealth increases: 1.3% of women in the lowest wealth quintile watch television at least once a week, compared with 40.4% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

## Example 2: Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

*A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents*

**Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI** 1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1] | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2] | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2] | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | |
| <6 | 7.8 | 1,195 | 58.0 | 33.0 | 93 |
| 6–11 | 14.0 | 1,265 | 70.8 | 36.6 | 177 |
| 12–23 | 12.0 | 2,503 | 68.3 | 39.5 | 301 |
| 24–35 | 10.0 | 2,125 | 76.0 | 50.9 | 212 |
| 36–47 | 9.7 | 2,212 | 68.8 | 43.4 | 215 |
| 48–59 | 8.9 | 2,303 | 74.1 | 39.4 | 205 |
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 10.7 | 5,743 | 72.5 | 42.9 | 617 |
| Female | 10.0 | 5,860 | 68.0 | 39.5 | 586 |
| **Mother's smoking status** | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | 11.2 | 74 | * | * | 8 |
| Does not smoke | 10.4 | 11,529 | 70.3 | 41.5 | 1,195 |
| **Cooking fuels and technologies** | | | | | |
| Clean fuel and technology[3] | 7.3 | 142 | * | * | 10 |
| Solid fuel[4] | 10.4 | 11,433 | 70.3 | 41.2 | 1,187 |
| Other fuel | * | 1 | * | * | 0 |
| No food cooked in household | (19.9) | 28 | * | * | 6 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.3 | 1,672 | 81.1 | 45.5 | 122 |
| Rural | 10.9 | 9,931 | 69.1 | 40.8 | 1,081 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northen | 15.5 | 1,461 | 65.7 | 34.3 | 226 |
| Central | 11.8 | 4,751 | 70.6 | 40.3 | 559 |
| Southern | 7.8 | 5,391 | 72.4 | 46.3 | 418 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No education | 9.5 | 844 | 64.0 | 36.5 | 80 |
| Primary | 10.6 | 7,945 | 69.5 | 41.9 | 843 |
| Secondary | 10.1 | 2,592 | 75.2 | 42.6 | 263 |
| More than secondary | 7.6 | 222 | * | * | 17 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.8 | 2,967 | 63.3 | 37.4 | 319 |
| Second | 10.0 | 2,337 | 64.9 | 42.9 | 234 |
| Middle | 10.4 | 2,154 | 74.2 | 39.9 | 224 |
| Fourth | 12.3 | 2,039 | 75.9 | 48.1 | 251 |
| Highest | 8.3 | 2,106 | 77.3 | 38.0 | 175 |
| Total | 10.4 3 | 11,603 | 70.3 4 | 41.3 | 1,203 |

a b

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

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/Mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation, shop, church, friend, or relative. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

[3] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

[4] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

**Step 1:** Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

**Step 2:** Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

**Step 3:** Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It is 10.4%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 1,203, or 10.4% of the 11,603 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

**Step 4:** Only 10.4% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey lived in households where no food was cooked? 19.9%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey whose mothers have more than a secondary education were taken for advice or treatment? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

## Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in MDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the MDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15–49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2024 MDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and regional levels and for urban and rural areas.

**Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | 3 Weighted percent | 2 Weighted number | 1 Unweighted number |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northen | 13.0 | 2,717 | 4,629 |
| Central | 42.2 | 8,800 | 6,597 |
| Southern | 44.8 | 9,332 | 9,623 |
| Total 15–49 | 100.0 | 20,849 | 20,849 |

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the three regions, the number of women surveyed in each region should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the region. However, if some regions have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each region's population may not include sufficient women from each region for analysis. To solve this problem, regions with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 20,849 women and want to produce results that are representative of Malawi as a whole and its regions (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Malawi is not evenly distributed among the regions: the Southern and Central regions are more heavily populated than the Northern region. Thus, the Northern region must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each region in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each region. Within the regions, the number of women interviewed ranges from 4,629 in the Northern region to 9,623 in the Southern region. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each region.

With this distribution of interviews, some regions are overrepresented and some regions are underrepresented. For example, the population in the Northern region is 13.0% of the population in Malawi, while the Central and Southern regions contribute 42.2% and 44.8%, respectively, of the country's population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in the Northern region accounts for about 22.2% of the total sample of women interviewed (4,629/20,849) and the number of women interviewed in the Central region accounts only for 31.6% of the total sample of women interviewed (6,597/20,849). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Malawi, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small region, like the Northern region, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large region, like the Southern region, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that is used to adjust the number of women from each region so that each region's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the region. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the regional level. The total national sample size of 20,849 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the regions has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Malawi, you would see that women in each region are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in the Northern region and the proportion of women who live in the Central and Southern regions.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and regional levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the MDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

**Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, Malawi DHS 2024**

| Indicator | Residence | | Total | DHS table number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | | |
| **1. No poverty** | | | | |
| 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services | | | | |
| a) Access to basic drinking water services | 93.2 | 68.9 | 72.5 | 16.2 |
| b) Access to basic sanitation services | 44.1 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 16.7 |
| c) Access to basic hygiene services | 22.0 | 10.0 | 11.8 | 16.11 |
| d) Access to electricity[1] | 56.4 | 5.3 | 13.0 | 2.3 |
| e) Access to clean fuels and technologies[2] | 8.7 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| | Sex | | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | |
| **2. Zero hunger** | | | | |
| 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age | 40.1 | 35.5 | 37.8 | 11.1 |
| 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age | 8.9 | 7.0 | 7.9 | - |
| a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 11.1 |
| b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age | 6.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 11.1 |
| 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women age 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status | | | | |
| a) Prevalence of anaemia in non-pregnant women age 15 to 49 years | na | 35.4 | na | 11.17.1 |
| b) Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women age 15 to 49 years | na | 41.2 | na | 11.17.1 |
| 2.2.4 Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity, by population group | | | | |
| a) Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity in children age 6–23 months | 24.8 | 23.1 | 23.9 | 11.8 |
| b) Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity in non-pregnant women age 15–49 years | na | 31.4 | na | 11.16 |
| **3. Good health and well-being** | | | | |
| 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio[3] | na | na | 224 | 18.5 |
| 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | na | na | 96.3 | 9.9 |
| 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate[4] | 58 | 39 | 48 | 8.1 and 8.2 |
| 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate[4] | 29 | 20 | 24 | 8.1 and 8.2 |
| 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | na | 81.6 | na | 7.15.2 |
| 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women | na | na | na | |
| a) Girls aged 10–14 years[5] | na | 3 | na | 5.1 |
| b) Women aged 15–19 years[6] | na | 133 | na | 5.1 |
| 3.a.1 Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[7] | 11.7 | 0.7 | 6.2[a] | 3.13 |
| 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme | | | | |
| a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose)[8] | 85.1 | 84.6 | 84.8 | 10.4 |
| b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose)[9] | 73.8 | 73.1 | 73.4 | 10.4 |
| c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule)[10] | 76.0 | 75.9 | 76.0 | 10.4 |
| **4. Quality education** | | | | |
| 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being | 54.6 | 60.5 | 57.6 | 10.13 |
| 4.2.2 Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) | 71.7 | 76.6 | 74.2 | 2.13 |
| **5. Gender equality** | | | | |
| 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months[11,12] | na | 28.5 | na | 19.13 |
| a) Physical violence | na | 15.2 | na | 19.13 |
| b) Sexual violence | na | 12.2 | na | 19.13 |
| c) Psychological violence | na | 18.1 | na | 19.13 |
| 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months[13] | na | 0.3 | na | 19.6 |
| 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | | | | |
| a) before age 15 | na | 6.4 | na | 4.4 |
| b) before age 18 | na | 38.7 | na | 4.4 |
| 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[14] | na | 42.3 | na | 15.12 |
| 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[15] | 57.5 | 42.1 | 49.8[a] | 15.6.1 and 15.6.2 |

*Continued...*

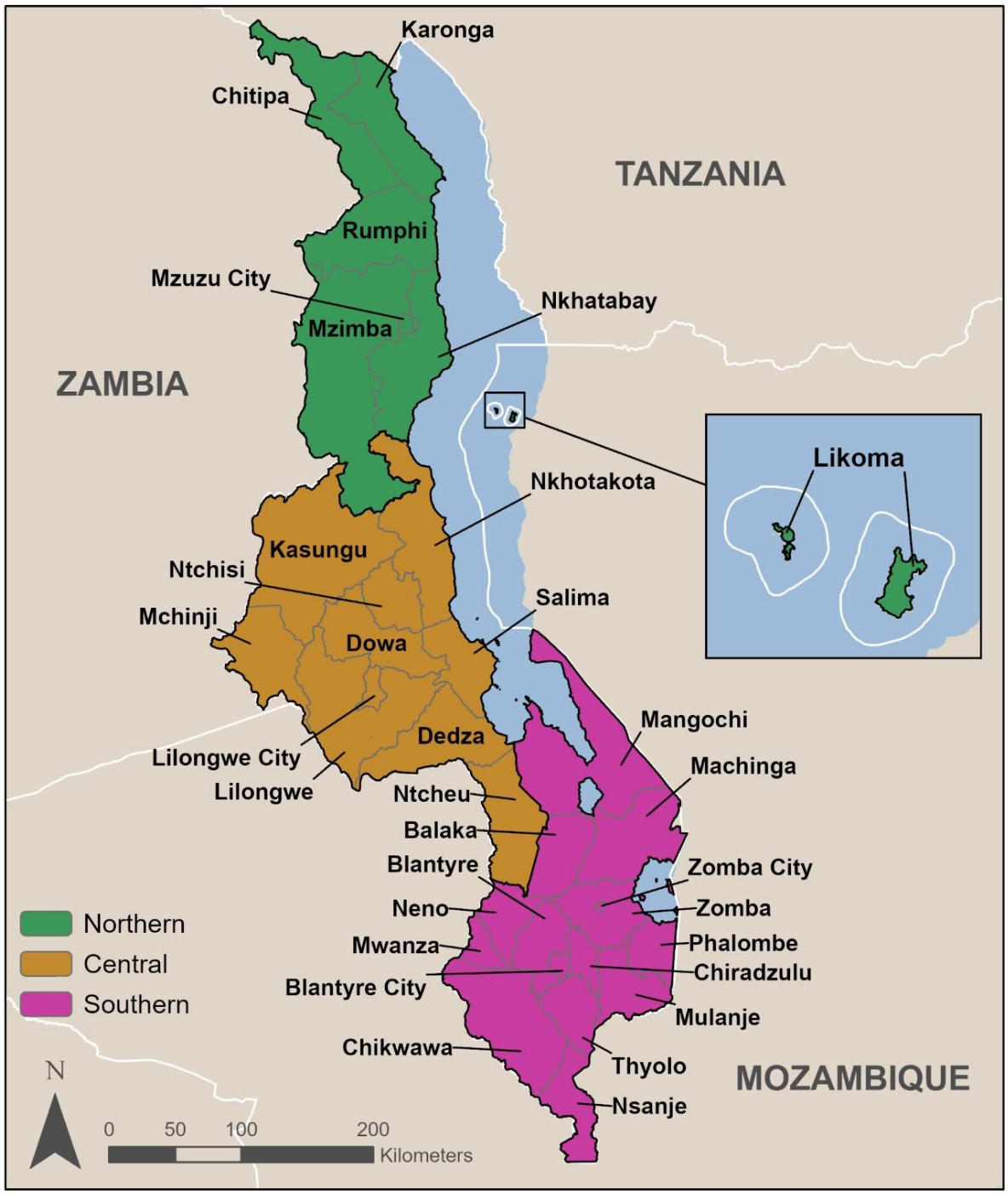
**Sustainable Development Goal Indicators—*Continued***

| Indicator | Residence | | Total | DHS table number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | | |
| **6. Clean water and sanitation** | | | | |
| 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | | | | |
| a) Proportion with basic drinking water services | 93.2 | 68.9 | 72.5 | 16.2 |
| b) Proportion with water available when needed | 76.2 | 77.1 | 77.0 | 16.4 |
| 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water | | | | |
| a) Proportion using basic sanitation service | 44.1 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 16.7 |
| b) Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site | 88.6 | 65.3 | 68.8 | 16.9 |
| c) Proportion using a hand-washing facility with soap and water | 22.0 | 10.0 | 11.8 | 16.11 |
| d) Proportion using open defecation | 0.8 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 16.6 |
| **7. Affordable clean energy** | | | | |
| 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity[1] | 56.4 | 5.3 | 13.0 | 2.3 |
| 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[2] | 8.7 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 |

| | Sex | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | |
| **8. Decent work and economic growth** | | | | |
| 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider[15] | 57.0 | 40.8 | 48.9 | 15.6.1 and 15.6.2 |
| **16. Peace, justice, and strong institution** | | | | |
| 16.2.3 Proportion of young women aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18[16] | na | 6.0 | na | 19.7 |
| 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority | 77.9 | 78.5 | 78.2 | 2.10 |
| **17. Partnerships for the goals** | | | | |
| 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet[17] | 26.9 | 14.8 | 20.9[a] | 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 |

na = not applicable
[1] Persons living in households that report the primary source of lighting is electricity
[2] Persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.
[3] Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey
[4] Expressed in term of deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years before the survey
[5] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10–14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10–14
[6] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15–19
[7] Data are not age-standardised and are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[8] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib vaccine
[9] The percentage of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of measles-rubella vaccine
[10] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal vaccine
[11] Data are available for women age 15–49 who have ever been in union only.
[12] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.
[13] Data are available for women age 15–49 only
[14] Data are available for currently married women only.
[15] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[16] Data are available for women only.
[17] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 who have used the internet in the last 12 months.
[a] The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

# MALAWI


Karonga
Chitipa
TANZANIA
Rumphi
Mzuzu City
Nkhatabay
Mzimba
ZAMBIA
Likoma
Nkhotakota
Kasungu
Ntchisi
Salima
Mchinji
Dowa
Mangochi
Dedza
Machinga
Lilongwe City
Lilongwe
Ntcheu
Balaka
Blantyre
Zomba City
Neno
Zomba
Mwanza
Phalombe
Chiradzulu
Blantyre City
Mulanje
Chikwawa
Thyolo
MOZAMBIQUE
Nsanje
Northern
Central
Southern
N
0
50
100
200
Kilometers

# INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2024 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (2024 MDHS) was implemented by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH). Data collection took place from 12 May to 31 August 2024. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the implementation of the survey through technical or financial support include the Public Health Institute of Malawi (PHIM); the World Bank; the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); the European Commission; the KfW Development Bank of Germany; the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); the National AIDS Commission (NAC); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the World Health Organization (WHO); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF); Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and the Canadian Government.

## 1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2024 MDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the survey collected information on:

- fertility levels and preferences and contraceptive use
- maternal and child health
- infant, child, and neonatal mortality levels
- maternal mortality
- awareness about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- availability of, access to, and use of mosquito nets as part of the National Malaria Control Programme
- other health issues such as tobacco and alcohol use and health insurance
- women's empowerment
- domestic violence
- household food items and their micronutrient content
- child feeding practices, including breastfeeding
- nutritional status of children under age 5 and women age 15–49
- water quality at the household level and the cluster level

In addition, anaemia testing, malaria testing, and micronutrient testing were conducted among women age 15–49 and children age 6–59 months. The micronutrient component of the 2024 MDHS was designed to (1) determine the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (vitamin A, vitamin B12, iron, iodine, folate) and anaemia among preschool and school-age children and women of childbearing age, (2) estimate micronutrient supplementation and fortification coverage, and (3) assess knowledge and practices in maternal and child nutrition. Information on the design and implementation of the micronutrient component and its findings will be presented in a separate report.

The information collected through the 2024 MDHS is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of the Malawian population. The survey also provides data on indicators relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Malawi.

## 1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

To achieve the objectives of the 2024 MDHS, a national stratified representative sample of 23,070 households was selected in 769 clusters, which resulted in 20,849 interviewed women age 15–49 and 8,583 interviewed men age 15–54 (in one of every two households selected).

The sampling frame used for the 2024 MDHS is the frame of the 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census, conducted by the NSO. The sampling procedure was a stratified two-stage cluster sampling procedure designed to yield representative results at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 32 domains (28 districts and four cities). An additional sampling domain (domain 33) comprising 24 clusters was designed for the Dzaleka refugee camp.

In the first stage, the target clusters were selected from the sampling frame using probability proportional to size for urban and rural areas in each domain. Then the target number of clusters was selected (with equal probability) via systematic random sampling of the clusters selected in the first phase for the urban and rural areas in each domain. In the second stage, after selection of the clusters, a household listing and map-updating operation was carried out in all of the selected clusters to develop a list of the households in the cluster. This list served as a sampling frame for selecting the household sample.

The NSO organised a 5-day training course on listing procedures for listers and mappers, with technical support from ICF. The listers and mappers were organised into 100 teams, each consisting of one lister and one mapper, and all field teams received the listing manual, copies of maps, listing forms, tablet computers, Global Positioning System (GPS) devices, and internet dongles prior to training. The teams spent 1 month completing the listing operation, with each team working in an average of six or seven clusters. In addition to listing the households, the listers collected the geographical coordinates of each household using GPS devices provided by ICF in accordance with the instructions in the *DHS Sampling and Household Listing Manual*. The household listing was carried out using tablet computers with software provided by The DHS Program. A fixed number of 30 households in each cluster were randomly selected from the list for interviews.

The NSO provided all logistical arrangements for the listing staff, including planning deployment to the various regions, distributing field supplies, and arranging the distribution of allowances and salaries during training and fieldwork. To ensure smooth field operations and an accurate and complete listing, four NSO personnel (three master trainers and a project coordinator) and 28 regional and district statisticians visited the teams regularly to monitor data quality. The survey director and deputy directors also visited some of the teams. Data processing supervisors assigned to support the household listing on the tablets served as team backstops, and the field teams contacted the regional officers when they needed support from the local government.

Following the listing operation, the NSO verified that the results were complete and accurate and entered the total number of households into the household selection spreadsheet provided by the ICF sampling specialist for automatic selection of households for the main fieldwork. The spreadsheet, together with census maps, the listing database, and maps from field staff, facilitated the identification of households to be interviewed. For more information on sample design, please refer to Appendix A.

## 1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

The 2024 MDHS used four questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires were based on The DHS Program's model questionnaires and were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Malawi. In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire collected information about the survey's fieldworkers. Input was solicited from stakeholders who represented government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and international donors. After the preparation of the definitive questionnaires in English, the questionnaires were translated into Chichewa and Tumbuka. All four

questionnaires were programmed into tablet computers to facilitate computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection and to offer the option to choose English, Chichewa, or Tumbuka for each questionnaire.

### 1.3.1 Household Questionnaire

The Household Questionnaire was used to collect indicators for the household and to list all members of and visitors to the household. The respondent for this questionnaire was the head of the household or any knowledgeable adult living in the household. The questionnaire collected basic information on each household member (including sex, age, marital status, education, and orphanhood) and household characteristics (source of drinking water, type of toilet facilities, number of rooms used for sleeping, type of cookstove, household possessions, availability of electricity, and means of transportation) as well as on ownership and use of mosquito nets. In this survey, a disability module was added to the Household Questionnaire.

### 1.3.2 Woman's Questionnaire

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible women age 15–49. Because of the sensitivity of some of the questions, only female interviewers administered the questionnaire. The Woman's Questionnaire collected information on the topics listed below.

- Background characteristics: age, date of birth, migration, literacy, education, access to media, mobile phone financial transactions, internet use
- Reproduction: number of children ever born, pregnancy history, current pregnancy, age at first menstrual period
- Contraception: knowledge and use of contraception, sources of contraceptive methods, family planning
- Pregnancy and postnatal care, child immunisation, and child health and nutrition: prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care; breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices; immunisation coverage; prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection (ARI), and fever; knowledge and use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT); dietary diversity among women
- Marriage and sexual activity: marital status, age at first marriage, age at first sexual intercourse, recent sexual activity, number and types of sexual partners, co-wives, use of condoms
- Fertility preferences: desire for more children, ideal number of children, gender preferences, intention to use family planning and who is making this decision, pressure to become pregnant, exposure to media messages about family planning
- Women's work and husband's background characteristics: respondent's occupation and source of earnings, decision making, house and land ownership, attitude towards wife beating, husband's age, level of education, and occupation
- HIV: knowledge of HIV and means of transmission, sources of information, behaviour to avoid sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV, stigma, history of HIV testing
- Other health issues: alcohol consumption and smoking, breast exams, cervical cancer tests, problems in accessing health care, health insurance
- Malaria indicators and malaria social and behaviour change communication
- Early childhood development indicators

- Human papillomavirus vaccinations received by young women
- Adult and maternal mortality
- Pregnancy history: 5-year calendar of reproductive events including births, pregnancies, and duration of pregnancy

All demographic and health indicators were calculated for each of the sampling domains, by urban-rural residence, and at the national level. The total fertility rate was calculated for the 3-year period preceding the survey. Infant and child mortality rates were calculated at the national level for the 5-year period preceding the survey and at the regional level for the 10-year period preceding the survey.

### 1.3.3 Man's Questionnaire

The Man's Questionnaire collected information on the topics below.

- Background characteristics: age, date of birth, migration, literacy, education, access to media, mobile phone use, use of the internet
- Reproduction: children ever fathered, attendance at antenatal care and delivery for the most recent child under age 24 months
- Contraception: knowledge of contraception, family planning, discussion of family planning with a health provider, knowledge of the risk of pregnancy, attitude towards women who use contraception
- Marriage and sexual activity: marital status, age at first marriage, number of unions, age at first sexual intercourse, recent sexual activity, number and types of sexual partners, use of condoms, contraceptive use during most recent sex
- Fertility preferences: desire for more children, ideal number of children, gender preferences
- Employment and gender roles: employment, source of earnings and decisions about use of earnings, house and land ownership, attitude towards wife beating
- HIV: knowledge of HIV and means of transmission, sources of information, behaviour to avoid STIs and HIV, stigma, history of HIV testing
- Other health issues: circumcision, smoking and alcohol use, health insurance coverage

### 1.3.4 Biomarker Questionnaire

The Biomarker Questionnaire collected data on anthropometric measurements, the results of testing for anaemia and malaria, the results of water quality testing, and specimens (venous blood and food samples) for micronutrient testing. In 50% of households, all children under age 5 and all eligible women age 15–49 were weighed and measured to assess their nutritional status. A blood test was performed on eligible children age 6–59 months and eligible women age 15–49 to estimate the prevalence of anaemia. Children age 6–59 months and women age 15–49 in a subsample of five households per cluster were eligible for malaria testing via rapid diagnostic tests and micronutrient testing. These five households were also eligible for water quality testing.

Informed consent and the outcome of each test for each eligible individual were recorded in the Biomarker Questionnaire.

### 1.3.5 Fieldworker Questionnaire

The Fieldworker Questionnaire was used to collect background information on the individuals who collected data in the field, including team supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker technicians.

### 1.3.6 Finalisation of the Questionnaires

ICF's data processing specialist checked the internal coherence of all questionnaires.

The definitive English versions of the questionnaires were translated into two major local languages, Chichewa and Tumbuka, before individuals other than the initial translators back translated them into English to verify the accuracy of the translations. All problems arising in the translations were resolved before the scheduled training of trainers and the pretest.

After finalising the questionnaires, ICF and NSO staff worked to develop the interviewer manual, the supervisor/editor manuals, and the fieldwork control forms to be used to track the survey's progress. The manuals provided instructions to the interviewers and supervisors/editors on how to perform their jobs, explained the purpose behind the various questions and sections of the questionnaires, and helped the trainers conduct the pretest and main survey training.

The NSO submitted the survey protocol to Malawi's National Health Sciences Research Committee to ensure that the survey procedures were in accordance with Malawi's ethical research standards, and the committee approved ethical clearance for the survey.

ICF submitted the MDHS survey protocol to the ICF Institutional Review Board to ensure that the survey procedures met U.S. and international ethical research standards, and the board approved ethical clearance for the survey.

For data collection, fieldworkers used tablets with Bluetooth technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files, such as assignments from the team supervisor to the interviewers, individual questionnaires to survey team members, and completed questionnaires from interviewers to team supervisors. The DHS Program developed the CAPI data collection system used in the 2024 MDHS; the mobile version of CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System), a software package developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau, Serpro S.A., and The DHS Program, was used in the survey.

## 1.4 Anthropometry and Anaemia, Malaria, Micronutrient, and Water Testing

*Anthropometry:* All children age 0–59 months and women age 15–49 in 50% of households (the same households selected for the men's survey) were measured and weighed to assess their nutritional status.

*Haemoglobin:* Venous blood specimens for haemoglobin testing were collected from all children age 6–59 months and women age 15–49 in 50% of households (the same households selected for the men's survey) after women (or parents or guardians for children) consented to the test.

For haemoglobin testing, approximately 3 ml of blood was collected by venipuncture into evacuated tubes containing EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) anticoagulant. A blood drop taken from the blood tube was tested using the HemoCue system (photometer and microcuvette), which assesses the level of haemoglobin in the blood. Results were provided immediately following the anaemia testing both verbally and in writing for each individual tested. All survey participants eligible for haemoglobin testing received a brochure explaining what anaemia is and providing advice on the types of food to eat to avoid iron deficiency.

Individuals whose haemoglobin levels fell below the designated cutoff points (7 g/dl for pregnant women and 8 g/dl for women who are not pregnant or do not know if they are pregnant and children under age 5) and who are severely anaemic were referred for assessment and treatment to a health facility.

*Malaria testing:* Malaria testing was conducted via rapid diagnostic tests. Consent statements were developed and formulated for malaria testing, as well as for treating children and providing referrals for adults with positive results. The NSO coordinated with the National Malaria Control Programme to ensure that the programme provided treatment and that treatment was available for fieldwork. Before the blood samples were collected, survey staff obtained verbal informed consent from the eligible respondents (or the parent/guardian or other responsible adult for children age 6–59 months); for nonemancipated minors age 15–17, consent was initially obtained from a parent/guardian or other responsible adult, followed by assent from the respondent. Then the survey staff recorded respondents' identification number and signed a form indicating that the consent procedure was properly administered and that respondents provided their consent.

The same tube of anticoagulated venous whole blood collected for haemoglobin testing was used for malaria testing in children age 6–59 months and women age 15–49 in 50% of households (the same households selected for the men's survey). The team's health/lab technician carried out malaria rapid diagnostic tests, and the team provided malaria medications for any children (and referred any adults) who tested positive for malaria, in accordance with the approved treatment protocol.

*Micronutrient testing:* Micronutrient testing was carried out for all children age 6–59 months and women age 15–49 in one-third of households selected for the men's survey (five households per cluster, or approximately 4,000 households). The results of the micronutrient testing will be presented and discussed in a separate report.

*Water testing:* In each cluster, five households were selected for water quality testing to assess the presence of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*, which may indicate water and environment contamination. Water specimens were collected both from the household's primary water source and from water containers found in the household at the time of the visit. Technicians performed testing in the field using water quality test kits supplied by UNICEF.

## 1.5 Training of Trainers and Pretest

Thirty-two people participated in the 2024 MDHS survey pretest (four supervisors, four male interviewers, 12 female interviewers, and 12 biomarker technicians) from 20 November to 15 December 2023. The first 2 weeks featured classroom training focused on questionnaire content. Participants initially practised using paper questionnaires; then, using those questionnaires, participants were trained on the CAPI system, an electronic data capture system programmed on tablets, from 4–12 December 2023. Staff and consultants from The DHS Program co-facilitated the training with NSO personnel in English. The training consisted of classroom lectures and discussions, mock interviews, and interview practice in pairs in both English and local languages; tests and quizzes were given throughout the training to monitor progress and identify gaps in understanding. Additionally, four guest lecturers presented on mosquito net programmes and malaria treatment, family planning methods, immunisation, and HIV/AIDS. The training involved a variety of learning tools, such as formal lectures on the survey's technical aspects, instruction on how to fill out the questionnaires, and informal discussions using case scenarios. The biomarker technicians were trained in the same way as the interviewers, and they observed the field practice during the pretest.

From 13–15 December 2023, interviewers conducted field practice to solidify the skills learned during the pretest training and underwent a simulated fieldwork experience to test the survey tools and instruments. Four teams (each comprising one supervisor, three female interviewers, and one male interviewer) practised data collection in four local communities (two urban clusters and two rural clusters). Each team was assigned a cluster, returning to that same cluster each day. Teams were expected to complete interviews with 16 households, half of which were selected for the Man's Questionnaire and biomarkers. Feedback was provided to individuals and teams during this exercise, including through daily debriefings.

## 1.6 Training of Field Staff

The main training for the 2024 MDHS occurred at the Mandevu Farm in Machinga, Malawi, with 260 candidates participating (29 team supervisors, 116 interviewers, 87 biomarker/lab technicians, and 28 reserves). Questionnaire training started on 15 April 2024 and was completed on 27 April 2024. During the first 3 days, all candidates participated in the questionnaire training. Beginning on the fourth day, 93 biomarker participants were trained separately on Biomarker Questionnaire content, techniques, and practice.

The questionnaire training sessions were conducted in English, Chichewa, and Tumbuka, with additional training in Swahili provided to the team that would work at the Dzaleka refugee camp. The training included discussions of the different sections and modules of the questionnaires, mock interviews, role-plays, group work, presentations, and in-class practice sessions. Trainers used several hypothetical examples to demonstrate how households would be selected, how eligible respondents would be identified, and how to gather information for the pregnancy history and the calendar. They also provided examples on how to record correct information during data collection for specific case studies. During mock interviews at the end of training, each trainee completed one Household Questionnaire and two individual questionnaires. The data collected during the practice exercises were later used in training sessions to test the CAPI programmes and practise collecting data on the tablets. Representatives from development partners and various Ministry of Health departments participated online and in person to discuss topics related to malaria, family planning and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, and immunisation.

### 1.6.1 Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing Training

The CAPI training followed the questionnaire training and lasted from 29 April to 11 May 2024. Staff from The DHS Program and the NSO conducted the CAPI training in English and local languages, and all questionnaires and CAPI material were translated into Chichewa and Tumbuka so that data collection could occur in those languages. The training organised participants into 29 teams, each comprising a team supervisor, three female interviewers, and one male interviewer. All participants were equipped with a tablet that had access to the interviewer's menu for the content of all four questionnaires (Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker); the supervisors' tablets gave additional access to the supervisor's menu with the management functions for each cluster (e.g., assigning households to interviewers, receiving collected data, producing progress reports, entering data for remeasurements of height and weight, closing clusters after competition of the fieldwork in the cluster, and sending data to the central office).

The training included presentations on topics such as data collection system features, different scenarios and potential technical issues typical during fieldwork, and ways of resolving these issues. The participants also learned how to record responses in the CAPI system and use Bluetooth to exchange assignments, transfer questionnaire data, and receive CAPI system updates. In addition, supervisors learned how to use an internet connection and the SyncCloud system to send data to the central office and receive updates in the CAPI system.

### 1.6.2 Biomarker Training

*Biomarker training of trainers (TOT):* The TOT sessions ran from 11–18 April 2024 to train the 16 local staff who would be the facilitators supporting and coordinating the main biomarker training. The TOT sessions included an accelerated programme to train staff with relevant existing skills and experience (nurses or laboratory scientists with phlebotomy skills). Five senior staff from the Public Health Institute of Malawi and the NSO also attended some of the sessions. A UNICEF consultant joined from 1–12 May to lead training on water quality testing procedures, and a UNICEF coordinator joined the training on 19 April to coordinate with intermediate laboratory facilities across Malawi for transporting and storing biomarker specimens. The TOT included a pretraining and posttraining quiz to assess knowledge and progress, as well as practical sessions in which trainees demonstrated their understanding of the biomarker techniques. The "teach back" sessions asked the future facilitators to demonstrate their understanding of

the subject matter. Two facilitators who had demonstrated knowledge of a topic were each assigned to lead one of the two main biomarker training modules with the support of staff from The DHS Program.

*Biomarker main training:* The biomarker main training occurred from 19 April to 6 May 2024. Trainees were grouped into teams of three, with each team including at least one nurse and one lab technician. Training began with an overview of standard biomarkers, micronutrient biomarkers, and food and water quality testing before continuing with instruction on how to complete Biomarker Questionnaires. Anthropometry training sessions began on the second day of training and continued for 5 days, including practice with adults and children followed by 10 standardisation exercises in which a total of 82 trainees and five local facilitators met the criteria to be considered standardised for child anthropometry.

Training also covered specific MDHS blood collection protocols, including malaria rapid testing, haemoglobin testing using the HemoCue Hb 201+ device, processing and labelling urine and blood samples, and maintaining cold storage throughout the chain of custody from household collection to the central laboratory. The training on haemoglobin testing included the best practices recommended by WHO and UNICEF, and each trainee took five replicate measures of haemoglobin in one quality control sample (HemoTrol) and two venous blood samples. Trainees worked in teams of three, with each person independently conducting testing using three different quality control material levels and six different blood samples. All teams used the same HemoTrol quality control materials, but each of the two classrooms used a different set of six blood samples collected from volunteers among the trainees and facilitators. Results were used to evaluate the accuracy and precision of measurements made by each trainee, and averages for all results from a single HemoCue instrument allowed for evaluation of each device's relative calibration. Differences from one HemoCue analyser to the next were small (average 0.06 g/dL difference and 0.00 g/dL bias, with a maximum inaccuracy of 0.3 g/dL for any individual instrument), and trainees demonstrated good accuracy (average of less than 0.1 g/dL difference from the expected HemoTrol value) and high precision (average coefficient of variation of 1.0%).

Biomarker responsibilities also include testing household food samples for micronutrient fortifications and water quality. ICF and the CDC led the training on food sample collection, while UNICEF led the training on water quality testing. One biomarker technician per team was assigned for water quality testing.

### 1.6.3 Fieldwork Practice

At the end of the training, all participants practised data collection to master the skills they learned in the classroom. Field practice lasted for 3 days, and each team was assigned a group of 10 households (an assumed cluster). All of the teams were able to practise all data collection components required for interviews, biomarker testing, and sample collection.

## 1.7 FIELDWORK

The main field data collection for the 2024 MDHS occurred from 12 May to 31 August 2024. Each of the 33 teams included a team supervisor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, and three biomarker technicians. The NSO coordinators created a WhatsApp group for all fieldworkers to post questions and issues arising during data collection. Staff from The DHS Program participated in fieldwork monitoring during the early stages of the field data collection, and they then continued to monitor data collection via SyncCloud towards the end of fieldwork. All teams transmitted data to the central office daily, and staff from The DHS Program had continuous access to field check tables in SyncCloud. Staff from The DHS Program reviewed the field check tables periodically and communicated their observations to the NSO coordinators to evaluate data quality and the performance of each team as well as explain how to improve the quality of fieldwork.

## 1.8 DATA PROCESSING

### 1.8.1 Central Office Training and Secondary Editing

On 12 May 2024, staff from The DHS Program installed all central office programmes and executed data structure checks, secondary editing, and field check tables. Central office training was implemented using the practice data to test the central office system and field check tables. Seven NSO staff members (four male and three female) received training on the functionality of the central office menu, including accepting clusters from the field, data editing procedures, and producing reports to monitor fieldwork.

### 1.8.2 Data Cleaning and Finalisation

From 26 September to 16 October 2024, staff from The DHS Program visited the NSO office in Zomba to work with NSO's central office staff to finish secondary editing as well as clean and finalise all data received from the clusters.

## 1.9 RESPONSE RATES

**Table 1.1** presents response rates for the 2024 MDHS. A total of 23,070 households were selected for the MDHS sample, of which 22,611 were found to be occupied. Of the occupied households, 22,414 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%. In the interviewed households, 21,661 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 20,849 women, yielding a response rate of 96%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 9,653 men age 15–54 were identified as eligible for individual interviews and 8,583 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 89%.

**Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews**

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Result | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Household interviews** | | | |
| Households selected | 5,070 | 18,000 | 23,070 |
| Households occupied | 5,001 | 17,610 | 22,611 |
| Households interviewed | 4,928 | 17,486 | 22,414 |
| Household response rate[1] | 98.5 | 99.3 | 99.1 |
| **Interviews with women age 15–49** | | | |
| Number of eligible women | 5,283 | 16,378 | 21,661 |
| Number of eligible women interviewed | 5,044 | 15,805 | 20,849 |
| Eligible women response rate[2] | 95.5 | 96.5 | 96.3 |
| **Household interviews in subsample** | | | |
| Households selected | 2,535 | 9,000 | 11,535 |
| Households occupied | 2,496 | 8,807 | 11,303 |
| Households interviewed | 2,458 | 8,743 | 11,201 |
| Household response rate in subsample[1] | 98.5 | 99.3 | 99.1 |
| **Interviews with men age 15–54** | | | |
| Number of eligible men | 2,384 | 7,269 | 9,653 |
| Number of eligible men interviewed | 2,049 | 6,534 | 8,583 |
| Eligible men response rate[2] | 85.9 | 89.9 | 88.9 |

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

# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

# 2

## Key Findings

- ***Electricity:*** 16% of households have electricity.
- ***Clean fuels and technologies:*** Only 2% of households use clean fuels and technologies for cooking; 75% use a three-stone stove/open fire.
- ***Household composition:*** 45% of the household population is under age 15.
- ***Birth registration:*** 78% of children under age 5 have their births registered.
- ***School attendance:*** The net attendance ratio (NAR) at the primary level decreased from 94% in 2015–16 to 90% in 2024. Over the same period, the NAR at the secondary level decreased from 18% to 16%.
- ***Early childhood education:*** 13% of children age 5 (1 year younger than the official primary school entry age) attend an early childhood education programme, and 61% attend primary school.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2024 MDHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions, use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking, heating, and lighting), wealth, household population and composition, children's living arrangements and orphanhood, birth registration, educational attainment, and school attendance.

## 2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The survey collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, number of rooms used for sleeping, and frequency of smoking in the home. Overall, 16% of households in Malawi have electricity. The most common flooring materials are earth and sand (63% of households) and cement (30% of households). About one-third of households have only one room for sleeping (31%); 39% have two rooms and 30% have three or more rooms. In 9% of households, someone smokes inside the house daily, and in 4% of households someone smokes inside on a weekly basis (**Table 2.1**).

### 2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

**Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**

The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting, where each component is defined as follows:

**Clean cooking fuels and technologies**

Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.

**Clean heating fuels and technologies**

Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heaters, and alcohol/ethanol.

**Clean lighting fuels and technologies**

Includes electricity, solar lanterns, battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns, and biogas lamps.

***Sample:*** Households and de jure population

### 2.1.2 Cooking

Cooking is one of the major activities in most households. It contributes to energy consumption and, depending on the fuel type and cooking technology used, places the household at risk of exposure to smoke and injury due to accidental fire. In Malawi, 7% of households cook inside the home, 50% in a separate building, and 42% outdoors (in the open). Only 2% of Malawian households use clean fuels and technologies for cooking, primarily electric stoves. In households that rely on other fuels and technologies, three-stone stoves/open fires (75%) and traditional solid fuel stoves (16%) are most commonly used. The most common traditional solid fuel stoves used are stoves without chimneys (14%) (**Table 2.2**).

### 2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

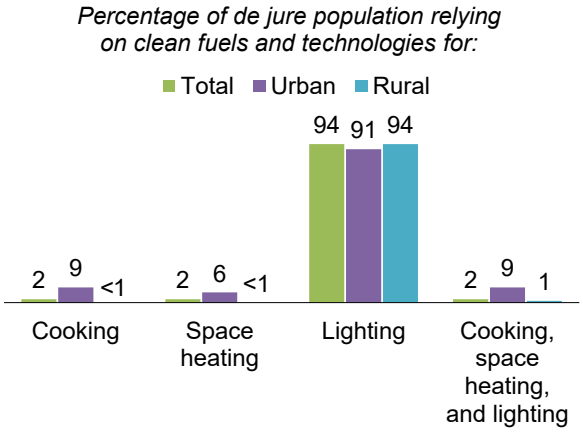
Space heating is not common among households in Malawi; 17% of households reported using a form of heating. Charcoal (10%) and wood (6%) are the most common fuels used for space heating (**Table 2.3**).

Ninety-one percent of households use clean fuels and technologies for lighting. A battery-powered flashlight, torch, or lantern is the most common clean fuel or technology used for lighting (53%), followed by electricity (13%); a rechargeable flashlight, torch, or lantern (13%); and a solar lantern (12%).

### 2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

Two percent of the household population primarily relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, while 98% primarily relies on solid fuels. Use of solid fuels is predominant (more than 99%) in the rural household population (**Table 2.4** and **Figure 2.1**).

***Figure 2.1*** **Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by residence**




## 2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

### 2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

**Table 2.5** shows information on ownership of various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals. Urban households are generally more likely to own various household effects; 42% of urban households own television sets, as compared with 6% of rural households. Conversely, rural households are more likely to

own agricultural land (79%) and farm animals (49%) than urban households (29% and 21%, respectively). A bicycle is the most common means of transportation (30%), followed by a motorcycle/scooter (5%).

### 2.2.2 Wealth Index

**Wealth index**

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

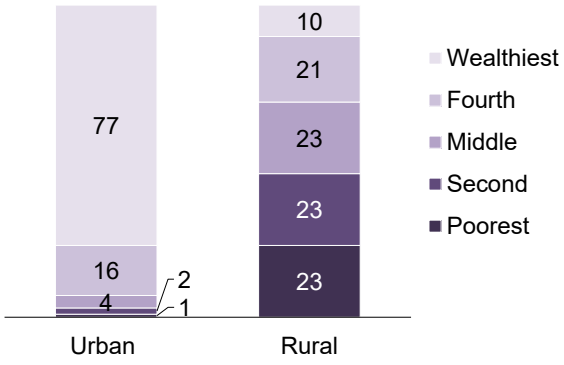
***Sample:*** Households

**Table 2.6** presents wealth quintiles according to urban-rural residence and region. The table also includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of disparity in wealth. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0–1, with 0 implying an equal distribution of wealth and 1 implying a totally unequal distribution.

**Table 2.6** and **Figure 2.2** show that 77% of the de jure population in urban areas falls in the highest wealth quintile, as compared with 10% of the population in rural areas. Slightly less than half of the rural population falls in either the lowest (23%) or the second lowest (23%) wealth quintile.

***Figure 2.2*** **Household wealth by residence**

*Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles*




## 2.3 Household Population and Composition

**Household**

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

**De facto population**

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

**De jure population**

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

**How data are calculated**

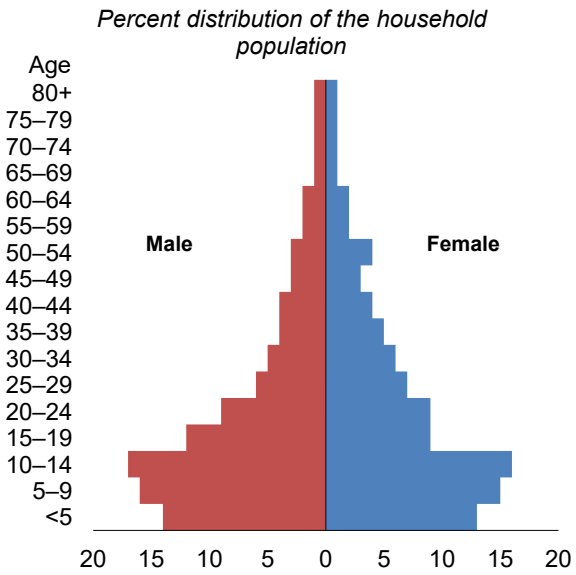
All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

The 2024 MDHS included a total of 93,792 de facto household members, of whom 44,701 were male and 49,091 were female. **Table 2.7** shows that 45% of the population is under age 15, while 51% is age 15–64 and only 4% is age 65 and above.

**Figure 2.3** shows the de facto household population by 5-year age groups according to sex. The broad base of the pyramid demonstrates that Malawi's population is relatively young. This kind of distribution is characteristic of countries with high fertility and low life expectancy.

Thirty-eight percent of households in Malawi are headed by women (**Table 2.8**). The average household size is 4.2 persons, and the difference between urban households (4.1 persons) and rural households (4.3 persons) is small. Overall, 31% of households include children who are orphans or not living with either biological parent.

***Figure 2.3*** **Population pyramid**




**Trends:** The age composition of the de facto population has been relatively stable since 1992; the percentage of the population under age 15 has remained between 45% and 49%, while the percentage of the population over age 65 has remained constant at 4%.

## 2.4 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

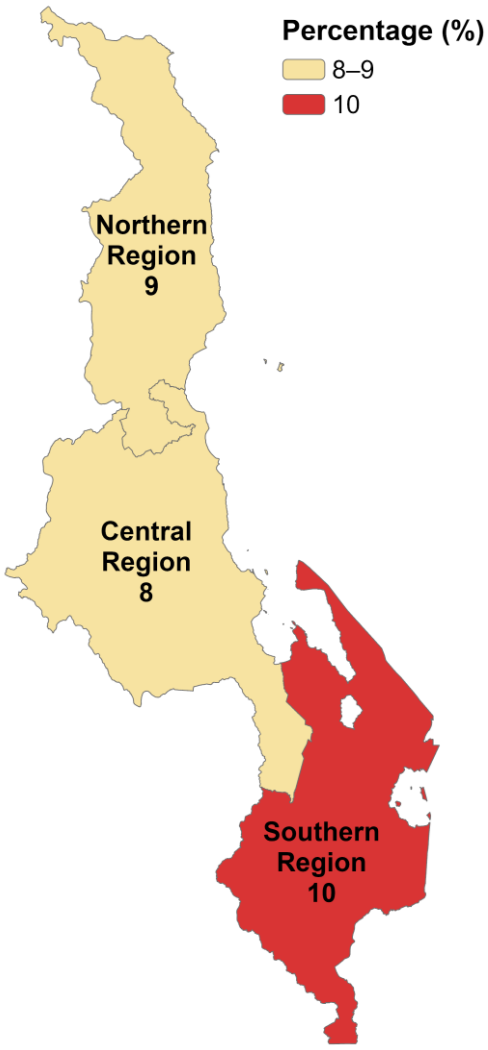
**Orphan**
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
***Sample:*** Children under age 18

Twenty-two percent of children under age 18 do not live with a biological parent, while 9% are orphans (i.e., one or both parents are dead) (**Table 2.9**). The percentage of children under age 18 with one or both parents dead ranges from 8% in the Central region to 10% in the Southern region (**Map 2.1**).

**Trends:** The percentage of children under age 18 with one or both parents dead increased from 9% in 1992 to a peak of 13% in 2004 before decreasing to 9% in 2024.

***Map 2.1* Orphanhood by region**

*Percentage of de jure children under age 18 with one or both parents dead*




## 2.5 BIRTH REGISTRATION

**Registered birth**

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but the birth is registered with the civil authorities.

***Sample:*** De jure children under age 5

Overall, 78% of children under age 5 have their births registered with the civil authorities; 35% of children have a birth certificate and 44% are registered but do not have a birth certificate (**Table 2.10**).

**Trends:** The percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities has increased over the past decade, from 67% in 2015–16 to 78% in 2024.

## 2.6 EDUCATION

### 2.6.1 Educational Attainment

**Median educational attainment**

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

***Sample:*** De facto household population age 6 and older

Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development. Education improves capabilities and is strongly associated with various socioeconomic variables such as lifestyle, income, and fertility for both individuals and societies. The majority of Malawians have either no formal education or only some primary education. Among the household population age 6 and over, 13% of females and 8% of males have no education, while 66% of females and 64% of males attended some schooling but did not complete a primary education. The median number of years of completed education is 3.6 among females and 4.0 among males (**Tables 2.11.1** and **2.11.2**).

**Trends:** The percentage of the female and male population over age 6 with no education has decreased since 1992, from 47% among females and 28% among males to 13% and 8%, respectively. However, the past decade has seen little change, with the female population with no education decreasing only slightly, from 14% to 13%, and the male population with no education remaining at 8%.

### 2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

**Net attendance ratio (NAR)**

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

***Sample:*** Children age 6–13 for primary school NAR and children age 14–17 for secondary school NAR

**Gross attendance ratio (GAR)**

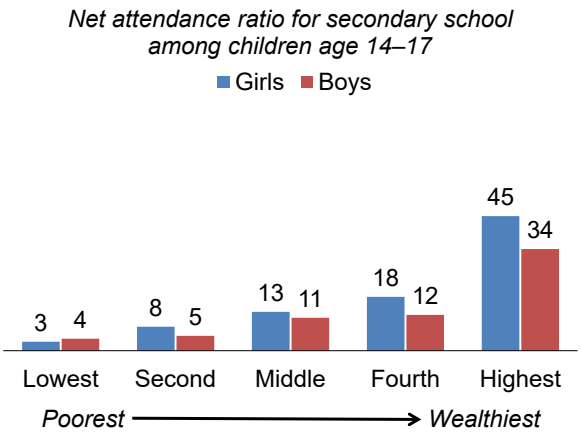
The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

***Sample:*** Children age 6–13 for primary school GAR and children age 14–17 for secondary school GAR

School attendance ratios are shown in **Table 2.12**. The net attendance ratio (NAR) in primary school is 91% for girls and 90% for boys. The NAR drops sharply in secondary school to just 18% among girls and 14% among boys. The gross attendance ratio (GAR) for primary school is 117% for girls and 124% for boys; the GAR for secondary school is 34% for both girls and boys (**Table 2.12**).

The net attendance ratio for secondary school among female and male children age 14–17 increases with increasing household wealth (**Figure 2.4**).

***Figure 2.4*** **Secondary school attendance by household wealth**



**Gender parity index (GPI)**

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

***Sample:*** Primary school students and secondary school students

A GPI of 1 indicates parity or equality between male and female school participation ratios. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of males, with a higher proportion of males than females attending the specified level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of females. In Malawi, the NAR-based GPI is 1.02 for primary school and 1.32 for secondary school. The GAR-based GPI is 0.94 for primary school and 1.01 for secondary school (**Table 2.12**).

### 2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 5

**Participation rate in organised learning: adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR)**

Percentage of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school. The ratio is termed adjusted since it includes children in primary school.

***Sample:*** Children age 5 at the beginning of the school year

Early childhood education prepares children for primary school and provides for their physical, social, emotional, and intellectual needs in order to build a broad and solid foundation for their well-being. Thirteen percent of children age 5 (1 year younger than the official primary school entry age) are enrolled in an early childhood education programme, 61% attend primary school, and 26% do not attend either an early childhood education programme or primary school (**Table 2.13**).

## LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking**
- **Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting**
- **Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.8 Household composition**
- **Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.12 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.13 Participation rate in organised learning**

**Table 2.1 Household characteristics**

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Electricity** | | | | | | |
| Yes | 59.7 | 7.7 | 15.8 | 59.5 | 7.9 | 15.6 |
| No | 40.3 | 92.3 | 84.2 | 40.5 | 92.1 | 84.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Flooring material** | | | | | | |
| Earth, sand | 19.2 | 71.6 | 63.4 | 19.0 | 70.7 | 63.0 |
| Dung | 0.9 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| Wood/planks | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Palm/bamboo | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Parquet or polished wood | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Vinyl or asphalt strips | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ceramic tiles | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Cement | 74.6 | 22.0 | 30.2 | 75.0 | 23.0 | 30.8 |
| Carpet | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rooms used for sleeping** | | | | | | |
| One | 26.8 | 31.8 | 31.1 | 17.8 | 23.3 | 22.4 |
| Two | 36.5 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 35.6 | 40.2 | 39.5 |
| Three or more | 36.7 | 29.0 | 30.2 | 46.5 | 36.6 | 38.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Frequency of smoking in the home** | | | | | | |
| Daily | 5.5 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 5.5 | 10.2 | 9.5 |
| Weekly | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Monthly | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Less than once a month | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Never | 87.0 | 84.4 | 84.8 | 86.3 | 83.2 | 83.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/ population | 3,499 | 18,915 | 22,414 | 14,207 | 80,510 | 94,717 |

**Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking**

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Place for cooking** | | | | | | |
| **In the house** | **26.9** | **3.7** | **7.4** | **24.1** | **3.1** | **6.2** |
| Separate room/kitchen | 17.3 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 16.2 | 1.6 | 3.8 |
| No separate room/kitchen | 9.6 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 7.9 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| **In a separate building** | **12.7** | **56.9** | **50.0** | **14.8** | **59.8** | **53.0** |
| **Outdoors** | **60.1** | **38.5** | **41.9** | **61.0** | **36.7** | **40.3** |
| **Other** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| **No food cooked in household** | **0.4** | **0.8** | **0.7** | **0.2** | **0.5** | **0.4** |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Main cooking technology** | | | | | | |
| **Clean fuels and technologies** | **11.0** | **0.5** | **2.1** | **9.4** | **0.4** | **1.8** |
| Electric stove | 9.9 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Solar cooker | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LPG/natural gas stove | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Piped natural gas stove | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Biogas stove | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| **Other fuels and technologies** | **88.7** | **98.7** | **97.1** | **90.4** | **99.1** | **97.8** |
| Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Manufactured solid fuel stove | 19.5 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 19.1 | 2.6 | 5.1 |
| With a chimney | 5.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Without a chimney | 14.3 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 14.0 | 2.0 | 3.8 |
| Traditional solid fuel stove | 31.0 | 13.7 | 16.4 | 30.9 | 13.5 | 16.1 |
| With a chimney | 4.7 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Without a chimney | 26.4 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 26.1 | 10.8 | 13.1 |
| Three-stone stove/open fire | 38.1 | 82.0 | 75.2 | 40.4 | 83.0 | 76.6 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **No food cooked in household** | **0.4** | **0.8** | **0.7** | **0.2** | **0.5** | **0.4** |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Cooking fuel** | | | | | | |
| **Clean fuels and technologies**[1] | **11.0** | **0.5** | **2.1** | **9.4** | **0.4** | **1.8** |
| **Solid fuels for cooking** | **88.6** | **98.6** | **97.1** | **90.4** | **99.1** | **97.8** |
| Coal/lignite | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Charcoal | 67.6 | 10.6 | 19.5 | 67.3 | 9.8 | 18.4 |
| Wood | 20.4 | 86.1 | 75.8 | 22.6 | 87.4 | 77.7 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Agricultural crop | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Animal dung/waste | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Other fuels** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.0** | **0.1** |
| Gasoline/diesel | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **No food cooked in household** | **0.4** | **0.8** | **0.7** | **0.2** | **0.5** | **0.4** |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 3,499 | 18,915 | 22,414 | 14,207 | 80,510 | 94,717 |

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

**Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting**

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Heating technology** | | | | | | |
| Central heating | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufactured space heater | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| With a chimney | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Without a chimney | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Traditional space heater | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| With a chimney | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Without a chimney | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufactured cookstove | 4.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| With a chimney | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Without a chimney | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Traditional cookstove | 12.7 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 13.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 |
| With a chimney | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Without a chimney | 10.9 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| Three-stone stove/open fire | 10.7 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 7.3 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| No heating in household | 70.0 | 85.1 | 82.8 | 69.2 | 85.1 | 82.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Heating fuel** | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies[1] | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Central heating | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Electricity | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Solar air heater | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Biogas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Alcohol/ethanol | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kerosene/paraffin | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Coal/lignite | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Charcoal | 23.7 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 24.5 | 7.9 | 10.4 |
| Wood | 3.8 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Agricultural crop | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Animal dung/waste | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Garbage/plastic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sawdust | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other fuel | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No heating in household | 70.0 | 85.1 | 82.8 | 69.2 | 85.1 | 82.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Main lighting fuel or technology** | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies | 90.8 | 91.5 | 91.3 | 90.8 | 91.6 | 91.5 |
| Electricity | 56.6 | 5.3 | 13.3 | 56.4 | 5.3 | 13.0 |
| Solar lantern | 8.2 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 9.2 | 13.8 | 13.1 |
| Rechargeable flashlight/torch/ lantern | 5.9 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 5.8 | 14.4 | 13.1 |
| Battery-powered flashlight/ torch/lantern | 20.0 | 59.3 | 53.2 | 19.4 | 58.1 | 52.3 |
| Biogas lamp | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kerosene/paraffin lamp | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Charcoal | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Wood | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Shrubs/grass | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Agricultural crop/straw | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Animal dung/waste | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Oil lamp | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Candle | 6.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Other fuel | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| No lighting in household | 0.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 3,499 | 18,915 | 22,414 | 14,207 | 80,510 | 94,717 |

[1] Includes central heating, electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

**Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking[1] | Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking[2] | Number of persons in households that reported cooking | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating[3] | Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting[4] | Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting[5] | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.4 | 90.5 | 14,184 | 6.3 | 4,382 | 91.1 | 14,162 | 8.7 | 14,207 |
| Rural | 0.4 | 99.5 | 80,131 | 0.4 | 12,012 | 94.3 | 78,275 | 0.7 | 80,510 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 1.0 | 98.9 | 12,565 | 0.7 | 2,610 | 89.8 | 12,309 | 1.0 | 12,616 |
| Central | 2.8 | 97.2 | 39,855 | 1.8 | 7,290 | 95.3 | 39,257 | 2.9 | 40,007 |
| Southern | 1.0 | 98.9 | 41,896 | 2.8 | 6,495 | 93.5 | 40,871 | 1.1 | 42,094 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18,943 | 0.0 | 1,861 | 92.6 | 18,055 | 0.0 | 18,943 |
| Second | 0.0 | 99.9 | 18,861 | 0.0 | 2,458 | 91.7 | 18,168 | 0.3 | 18,942 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 99.9 | 18,758 | 0.0 | 2,863 | 94.3 | 18,489 | 0.6 | 18,942 |
| Fourth | 0.1 | 99.9 | 18,841 | 0.1 | 3,806 | 94.1 | 18,785 | 0.4 | 18,947 |
| Highest | 8.7 | 91.2 | 18,913 | 6.0 | 5,407 | 96.1 | 18,939 | 8.0 | 18,943 |
| Total | 1.8 | 98.2 | 94,316 | 2.0 | 16,394 | 93.8 | 92,437 | 1.9 | 94,717 |

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol
[2] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust
[3] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol
[4] Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp
[5] In order to calculate SDG Indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are included in the numerator.

**Table 2.5 Household possessions**

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, by residence, Malawi DHS 2024

| Possession | Residence | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| **Household effects** | | | |
| Radio | 46.8 | 23.5 | 27.1 |
| Television | 41.8 | 5.6 | 11.3 |
| Mobile phone | 87.1 | 60.6 | 64.7 |
| Non-mobile telephone | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Computer | 8.8 | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| Refrigerator | 25.9 | 2.4 | 6.1 |
| **Means of transportation** | | | |
| Bicycle | 21.5 | 30.9 | 29.5 |
| Animal-drawn cart | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Motorcycle/scooter | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Car/truck | 10.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Boat with a motor | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| **Ownership of agricultural land** | **29.2** | **79.2** | **71.4** |
| **Ownership of farm animals[1]** | **21.3** | **49.1** | **44.8** |
| Number of households | 3,499 | 18,915 | 22,414 |

[1] Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep, chickens, or other poultry

**Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles**

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Malawi DHS 2024

| Residence/ region | Wealth quintile | | | | | Total | Number of persons | Gini coefficient[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.2 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 16.3 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 14,207 | 0.23 |
| Rural | 23.3 | 23.3 | 22.9 | 20.7 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 80,510 | 0.38 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 11.9 | 15.3 | 20.1 | 28.2 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 12,616 | 0.42 |
| Central | 24.2 | 20.8 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 40,007 | 0.46 |
| Southern | 18.5 | 20.7 | 22.1 | 20.3 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 42,094 | 0.44 |
| Total | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 94,717 | 0.37 |

[1] The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution.

**Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence**

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <5 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 13.4 |
| 5–9 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 15.2 |
| 10–14 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 17.8 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 16.1 | 16.6 |
| 15–19 | 11.7 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 9.4 | 10.7 |
| 20–24 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| 25–29 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| 30–34 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| 35–39 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| 40–44 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| 45–49 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| 50–54 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| 55–59 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 60–64 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 65–69 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 70–74 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| 75–79 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 80+ | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Dependency age groups** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–14 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 48.1 | 44.8 | 46.3 | 46.7 | 43.9 | 45.2 |
| 15–64 | 57.9 | 58.6 | 58.3 | 47.8 | 50.3 | 49.1 | 49.3 | 51.5 | 50.5 |
| 65+ | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Child and adult populations** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–17 | 45.4 | 44.2 | 44.8 | 55.6 | 50.1 | 52.7 | 54.0 | 49.2 | 51.5 |
| 18+ | 54.0 | 55.4 | 54.7 | 44.1 | 49.7 | 47.0 | 45.6 | 50.6 | 48.2 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Adolescents 10–19 | 25.1 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 30.1 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 29.3 | 25.4 | 27.3 |
| Number of persons | 6,818 | 7,329 | 14,147 | 37,883 | 41,761 | 79,645 | 44,701 | 49,091 | 93,792 |

**Table 2.8 Household composition**

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of households; and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2024

| Characteristic | Residence | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| **Household headship** | | | |
| Male | 66.5 | 60.8 | 61.7 |
| Female | 33.5 | 39.2 | 38.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Number of usual members** | | | |
| 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 7.2 |
| 2 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| 3 | 18.9 | 20.7 | 20.4 |
| 4 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| 5 | 16.5 | 17.2 | 17.1 |
| 6 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| 7 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| 8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| 9+ | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean size of households | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| **Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent** | | | |
| Double orphans | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Single orphans[1] | 9.1 | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| Children not living with a biological parent[2] | 23.0 | 28.1 | 27.3 |
| Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent | 26.5 | 31.9 | 31.1 |
| Number of households | 3,499 | 18,915 | 22,414 |

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent
[2] Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

**Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Living with both parents | Living with mother but not with father | | Living with father but not with mother | | Not living with either parent | | | | | Total | Percentage not living with a biological parent | Percentage with one or both parents dead[1] | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | Both alive | Only mother alive | Only father alive | Both dead | Missing information on father/mother | | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 55.1 | 32.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 3.0 | 12,618 |
| <2 | 61.9 | 34.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 4,982 |
| 2–4 | 50.6 | 31.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 12.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 4.0 | 7,637 |
| 5–9 | 43.5 | 25.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 20.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 7.7 | 14,344 |
| 10–14 | 38.2 | 23.2 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 21.7 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 12.8 | 15,640 |
| 15–17 | 36.4 | 22.3 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 21.7 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 15.6 | 5,922 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 44.4 | 26.5 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 16.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 9.3 | 24,257 |
| Female | 43.5 | 25.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 18.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 23.7 | 8.9 | 24,267 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.6 | 21.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 14.9 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 8.5 | 6,313 |
| Rural | 42.9 | 26.8 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 18.2 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 22.9 | 9.2 | 42,211 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 43.8 | 18.7 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 22.7 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 27.7 | 9.4 | 6,391 |
| Central | 48.3 | 23.9 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 16.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 8.3 | 19,841 |
| Southern | 40.1 | 30.2 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 17.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 9.7 | 22,292 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 39.5 | 34.5 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 14.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 10.0 | 10,497 |
| Second | 42.3 | 27.6 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 17.4 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 22.2 | 9.9 | 10,054 |
| Middle | 44.3 | 24.6 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 18.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 9.3 | 9,868 |
| Fourth | 43.4 | 23.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 20.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 8.8 | 9,620 |
| Highest | 51.6 | 18.8 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 17.9 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 7.1 | 8,485 |
| Total <15 | 45.0 | 26.6 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 17.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 21.4 | 8.2 | 42,602 |
| Total <18 | 43.9 | 26.1 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 17.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 22.4 | 9.1 | 48,524 |

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

**Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5**

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children whose births are registered and who: | | Total percentage of children whose births are registered | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Had a birth certificate | Did not have a birth certificate | | |
| **Age** | | | | |
| <1 | 37.0 | 46.7 | 83.7 | 2,422 |
| 1–4 | 34.2 | 42.7 | 76.9 | 10,196 |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 34.5 | 43.4 | 77.9 | 6,224 |
| Female | 35.0 | 43.6 | 78.5 | 6,395 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 38.4 | 37.8 | 76.2 | 1,721 |
| Rural | 34.2 | 44.4 | 78.5 | 10,898 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 31.6 | 45.7 | 77.3 | 1,613 |
| Central | 34.2 | 44.1 | 78.3 | 5,114 |
| Southern | 36.1 | 42.3 | 78.4 | 5,891 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 32.9 | 44.3 | 77.3 | 3,163 |
| Second | 34.3 | 43.3 | 77.6 | 2,598 |
| Middle | 34.7 | 44.2 | 78.8 | 2,357 |
| Fourth | 35.5 | 45.0 | 80.5 | 2,320 |
| Highest | 37.2 | 40.1 | 77.3 | 2,181 |
| Total | 34.8 | 43.5 | 78.2 | 12,618 |

**Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | Don't know | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–9 | 17.3 | 82.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,877 | 0.3 |
| 10–14 | 2.8 | 94.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,893 | 3.1 |
| 15–19 | 2.8 | 66.3 | 6.9 | 21.7 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,592 | 5.7 |
| 20–24 | 3.9 | 52.9 | 9.1 | 22.5 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,538 | 6.5 |
| 25–29 | 4.9 | 48.1 | 9.9 | 20.6 | 11.0 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,313 | 6.7 |
| 30–34 | 7.9 | 53.9 | 8.5 | 16.9 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,876 | 6.0 |
| 35–39 | 9.2 | 57.1 | 9.3 | 14.6 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,472 | 5.3 |
| 40–44 | 13.6 | 58.8 | 8.1 | 12.4 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,159 | 4.6 |
| 45–49 | 21.8 | 57.7 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,573 | 3.1 |
| 50–54 | 29.6 | 53.6 | 7.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,721 | 1.8 |
| 55–59 | 34.9 | 51.7 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,026 | 1.6 |
| 60–64 | 40.1 | 49.9 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,019 | 0.7 |
| 65+ | 49.9 | 42.3 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2,146 | 0.0 |
| Don't know/missing | 35.2 | 38.0 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 124 | 1.7 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.7 | 46.5 | 7.7 | 20.8 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6,276 | 6.7 |
| Rural | 13.8 | 69.8 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 35,054 | 3.2 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 7.0 | 64.6 | 8.7 | 13.5 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5,464 | 4.9 |
| Central | 12.0 | 67.0 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 17,311 | 3.5 |
| Southern | 14.7 | 66.1 | 4.2 | 9.9 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18,555 | 3.3 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.2 | 75.0 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8,147 | 2.2 |
| Second | 16.4 | 72.6 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,290 | 2.6 |
| Middle | 13.5 | 70.5 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,328 | 3.3 |
| Fourth | 10.7 | 66.8 | 6.3 | 12.1 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8,248 | 4.1 |
| Highest | 5.0 | 46.6 | 7.4 | 20.8 | 11.3 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 8,317 | 6.8 |
| Total | 12.6 | 66.3 | 5.4 | 10.2 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 41,330 | 3.6 |

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

**Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | Don't know | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–9 | 20.7 | 79.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,685 | 0.1 |
| 10–14 | 3.4 | 94.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,638 | 2.6 |
| 15–19 | 3.2 | 70.9 | 6.2 | 18.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,459 | 5.2 |
| 20–24 | 4.2 | 48.0 | 8.3 | 25.5 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,983 | 6.8 |
| 25–29 | 4.2 | 39.8 | 8.7 | 21.8 | 17.8 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,716 | 7.5 |
| 30–34 | 4.6 | 37.6 | 10.2 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,130 | 7.7 |
| 35–39 | 6.4 | 40.6 | 10.1 | 20.0 | 13.9 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,965 | 7.2 |
| 40–44 | 7.3 | 41.5 | 9.9 | 20.3 | 13.4 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,622 | 7.1 |
| 45–49 | 10.4 | 39.5 | 11.3 | 17.0 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 1,377 | 6.9 |
| 50–54 | 11.5 | 51.8 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,114 | 5.6 |
| 55–59 | 12.7 | 47.9 | 14.7 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 847 | 5.6 |
| 60–64 | 16.6 | 50.4 | 14.5 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 840 | 4.9 |
| 65+ | 21.1 | 54.4 | 11.7 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,623 | 3.2 |
| Don't know/missing | 20.9 | 37.8 | 7.6 | 13.8 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 168 | 4.9 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.7 | 41.2 | 6.6 | 21.2 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 5,792 | 7.4 |
| Rural | 9.1 | 68.1 | 6.0 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 31,377 | 3.6 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 5.9 | 61.2 | 9.2 | 13.9 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5,090 | 5.1 |
| Central | 9.0 | 63.7 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 16,066 | 3.9 |
| Southern | 8.6 | 65.0 | 4.7 | 12.1 | 6.1 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 16,013 | 3.8 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 12.9 | 74.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6,847 | 2.5 |
| Second | 9.9 | 73.1 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7,199 | 3.1 |
| Middle | 9.5 | 69.0 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 7,526 | 3.7 |
| Fourth | 7.3 | 62.9 | 7.3 | 13.8 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7,717 | 4.5 |
| Highest | 3.1 | 42.6 | 6.4 | 20.5 | 15.5 | 10.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 7,881 | 7.5 |
| Total | 8.4 | 63.9 | 6.1 | 11.9 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 37,169 | 4.0 |

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

**Table 2.12 School attendance ratios**

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Net attendance ratio[1] | | | | Gross attendance ratio[2] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity index[3] | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity index[3] |
| PRIMARY SCHOOL | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.7 | 87.6 | 88.1 | 0.99 | 119.2 | 111.4 | 115.1 | 0.93 |
| Rural | 89.8 | 91.5 | 90.7 | 1.02 | 125.1 | 118.3 | 121.7 | 0.95 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 92.6 | 94.3 | 93.5 | 1.02 | 130.4 | 120.6 | 125.3 | 0.93 |
| Central | 89.9 | 91.9 | 90.9 | 1.02 | 123.5 | 117.4 | 120.4 | 0.95 |
| Southern | 88.7 | 89.2 | 89.0 | 1.01 | 123.5 | 116.5 | 120.0 | 0.94 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 84.1 | 87.5 | 85.8 | 1.04 | 112.1 | 113.1 | 112.6 | 1.01 |
| Second | 90.4 | 90.6 | 90.5 | 1.00 | 124.5 | 114.4 | 119.3 | 0.92 |
| Middle | 90.9 | 93.1 | 92.0 | 1.02 | 129.0 | 122.1 | 125.5 | 0.95 |
| Fourth | 91.7 | 93.5 | 92.6 | 1.02 | 129.9 | 122.0 | 125.9 | 0.94 |
| Highest | 91.8 | 90.3 | 91.0 | 0.98 | 127.6 | 115.4 | 121.2 | 0.90 |
| Total | 89.7 | 91.0 | 90.4 | 1.02 | 124.4 | 117.4 | 120.8 | 0.94 |
| SECONDARY SCHOOL | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 35.4 | 43.5 | 39.2 | 1.23 | 83.6 | 88.4 | 85.9 | 1.06 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 1.33 | 26.2 | 24.6 | 25.5 | 0.94 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 14.6 | 22.7 | 18.3 | 1.56 | 38.4 | 42.9 | 40.5 | 1.12 |
| Central | 11.1 | 16.3 | 13.4 | 1.48 | 30.1 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 1.02 |
| Southern | 15.4 | 17.8 | 16.5 | 1.15 | 36.1 | 34.3 | 35.3 | 0.95 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 0.72 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 0.72 |
| Second | 4.9 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 1.71 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 0.92 |
| Middle | 11.3 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 1.19 | 25.9 | 22.1 | 24.2 | 0.85 |
| Fourth | 12.1 | 18.3 | 14.8 | 1.51 | 33.6 | 36.8 | 35.0 | 1.09 |
| Highest | 34.0 | 44.5 | 38.8 | 1.31 | 81.3 | 86.2 | 83.5 | 1.06 |
| Total | 13.6 | 18.0 | 15.5 | 1.32 | 34.0 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 1.01 |

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (6–13 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (14–17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.
[3] The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

**Table 2.13 Participation rate in organised learning**

Percent distribution of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of children attending | | | | Adjusted NAR[1] | Number of children age 5 at the beginning of the school year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | An early childhood education programme | Primary school | Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school | Total | | |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 13.6 | 58.2 | 28.3 | 100.0 | 71.7 | 1,429 |
| Female | 13.3 | 63.3 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 1,538 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.6 | 65.9 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 377 |
| Rural | 13.3 | 60.1 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 2,590 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 17.1 | 54.2 | 28.7 | 100.0 | 71.3 | 382 |
| Central | 10.4 | 64.3 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 74.7 | 1,205 |
| Southern | 15.0 | 59.6 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 74.7 | 1,379 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 11.3 | 57.8 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 675 |
| Second | 13.0 | 53.7 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 601 |
| Middle | 13.7 | 59.8 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 73.5 | 629 |
| Fourth | 15.7 | 62.2 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 573 |
| Highest | 13.9 | 73.5 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 489 |
| Total | 13.4 | 60.8 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 2,967 |

[1] The adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) to organised learning is the percentage of children of 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

## Key Findings

- ***Marital status:*** 60% of women and 52% of men age 15–49 are currently married or living together with a partner as if married.
- ***Education:*** 10% of women and 16% of men have completed at least secondary schooling, while 7% of women and 5% of men do not have any formal education.
- ***Literacy:*** 77% of women and 83% of men are literate.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** 24% of women and 43% of men listen to the radio at least once a week, while 69% of women and 48% of men do not access any of the three specified types of media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis. Seventeen percent of women and 32% of men have ever used the internet.
- ***Employment:*** 52% of women and 74% of men are currently employed.
- ***Health insurance:*** Only 1% of women and 2% of men age 15–49 have any health insurance.
- ***Migration:*** 34% of women and 45% of men have migrated within the country. That is, they were born in Malawi but their current place of residence is different from where they were born.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, literacy, marital status, employment, occupation, wealth, health insurance coverage, residence at birth, current place of residence, and recent migration. The chapter also presents information on respondents' use of alcohol and tobacco. Together, this information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours.

## 3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

**Table 3.1** shows that 20,849 women and 8,125 men age 15–49 were interviewed in the 2024 MDHS. More than 4 in 5 of the survey respondents reside in rural areas (82% of women and 81% of men).

The percentage of women interviewed decreases as age increases, from 21% among those age 15–19 to 7% among those age 45–49. Similarly, the percentage of male respondents falls from 28% among those age 15–19 to 7% among those age 45–49.

Sixty-three percent of women and 54% of men reported their health status as good or very good. Most respondents are Christian (85% of women and 84% of men): 15% of women and 17% of men are Catholic and the remaining respondents are Church of Central Africa Presbyterian (CCAP), Anglican, Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist, Pentecostal, or other Christian. Fourteen percent of women and 12% of men are Muslim.

Chewa is the predominant ethnic group in Malawi (34% of women and 36% of men), followed by Lomwe (20% of both women and men), Yao (13% of women and 12% of men), and Ngoni (11% of both women and men).

Women are more likely to be married or living together with a partner (i.e., in union) than men (60% versus 52%). Also, a higher proportion of women than men are divorced or separated (15% versus 4%) or widowed (3% versus less than 1%). Twenty-two percent of women and 44% of men age 15–49 have never been married.

## 3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

**Literacy**

Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were considered literate if they could read aloud all or part of a sentence shown to them.

***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49

Education is one of the most important determinants of an individual's knowledge and behaviour. **Table 3.2.1**, **Table 3.2.2**, and **Figure 3.1** show levels of education among interviewed women and men.

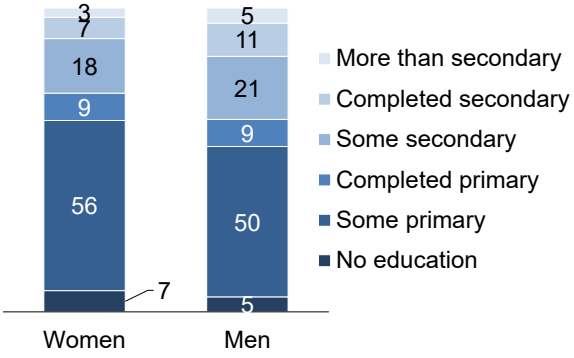
Among all respondents age 15–49, 7% of women and 5% of men have no formal education. Median years of school completed are 5.9 for women and 6.6 for men.

Seventy-seven percent of women and 83% of men in Malawi are literate (**Table 3.3.1** and **Table 3.3.2**).

The Northern region has the highest percentage of respondents with a secondary education or higher (11% of women and 17% of men) (**Map 3.1** and **Map 3.2**).

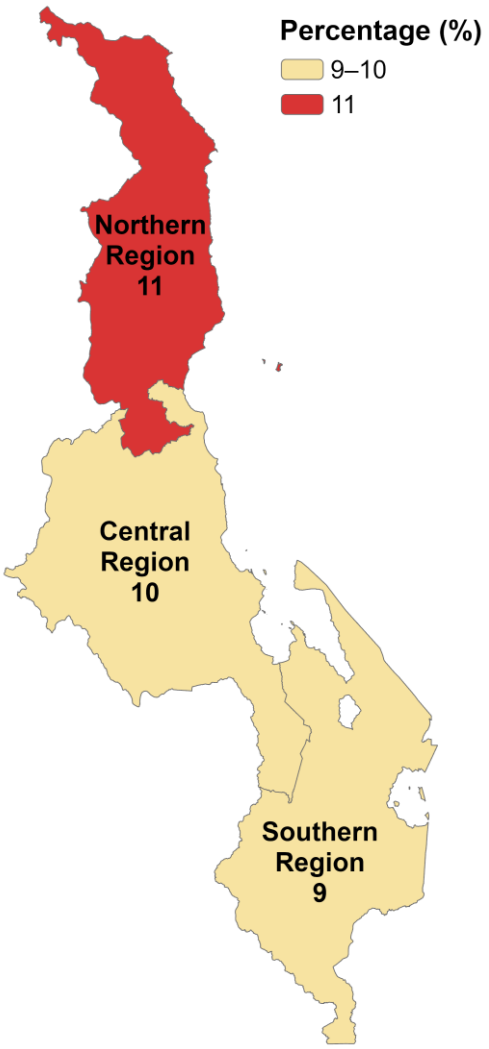
***Figure 3.1*** **Education of survey respondents**

*Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed*



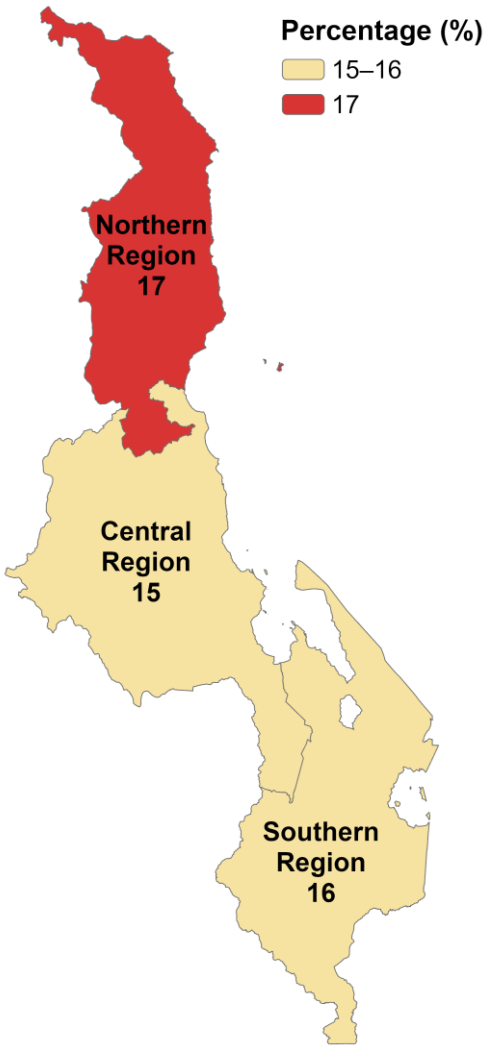
***Map 3.1*** **Education of women by region**

*Percentage of women age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher*




***Map 3.2*** **Education of men by region**

*Percentage of men age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher*




**Trends:** The median number of years of education completed among women has increased steadily over time, from 0.4 years in 1992 and 3.1 years in 2000 to 5.9 years in 2024. Similarly, median years of education completed among men increased from 4.0 in 1992 to 6.6 in 2024. The literacy rate among women increased from 57% in 2000 to 77% in 2024, while the literacy rate among men increased from 79% to 83% over the same period (**Table 3.3.1** and **Table 3.3.2**).

## 3.3 Mass Media Exposure and Internet Usage

**Exposure to mass media**

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49

**Use of the internet**

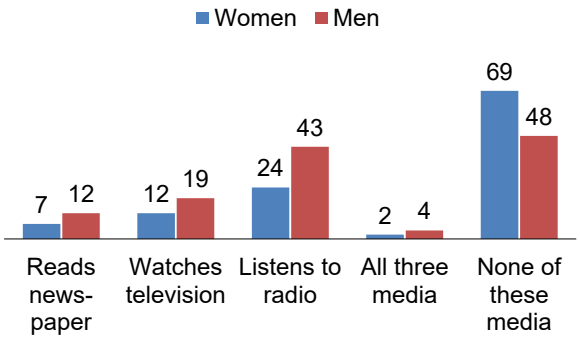
Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the last 12 months, and, if so, how often they used it during the last month.

***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49

Data on women's and men's exposure to mass media are essential in the development of educational programmes and the dissemination of all types of information, particularly information about family planning and other important health topics. In Malawi, radio is the most common form of mass media to which women and men are exposed. Twenty-four percent of women and 43% of men listen to the radio at least once a week. Sixty-nine percent of women and 48% of men reported that they do not access any of the three media weekly. Only 2% of women and 4% of men accessed all three forms of mass media in the last week (**Figure 3.2**, **Table 3.4.1**, and **Table 3.4.2**).

***Figure 3.2*** **Exposure to mass media**

*Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis*

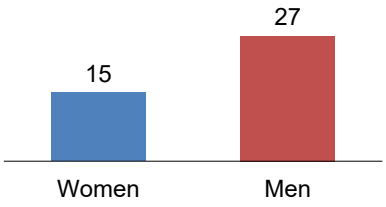



The internet is a critical tool through which information is shared. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media. Only 17% of women and 32% of men have ever used the internet, while 15% of women and 27% of men used the internet in the last 12 months. Among those who used the internet in the last 12 months, more than half used it almost every day (64% of women and 51% of men) (**Table 3.5.1**, **Table 3.5.2**, and **Figure 3.3**).

**Trends:** The percentage of women who have no access to any of the three types of media increased from 31% in 2004 to 69% in 2024. Similarly, the percentage of men with no access to any of the three types of media rose from 13% in 2004 to 48% in 2024.

***Figure 3.3*** **Internet usage by sex**

*Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who used the internet in the last 12 months*



## 3.4 EMPLOYMENT

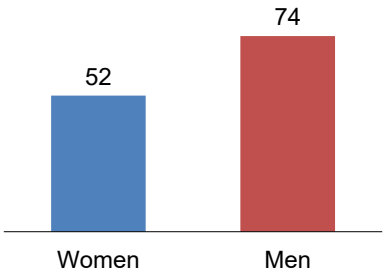
**Currently employed**
Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.
***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49

In the 2024 MDHS, respondents were asked whether they were employed at the time of the survey and, if not, whether they had worked at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey. Fifty-two percent of women and 74% of men age 15–49 were employed at the time of the survey, while 10% of women and 8% of men reported that they had worked in the 12 months preceding the survey but were not employed at the time of the survey (**Figure 3.4**, **Table 3.6.1**, and **Table 3.6.2**).

**Trends:** The percentage of respondents who are currently employed has decreased since 2015–16, from 63% to 52% among women and from 82% to 74% among men.

***Figure 3.4*** **Employment status by sex**

*Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently employed*




## 3.5 OCCUPATION

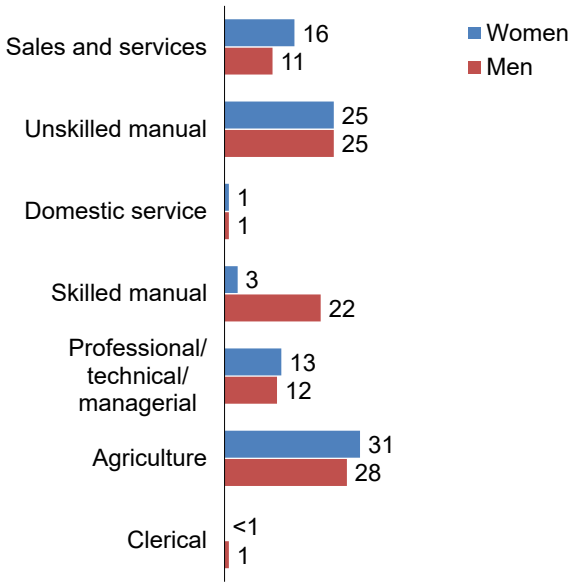
**Occupation**
Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other.
***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Among respondents who worked in the 12 months preceding the survey, 13% of women and 12% of men are employed in professional, technical, or managerial positions; less than 1% of women and 1% of men are engaged in clerical work; 16% of women and 11% of men work in sales and services; 3% of women and 22% of men are engaged in skilled manual work; 25% of both women and men are engaged in unskilled manual work; and 31% of women and 28% of men are employed in agricultural work (**Figure 3.5**, **Table 3.7.1**, and **Table 3.7.2**).

Forty-seven percent of women who worked in the 12 months preceding the survey reported being paid in cash only, while 40% are not paid for their work (**Table 3.8**). Women engaged in agricultural work are more likely to not be paid for their work (65%) than those working in nonagricultural occupations (27%).

***Figure 3.5*** **Occupation**

*Percentage of women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation*




In addition, 50% of women are self-employed, 31% are employed by a non-family member, and 19% are employed by a family member. Nearly 2 in 5 women (37%) are employed year-round, and 50% work on a seasonal basis.

**Trends:** Agriculture has been the dominant occupation in Malawi. However, the percentage of respondents who work in the agriculture sector has declined since 2000, from 67% to 31% among women and from 53% to 28% among men.

## 3.6 Health Insurance Coverage

Ninety-nine percent of women and 98% of men age 15–49 do not have health insurance coverage (**Table 3.9.1** and **Table 3.9.2**). Coverage is low across all background characteristics except among those with more than a secondary education; 22% of both women and men with more than a secondary education have some form of health insurance, as compared with less than 1% to 2% among the other education categories.

## 3.7 Tobacco Use

Smoking is a risk factor for cardiovascular diseases and multiple forms of cancer. It contributes to the severity of pneumonia, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis symptoms. Through second-hand smoke, tobacco use affects the health status of all household members (WHO 2024).

Overall, 1% of women and 12% of men age 15–49 smoke cigarettes or any other type of tobacco (**Table 3.10.1** and **Table 3.10.2**). Six percent of men are daily smokers, and among daily smokers 42% smoke less than five cigarettes per day, while 28% smoke five to nine cigarettes per day (**Table 3.11**). Use of any form of smokeless tobacco is low (less than 1% among both women and among men) (**Table 3.12**). Data on use of any tobacco by background characteristics are presented in **Table 3.13**.

**Trends:** The percentage of women who smoke any type of tobacco has remained at around 1% since 2000. Among men, the percentage who smoke any type of tobacco decreased from 19% in 2000 to 12% in 2024.

## 3.8 Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol intake in large amounts is associated with an increased risk of alcoholism, malnutrition, chronic pancreatitis, alcohol liver disease, and cancer. Maternal alcohol use in the prenatal period is also of concern as it may cause miscarriage and stillbirth and contribute to a range of lifelong physical, behavioural, and intellectual disabilities. These disabilities are known as foetal alcohol spectrum disorders (CDC 2018).

Two percent of women and 22% of men age 15–49 consumed any alcohol in the last month. Seventy-three percent of both women and men who consumed alcohol did so 1–5 days during the preceding month. Only 15% of women and 8% of men consumed alcohol every day or almost every day (**Table 3.14.1** and **Table 3.14.2**).

Among respondents who drank any alcohol in the previous month, 42% of women and 31% of men consumed one drink on days when alcohol was consumed, 20% of women and 25% of men consumed two drinks, and 17% of women and 16% of men consumed six or more drinks (**Table 3.15.1** and **Table 3.15.2**).

## 3.9 Place of Birth and Recent Migration

**Recent migration**

Percentage of respondents who were born outside of their current place of residence and moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years preceding the survey.

***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49 who were born outside their current place of residence

Sixty-six percent of women and 55% of men report that they have always lived in their current place of residence, while 34% of women and 45% of men were born in Malawi but outside of their current place of residence. Among respondents who were born outside of their current place of residence, 32% of women and 30% of men moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years (**Table 3.16.1** and **Table 3.16.2**).

### 3.9.1 Type of Migration

**Table 3.17** shows that most women and men who moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years before the survey moved from a rural area to another rural area (43% and 44%, respectively). Nineteen percent of women and 21% of men moved from urban to rural areas, and 19% of women and 20% of men moved from one urban area to another.

### 3.9.2 Reason for Migration

Women and men mostly migrate for family-related reasons (37% and 61%, respectively). Twenty-six percent of women migrated because of marriage, while 20% of men migrated for employment-related reasons (**Table 3.18.1** and **Table 3.18.2**).

## List of Tables

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women**
- **Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men**
- **Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**
- **Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men**
- **Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women**
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- **Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men**
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- **Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women**
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- **Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women**
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- **Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women**
- **Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men**
- **Table 3.17 Type of migration**
- **Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women**
- **Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men**

**Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 21.3 | 4,445 | 4,410 | 28.3 | 2,297 | 2,253 |
| 20–24 | 20.7 | 4,312 | 4,278 | 20.8 | 1,685 | 1,696 |
| 25–29 | 15.3 | 3,199 | 3,278 | 13.7 | 1,110 | 1,119 |
| 30–34 | 13.2 | 2,761 | 2,759 | 11.2 | 907 | 893 |
| 35–39 | 11.8 | 2,452 | 2,441 | 10.3 | 837 | 875 |
| 40–44 | 10.3 | 2,154 | 2,126 | 9.0 | 730 | 738 |
| 45–49 | 7.3 | 1,525 | 1,557 | 6.8 | 554 | 551 |
| **Self-reported health status** | | | | | | |
| Very good | 16.4 | 3,416 | 3,661 | 16.5 | 1,344 | 1,519 |
| Good | 46.3 | 9,657 | 9,178 | 37.5 | 3,044 | 3,161 |
| Moderate | 24.8 | 5,174 | 5,387 | 27.4 | 2,226 | 2,198 |
| Bad | 10.1 | 2,100 | 2,138 | 13.1 | 1,066 | 894 |
| Very bad | 2.4 | 501 | 485 | 5.4 | 439 | 353 |
| **Religion** | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 14.8 | 3,082 | 2,976 | 16.7 | 1,353 | 1,271 |
| CCAP | 14.1 | 2,945 | 2,818 | 15.5 | 1,257 | 1,209 |
| Anglican | 1.9 | 396 | 868 | 2.0 | 160 | 334 |
| Seventh Day Adventist/ Baptist | 8.3 | 1,729 | 1,909 | 7.6 | 613 | 664 |
| Pentecostal | 12.2 | 2,542 | 2,456 | 10.2 | 831 | 847 |
| Other Christian | 33.6 | 7,011 | 7,273 | 31.5 | 2,555 | 2,693 |
| Muslim | 14.3 | 2,987 | 2,414 | 12.3 | 996 | 804 |
| No religion | 0.7 | 140 | 118 | 4.3 | 348 | 294 |
| Other | 0.1 | 17 | 17 | 0.1 | 5 | 9 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | | |
| Chewa | 34.3 | 7,154 | 6,487 | 35.6 | 2,889 | 2,477 |
| Tumbuka | 9.7 | 2,031 | 2,400 | 9.6 | 781 | 926 |
| Lomwe | 20.4 | 4,248 | 4,003 | 19.9 | 1,618 | 1,561 |
| Tonga | 1.7 | 358 | 711 | 1.5 | 119 | 227 |
| Yao | 13.2 | 2,756 | 2,172 | 11.7 | 949 | 733 |
| Sena | 3.2 | 662 | 899 | 3.2 | 263 | 336 |
| Nkhonde | 1.2 | 242 | 368 | 1.5 | 122 | 191 |
| Ngoni | 10.5 | 2,199 | 2,268 | 10.9 | 884 | 912 |
| Mang'anja | 3.8 | 794 | 800 | 4.4 | 355 | 471 |
| Lambia | 0.5 | 103 | 216 | 0.3 | 28 | 74 |
| Ndali | 0.6 | 130 | 248 | 0.7 | 58 | 122 |
| Other Malawian | 0.5 | 108 | 183 | 0.3 | 23 | 42 |
| Other country | 0.2 | 42 | 72 | 0.2 | 19 | 41 |
| Don't know | 0.1 | 21 | 22 | 0.1 | 11 | 12 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 21.6 | 4,505 | 4,824 | 44.4 | 3,606 | 3,640 |
| Married | 53.1 | 11,069 | 11,145 | 50.7 | 4,113 | 4,073 |
| Living together | 7.3 | 1,531 | 1,221 | 0.8 | 63 | 74 |
| Divorced/separated | 15.3 | 3,185 | 3,086 | 4.0 | 325 | 323 |
| Widowed | 2.6 | 535 | 546 | 0.1 | 9 | 10 |
| Nullified (underage) | 0.1 | 25 | 27 | 0.0 | 2 | 5 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.8 | 3,706 | 5,044 | 18.9 | 1,534 | 1,967 |
| Rural | 82.2 | 17,143 | 15,805 | 81.1 | 6,584 | 6,158 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 13.0 | 2,717 | 4,629 | 13.9 | 1,128 | 1,884 |
| Central | 42.2 | 8,800 | 6,597 | 44.5 | 3,614 | 2,734 |
| Southern | 44.8 | 9,332 | 9,623 | 41.6 | 3,377 | 3,507 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 7.1 | 1,488 | 1,288 | 4.8 | 389 | 339 |
| Primary | 65.1 | 13,581 | 12,930 | 58.7 | 4,764 | 4,506 |
| Secondary | 24.9 | 5,184 | 5,883 | 32.0 | 2,595 | 2,829 |
| More than secondary | 2.9 | 596 | 748 | 4.6 | 370 | 451 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 19.8 | 4,124 | 3,508 | 17.3 | 1,406 | 1,192 |
| Second | 18.9 | 3,941 | 3,449 | 17.5 | 1,421 | 1,301 |
| Middle | 19.1 | 3,987 | 3,711 | 19.7 | 1,603 | 1,486 |
| Fourth | 19.1 | 3,992 | 4,192 | 20.1 | 1,633 | 1,685 |
| Highest | 23.0 | 4,805 | 5,989 | 25.3 | 2,055 | 2,461 |
| Total 15–49 | 100.0 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 100.0 | 8,118 | 8,125 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | 465 | 458 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | 8,583 | 8,583 |

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

**Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 2.7 | 58.3 | 9.5 | 21.8 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 8,757 |
| 15–19 | 1.9 | 63.4 | 9.4 | 22.0 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 3.4 | 53.0 | 9.6 | 21.7 | 9.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 4.2 | 49.2 | 9.7 | 21.0 | 11.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 7.1 | 55.4 | 8.1 | 16.5 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 10.0 | 56.7 | 9.2 | 15.6 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 14.1 | 58.2 | 8.4 | 12.5 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 24.7 | 57.1 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 1,525 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.9 | 27.6 | 10.9 | 30.8 | 16.7 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 62.4 | 8.5 | 15.5 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.3 | 48.4 | 14.4 | 24.2 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 2,717 |
| Central | 7.0 | 56.9 | 9.5 | 16.6 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 8.7 | 57.9 | 6.8 | 18.0 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 9,332 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.5 | 75.2 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 4,124 |
| Second | 10.3 | 69.2 | 7.4 | 11.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 7.6 | 62.5 | 9.8 | 16.1 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 5.6 | 53.5 | 11.3 | 22.3 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 2.5 | 26.3 | 9.8 | 31.4 | 18.2 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 4,805 |
| Total | 7.1 | 56.2 | 8.9 | 18.2 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 20,849 |

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

**Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Total | Mean years completed | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 2.7 | 60.2 | 8.0 | 21.0 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 3,981 |
| 15–19 | 2.4 | 68.2 | 7.6 | 19.3 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 3.0 | 49.4 | 8.6 | 23.2 | 12.0 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 5.5 | 36.6 | 7.8 | 24.4 | 17.6 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 4.7 | 36.4 | 11.0 | 19.7 | 18.1 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 7.2 | 45.3 | 7.3 | 19.0 | 15.1 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 7.0 | 41.9 | 11.0 | 22.7 | 11.2 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 12.2 | 43.3 | 10.8 | 18.2 | 11.2 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 554 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.9 | 23.2 | 7.4 | 31.1 | 22.3 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 5.5 | 56.2 | 9.0 | 18.7 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.5 | 45.5 | 13.8 | 21.5 | 12.8 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 1,128 |
| Central | 5.1 | 50.9 | 8.9 | 20.3 | 9.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 5.2 | 50.5 | 6.8 | 21.8 | 11.5 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 3,377 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.9 | 68.3 | 8.7 | 12.4 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 1,406 |
| Second | 6.6 | 64.4 | 8.9 | 15.4 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 5.8 | 58.4 | 9.4 | 18.9 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 47.8 | 9.4 | 24.4 | 12.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 1.6 | 22.6 | 7.4 | 30.0 | 22.6 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 4.8 | 50.0 | 8.7 | 21.1 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 12.6 | 55.1 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 5.2 | 50.3 | 8.7 | 20.4 | 10.9 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 8,583 |

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

**Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/ visually impaired | Total | Percentage literate[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 1.8 | 75.5 | 6.9 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 8,757 |
| 15–19 | 0.5 | 78.0 | 7.2 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 3.2 | 72.9 | 6.5 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 4.9 | 69.1 | 6.5 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 80.6 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 4.5 | 60.5 | 8.7 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.7 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 3.1 | 60.2 | 6.5 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.8 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 2.1 | 58.8 | 6.7 | 32.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 2.1 | 42.2 | 9.9 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 54.2 | 1,525 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.1 | 74.4 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 64.9 | 7.6 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 73.5 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.7 | 74.5 | 7.6 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 2,717 |
| Central | 3.3 | 65.5 | 7.2 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 2.5 | 65.3 | 7.1 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 9,332 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 53.2 | 8.9 | 37.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 4,124 |
| Second | 0.0 | 58.9 | 8.1 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.0 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 0.2 | 67.6 | 8.4 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 0.5 | 75.1 | 6.3 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 11.8 | 76.5 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 4,805 |
| Total | 2.9 | 66.6 | 7.2 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 20,849 |

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

**Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/ visually impaired | Total | Percentage literate[1] | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 1.7 | 68.3 | 13.3 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 3,981 |
| 15–19 | 0.2 | 69.7 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 3.8 | 66.4 | 12.3 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 8.0 | 65.9 | 10.9 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 10.2 | 64.3 | 10.3 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 6.1 | 66.3 | 8.3 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 6.3 | 68.3 | 9.5 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 4.2 | 64.7 | 11.3 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 554 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.0 | 67.7 | 12.6 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 67.0 | 11.4 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 3.9 | 65.5 | 14.2 | 16.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 1,128 |
| Central | 5.1 | 68.3 | 8.6 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 4.2 | 66.4 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 3,377 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.2 | 57.6 | 12.1 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 1,406 |
| Second | 0.2 | 64.2 | 12.7 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.1 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 0.4 | 69.2 | 11.8 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 2.1 | 74.6 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 15.7 | 67.9 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 4.6 | 67.1 | 11.7 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 3.2 | 60.7 | 11.3 | 24.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 4.5 | 66.7 | 11.6 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 8,583 |

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

**Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 7.7 | 12.6 | 20.4 | 1.6 | 70.2 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 22.5 | 2.3 | 69.8 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 7.4 | 12.7 | 25.6 | 2.2 | 66.1 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 7.0 | 12.6 | 27.4 | 2.7 | 66.3 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 5.3 | 11.0 | 27.3 | 2.0 | 67.1 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 23.4 | 1.8 | 71.1 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 4.3 | 9.4 | 21.2 | 1.6 | 74.1 | 1,525 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.1 | 36.3 | 35.2 | 7.1 | 48.1 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 6.3 | 21.2 | 0.9 | 73.5 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 5.5 | 15.8 | 23.8 | 1.7 | 67.3 | 2,717 |
| Central | 7.7 | 10.2 | 25.0 | 2.4 | 68.5 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 6.3 | 11.8 | 22.5 | 1.8 | 69.9 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.2 | 4.1 | 14.7 | 0.1 | 83.3 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 5.2 | 6.2 | 20.9 | 0.8 | 74.0 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 10.4 | 22.0 | 31.0 | 3.8 | 56.8 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 27.1 | 63.7 | 48.1 | 19.4 | 24.6 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.7 | 1.3 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 86.0 | 4,124 |
| Second | 4.6 | 1.5 | 15.5 | 0.3 | 80.9 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 5.7 | 3.1 | 21.7 | 0.3 | 73.5 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 7.2 | 6.2 | 27.8 | 1.1 | 66.8 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 11.7 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 7.3 | 42.5 | 4,805 |
| Total | 6.8 | 11.6 | 23.7 | 2.0 | 69.0 | 20,849 |

**Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 8.7 | 20.0 | 36.5 | 2.8 | 53.0 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 13.3 | 19.5 | 40.5 | 3.9 | 48.6 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 11.4 | 18.4 | 47.0 | 4.7 | 45.1 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 15.7 | 20.4 | 46.6 | 5.2 | 43.8 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 11.1 | 19.7 | 47.9 | 4.3 | 43.6 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 15.2 | 17.5 | 52.0 | 5.7 | 41.8 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 47.6 | 4.2 | 46.9 | 554 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.1 | 40.9 | 49.2 | 9.8 | 34.0 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 10.2 | 14.0 | 41.8 | 2.7 | 50.8 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 7.6 | 21.9 | 41.6 | 3.2 | 49.6 | 1,128 |
| Central | 17.5 | 21.1 | 52.0 | 5.6 | 37.6 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 7.3 | 15.9 | 34.4 | 2.7 | 57.6 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.2 | 11.2 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 64.4 | 389 |
| Primary | 8.8 | 13.4 | 39.0 | 1.7 | 53.1 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 15.9 | 25.5 | 51.8 | 6.6 | 38.1 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 36.1 | 54.9 | 50.4 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.9 | 9.6 | 33.2 | 1.3 | 59.5 | 1,406 |
| Second | 9.0 | 8.6 | 37.0 | 1.7 | 57.0 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 8.7 | 9.0 | 41.9 | 1.4 | 52.7 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 10.8 | 14.6 | 48.3 | 3.1 | 45.2 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 19.3 | 44.1 | 51.4 | 10.4 | 30.9 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 11.9 | 19.0 | 43.2 | 4.0 | 47.6 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 8.9 | 14.3 | 43.8 | 1.6 | 49.9 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 11.7 | 18.8 | 43.3 | 3.9 | 47.7 | 8,583 |

**Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the last 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet: Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Total | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 4,445 | 49.0 | 31.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 373 |
| 20–24 | 20.6 | 17.7 | 4,312 | 62.8 | 22.1 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 763 |
| 25–29 | 22.3 | 19.4 | 3,199 | 66.1 | 21.1 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 620 |
| 30–34 | 20.2 | 18.0 | 2,761 | 71.9 | 17.2 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 497 |
| 35–39 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 2,452 | 69.5 | 18.7 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 359 |
| 40–44 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 2,154 | 64.7 | 20.9 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 307 |
| 45–49 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 1,525 | 59.4 | 26.4 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 161 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 41.0 | 38.3 | 3,706 | 73.8 | 16.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 1,421 |
| Rural | 11.6 | 9.7 | 17,143 | 55.7 | 27.0 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 1,659 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 22.1 | 19.6 | 2,717 | 59.2 | 22.0 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 533 |
| Central | 14.6 | 13.1 | 8,800 | 71.8 | 16.6 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 1,155 |
| Southern | 17.3 | 14.9 | 9,332 | 59.5 | 26.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 1,391 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.3 | 5.6 | 1,488 | 44.0 | 41.9 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Primary | 7.8 | 6.4 | 13,581 | 49.2 | 32.5 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 871 |
| Secondary | 34.4 | 30.4 | 5,184 | 63.6 | 21.2 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 1,574 |
| More than secondary | 94.3 | 92.4 | 596 | 91.9 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 551 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.3 | 2.4 | 4,124 | 27.7 | 43.1 | 18.1 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Second | 5.1 | 3.6 | 3,941 | 36.7 | 38.7 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 140 |
| Middle | 8.6 | 7.0 | 3,987 | 47.6 | 36.0 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 278 |
| Fourth | 17.5 | 14.7 | 3,992 | 51.4 | 28.9 | 11.2 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 588 |
| Highest | 44.2 | 41.1 | 4,805 | 73.9 | 15.7 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 1,974 |
| Total | 16.8 | 14.8 | 20,849 | 64.0 | 22.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 3,079 |

**Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months, and among men who have used the Internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the last 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet: Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Total | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 21.9 | 18.6 | 2,297 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 13.1 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 428 |
| 20–24 | 40.7 | 34.1 | 1,685 | 48.2 | 24.6 | 8.8 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 574 |
| 25–29 | 43.9 | 34.7 | 1,110 | 54.5 | 18.3 | 7.7 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 385 |
| 30–34 | 39.6 | 32.8 | 907 | 61.7 | 20.3 | 5.6 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 297 |
| 35–39 | 31.7 | 26.9 | 837 | 61.6 | 20.3 | 4.2 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 225 |
| 40–44 | 23.9 | 20.9 | 730 | 57.5 | 17.4 | 9.1 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 153 |
| 45–49 | 24.6 | 21.6 | 554 | 67.6 | 14.2 | 6.7 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 120 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 62.7 | 58.2 | 1,534 | 63.3 | 16.7 | 6.3 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 893 |
| Rural | 25.0 | 19.6 | 6,584 | 42.3 | 26.9 | 10.0 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 1,288 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 33.0 | 26.9 | 1,128 | 46.5 | 27.8 | 11.4 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 304 |
| Central | 30.4 | 25.8 | 3,614 | 50.8 | 22.1 | 6.4 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 932 |
| Southern | 33.7 | 28.0 | 3,377 | 52.5 | 21.7 | 9.6 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 945 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.2 | 4.9 | 389 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 19 |
| Primary | 15.8 | 12.0 | 4,764 | 34.4 | 27.2 | 10.7 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 574 |
| Secondary | 56.6 | 47.7 | 2,595 | 49.0 | 24.4 | 9.0 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 1,239 |
| More than secondary | 97.8 | 94.6 | 370 | 85.9 | 9.6 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 350 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.1 | 9.0 | 1,406 | 29.4 | 21.8 | 9.9 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Second | 14.9 | 10.1 | 1,421 | 27.4 | 27.1 | 17.6 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Middle | 19.3 | 14.0 | 1,603 | 38.9 | 30.8 | 8.0 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 225 |
| Fourth | 32.8 | 26.8 | 1,633 | 38.5 | 28.1 | 12.2 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 437 |
| Highest | 65.9 | 60.7 | 2,055 | 62.3 | 18.9 | 6.0 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 1,249 |
| Total 15–49 | 32.1 | 26.9 | 8,118 | 50.9 | 22.7 | 8.4 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 2,181 |
| 50–54 | 14.3 | 12.7 | 465 | 58.8 | 25.6 | 3.9 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Total 15–54 | 31.2 | 26.1 | 8,583 | 51.1 | 22.8 | 8.3 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 2,240 |

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

**Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Currently employed[1] | Not currently employed | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 29.6 | 10.4 | 60.1 | 100.0 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 45.9 | 11.3 | 42.9 | 100.0 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 54.9 | 11.9 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 63.1 | 9.3 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 62.0 | 9.6 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 67.0 | 8.0 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 66.8 | 8.0 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 1,525 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | |
| Never married | 31.8 | 9.8 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 4,505 |
| Married or living together | 54.2 | 10.6 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 12,600 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 67.0 | 8.9 | 24.1 | 100.0 | 3,745 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | |
| 0 | 31.5 | 9.9 | 58.6 | 100.0 | 4,629 |
| 1–2 | 52.2 | 10.7 | 37.0 | 100.0 | 7,835 |
| 3–4 | 61.2 | 10.3 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 5,071 |
| 5+ | 64.0 | 9.0 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 3,314 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.0 | 6.2 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 52.5 | 11.0 | 36.5 | 100.0 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 48.8 | 18.0 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 2,717 |
| Central | 52.7 | 9.2 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 51.5 | 8.8 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 57.3 | 8.2 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 50.9 | 10.7 | 38.3 | 100.0 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 49.5 | 9.7 | 40.9 | 100.0 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 73.2 | 6.3 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 52.4 | 11.0 | 36.5 | 100.0 | 4,124 |
| Second | 51.6 | 11.4 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 50.3 | 12.1 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 53.9 | 10.0 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 50.4 | 6.9 | 42.7 | 100.0 | 4,805 |
| Total | 51.7 | 10.1 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 20,849 |

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

**Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Currently employed[1] | Not currently employed | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 53.6 | 11.4 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 71.8 | 9.3 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 82.8 | 6.3 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 84.8 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 87.1 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 90.1 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 85.2 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 554 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | |
| Never married | 57.9 | 10.7 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 3,606 |
| Married or living together | 86.7 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 4,177 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 81.9 | 7.1 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 336 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | |
| 0 | 59.4 | 10.5 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 3,827 |
| 1–2 | 85.6 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 2,026 |
| 3–4 | 87.8 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 1,278 |
| 5+ | 86.9 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 987 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 69.8 | 5.1 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 74.7 | 9.0 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 62.6 | 6.1 | 31.3 | 100.0 | 1,128 |
| Central | 78.8 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 72.1 | 6.4 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 74.5 | 8.1 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 389 |
| Primary | 72.7 | 8.9 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 74.3 | 7.6 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 81.8 | 4.2 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 76.5 | 8.9 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 1,406 |
| Second | 75.9 | 8.9 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 72.5 | 10.4 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 74.3 | 8.2 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 70.9 | 5.7 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 73.7 | 8.2 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 84.1 | 4.9 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 74.3 | 8.1 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 8,583 |

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

**Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Skilled manual | Unskilled manual | Domestic service | Agriculture | Other/don't know | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 8.8 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 2.2 | 29.5 | 1.3 | 38.2 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 1,775 |
| 20–24 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 15.3 | 3.5 | 25.8 | 1.0 | 31.0 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 2,463 |
| 25–29 | 13.9 | 0.4 | 18.7 | 3.5 | 21.5 | 2.0 | 28.2 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 2,139 |
| 30–34 | 15.3 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 3.7 | 22.6 | 1.7 | 27.4 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 2,000 |
| 35–39 | 15.5 | 0.1 | 17.4 | 3.3 | 23.5 | 1.8 | 27.4 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 1,755 |
| 40–44 | 14.9 | 0.1 | 14.3 | 2.2 | 24.6 | 1.2 | 30.0 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 1,615 |
| 45–49 | 12.7 | 0.6 | 13.7 | 2.7 | 24.1 | 1.0 | 32.4 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 1,140 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 14.9 | 0.9 | 15.7 | 3.4 | 25.0 | 1.9 | 28.8 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 1,874 |
| Married or living together | 13.5 | 0.2 | 14.8 | 2.7 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 33.0 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 8,171 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 12.3 | 0.3 | 17.5 | 3.9 | 27.7 | 2.4 | 24.2 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 2,842 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 15.4 | 0.8 | 14.5 | 3.4 | 24.5 | 1.6 | 31.0 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 1,916 |
| 1–2 | 14.1 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 3.4 | 24.3 | 1.6 | 28.9 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 4,933 |
| 3–4 | 12.6 | 0.3 | 16.6 | 2.8 | 23.4 | 1.5 | 30.5 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 3,622 |
| 5+ | 11.8 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 2.6 | 26.6 | 1.0 | 33.2 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 2,417 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 24.3 | 1.5 | 35.6 | 4.6 | 13.3 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 2,008 |
| Rural | 11.4 | 0.1 | 11.8 | 2.8 | 26.6 | 0.6 | 35.3 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 10,879 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 11.0 | 0.2 | 15.2 | 4.1 | 14.1 | 1.1 | 28.3 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 1,816 |
| Central | 10.2 | 0.4 | 17.0 | 2.9 | 31.0 | 1.3 | 28.6 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 5,442 |
| Southern | 17.3 | 0.3 | 14.3 | 3.0 | 21.6 | 1.7 | 33.0 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 5,630 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 32.0 | 0.8 | 38.7 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 975 |
| Primary | 9.9 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 2.7 | 27.5 | 1.6 | 33.9 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 8,373 |
| Secondary | 16.3 | 0.7 | 23.8 | 4.5 | 17.2 | 1.3 | 23.0 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 3,066 |
| More than secondary | 63.8 | 4.2 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 474 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.7 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 3.0 | 34.8 | 0.6 | 32.7 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 2,617 |
| Second | 8.9 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 30.5 | 0.7 | 36.6 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 2,481 |
| Middle | 10.9 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 2.1 | 25.7 | 0.9 | 37.9 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 2,488 |
| Fourth | 12.5 | 0.2 | 16.3 | 3.3 | 19.6 | 2.0 | 34.6 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 2,548 |
| Highest | 25.2 | 1.4 | 30.0 | 4.2 | 12.8 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 2,754 |
| Total | 13.4 | 0.3 | 15.5 | 3.1 | 24.5 | 1.4 | 30.5 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 12,887 |

**Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Skilled manual | Unskilled manual | Domestic service | Agriculture | Other/don't know | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 8.7 | 17.3 | 33.2 | 2.5 | 29.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,493 |
| 20–24 | 10.4 | 0.5 | 11.6 | 20.8 | 28.9 | 1.0 | 24.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,367 |
| 25–29 | 12.1 | 0.8 | 12.3 | 25.4 | 22.9 | 0.2 | 24.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 989 |
| 30–34 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 11.8 | 25.6 | 18.4 | 0.1 | 23.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 830 |
| 35–39 | 13.3 | 0.6 | 12.1 | 22.8 | 19.7 | 0.1 | 29.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 773 |
| 40–44 | 14.1 | 1.3 | 9.6 | 23.7 | 17.8 | 0.3 | 32.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 691 |
| 45–49 | 13.8 | 0.8 | 8.6 | 20.0 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 36.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 514 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 10.6 | 0.8 | 10.3 | 17.8 | 31.0 | 2.0 | 25.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2,475 |
| Married or living together | 12.8 | 0.5 | 11.2 | 24.0 | 20.5 | 0.2 | 29.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 3,883 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 11.1 | 0.9 | 8.3 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 299 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 10.9 | 0.5 | 10.4 | 18.7 | 30.1 | 1.8 | 25.4 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 2,674 |
| 1–2 | 13.3 | 1.0 | 12.4 | 24.4 | 22.2 | 0.3 | 24.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,869 |
| 3–4 | 13.7 | 0.7 | 9.8 | 23.8 | 19.7 | 0.1 | 30.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,189 |
| 5+ | 9.5 | 0.3 | 9.3 | 22.7 | 20.4 | 0.2 | 36.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 924 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.1 | 1.9 | 20.7 | 30.7 | 15.2 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 1,150 |
| Rural | 10.4 | 0.4 | 8.6 | 19.9 | 26.6 | 0.3 | 32.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5,506 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 15.2 | 0.5 | 9.8 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 0.1 | 31.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 775 |
| Central | 12.3 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 20.8 | 25.2 | 1.4 | 28.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 3,232 |
| Southern | 10.4 | 0.4 | 12.8 | 23.5 | 25.4 | 0.4 | 25.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2,649 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 13.8 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 15.3 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 321 |
| Primary | 7.4 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 22.4 | 28.2 | 0.6 | 29.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 3,890 |
| Secondary | 12.5 | 0.9 | 12.9 | 23.5 | 20.5 | 1.3 | 26.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 2,127 |
| More than secondary | 61.0 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 318 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.6 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 23.5 | 26.8 | 0.2 | 32.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,201 |
| Second | 8.2 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 19.5 | 31.4 | 0.3 | 32.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,206 |
| Middle | 9.1 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 18.6 | 30.1 | 0.3 | 33.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,329 |
| Fourth | 9.6 | 0.4 | 11.1 | 24.3 | 21.6 | 0.8 | 29.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 1,346 |
| Highest | 21.6 | 1.9 | 19.3 | 22.7 | 15.9 | 2.2 | 13.4 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 1,574 |
| Total 15–49 | 11.9 | 0.6 | 10.7 | 21.8 | 24.7 | 0.8 | 27.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 6,656 |
| 50–54 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 7.1 | 15.6 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 41.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 413 |
| Total 15–54 | 12.2 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 21.4 | 24.3 | 0.8 | 28.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 7,070 |

**Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Malawi DHS 2024

| Employment characteristic | Agricultural work | Nonagricultural work | Other/ don't know | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of earnings** | | | | |
| Cash only | 20.7 | 58.2 | 55.5 | 46.5 |
| Cash and in-kind | 12.4 | 12.8 | 7.7 | 12.1 |
| In-kind only | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| Not paid | 64.7 | 27.3 | 35.9 | 39.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Type of employer** | | | | |
| Employed by family member | 34.0 | 11.6 | 16.1 | 18.9 |
| Employed by non-family member | 8.4 | 43.7 | 29.3 | 31.3 |
| Self-employed | 57.7 | 44.8 | 54.6 | 49.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Continuity of employment** | | | | |
| All year | 27.7 | 42.1 | 34.3 | 36.8 |
| Seasonal | 68.2 | 41.2 | 49.7 | 50.4 |
| Occasional | 4.1 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 12.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women employed during the last 12 months | 3,929 | 7,522 | 1,437 | 12,887 |

**Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Social security | Other employer-based insurance | Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance | Privately purchased commercial insurance | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.3 | 0.7 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 98.8 | 1.2 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 98.8 | 1.2 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 98.7 | 1.3 | 1,525 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.1 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 98.8 | 1.2 | 2,717 |
| Central | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 98.8 | 1.2 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 0.6 | 13.0 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 4,124 |
| Second | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 4,805 |
| Total | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 20,849 |

**Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men**

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Social security | Other employer-based insurance | Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance | Privately purchased commercial insurance | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 96.4 | 3.6 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 554 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 1,128 |
| Central | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 97.6 | 2.4 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 98.8 | 1.2 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 389 |
| Primary | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 0.6 | 11.9 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 1,406 |
| Second | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 98.1 | 1.9 | 8,583 |

**Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who smoke:[1] | | | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cigarettes[2] | Other type of tobacco[3] | Any type of tobacco | |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1,525 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 2,717 |
| Central | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 4,124 |
| Second | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 4,805 |
| Total | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 20,849 |

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Cigarettes include kreteks.
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

**Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who smoke:[1] | | | Smoking frequency | | | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cigarettes[2] | Other type of tobacco[3] | Any type of tobacco | Daily smoker | Occasional smoker[4] | Non-smoker | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 12.9 | 1.6 | 13.5 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 86.5 | 100.0 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 14.1 | 2.0 | 14.2 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 85.8 | 100.0 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 16.4 | 2.7 | 17.2 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 82.8 | 100.0 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 22.1 | 2.3 | 22.8 | 13.1 | 9.7 | 77.2 | 100.0 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 21.4 | 1.4 | 21.7 | 13.3 | 8.4 | 78.3 | 100.0 | 554 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.4 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 11.6 | 1.5 | 12.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 88.0 | 100.0 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 8.8 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 1,128 |
| Central | 13.6 | 1.5 | 14.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 85.9 | 100.0 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 9.0 | 1.8 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 22.4 | 1.8 | 22.4 | 15.5 | 6.9 | 77.6 | 100.0 | 389 |
| Primary | 12.3 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 87.2 | 100.0 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 7.8 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 4.7 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 18.7 | 1.6 | 18.9 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 81.0 | 100.0 | 1,406 |
| Second | 12.8 | 1.6 | 13.4 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 11.1 | 1.8 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 88.5 | 100.0 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 8.1 | 1.5 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 6.8 | 1.4 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 11.0 | 1.5 | 11.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 88.5 | 100.0 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 20.9 | 1.6 | 21.4 | 14.2 | 7.2 | 78.6 | 100.0 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 12.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 87.9 | 100.0 | 8,583 |

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
[3] Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

**Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men**

Among men age 15–49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1] | | | | | Total | Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <5 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–24 | ≥25 | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 17 |
| 20–24 | (51.8) | (23.2) | (4.8) | (0.4) | (19.8) | 100.0 | 50 |
| 25–29 | 51.0 | 31.3 | 10.1 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 61 |
| 30–34 | (37.8) | (38.6) | (10.4) | (0.0) | (13.1) | 100.0 | 59 |
| 35–39 | 58.3 | 26.0 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 62 |
| 40–44 | 28.1 | 24.9 | 33.2 | 10.4 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 87 |
| 45–49 | 32.2 | 28.1 | 3.7 | 14.0 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 65 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 45.4 | 36.9 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Rural | 41.4 | 26.5 | 14.7 | 5.7 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 345 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 45.6 | 22.2 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Central | 37.2 | 31.7 | 15.4 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Southern | 47.8 | 24.3 | 13.6 | 3.5 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 148 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | (47.2) | (25.4) | (19.7) | (1.4) | (6.3) | 100.0 | 57 |
| Primary | 40.3 | 28.3 | 13.9 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 272 |
| Secondary | 43.2 | 29.1 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 67 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 45.0 | 26.2 | 14.9 | 5.4 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Second | 35.8 | 34.9 | 14.3 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Middle | 43.3 | 22.6 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Fourth | 49.7 | 23.6 | 16.8 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 58 |
| Highest | 35.1 | 34.7 | 13.6 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Total 15–49 | 42.0 | 28.0 | 13.6 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 402 |
| 50–54 | 51.0 | 25.2 | 10.2 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Total 15–54 | 43.1 | 27.6 | 13.2 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 459 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

**Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Malawi DHS 2024

| Tobacco product | Women | Men |
|---|---|---|
| Snuff by mouth | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Snuff by nose | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Chewing tobacco | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Betel quid with tobacco | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other type of smokeless tobacco | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Any type of smokeless tobacco[1] | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Any type of tobacco[2] | 0.7 | 11.7 |
| Number | 20,849 | 8,118 |

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).
[1] Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and betel quid with tobacco
[2] Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

**Table 3.13 Any tobacco use according to background characteristics**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage using any type of tobacco | Number of women | Percentage using any type of tobacco | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.5 | 4,445 | 2.8 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 0.6 | 4,312 | 10.0 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 0.5 | 3,199 | 13.6 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 1.0 | 2,761 | 14.2 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 0.9 | 2,452 | 17.5 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 1.1 | 2,154 | 23.1 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 0.9 | 1,525 | 22.3 | 554 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 0.8 | 3,706 | 9.6 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 17,143 | 12.2 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 1.2 | 2,717 | 9.4 | 1,128 |
| Central | 0.7 | 8,800 | 14.4 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 0.6 | 9,332 | 9.6 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 1.5 | 1,488 | 22.8 | 389 |
| Primary | 0.7 | 13,581 | 13.0 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 0.7 | 5,184 | 8.5 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 0.3 | 596 | 6.2 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.8 | 4,124 | 19.1 | 1,406 |
| Second | 0.8 | 3,941 | 13.6 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 0.6 | 3,987 | 11.9 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 0.6 | 3,992 | 8.6 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 0.9 | 4,805 | 7.7 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 0.7 | 20,849 | 11.7 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | na | na | 21.4 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | 12.2 | 8,583 |

na = Not applicable

**Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month; and among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Consumed any alcohol in the last month | Number of women | Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking: | | | | | Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1–5 days | 6–10 days | 11–24 days | Every day/almost every day[1] | Total | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.4 | 4,445 | 78.0 | 1.4 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 62 |
| 20–24 | 1.3 | 4,312 | 79.7 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 58 |
| 25–29 | 1.6 | 3,199 | 77.3 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 51 |
| 30–34 | 2.7 | 2,761 | 61.0 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 73 |
| 35–39 | 2.5 | 2,452 | 73.0 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 61 |
| 40–44 | 2.1 | 2,154 | (67.7) | (12.0) | (3.5) | (16.8) | 100.0 | 45 |
| 45–49 | 3.6 | 1,525 | (74.6) | (3.4) | (9.6) | (12.4) | 100.0 | 55 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.3 | 3,706 | 65.7 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 17,143 | 75.7 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 283 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.5 | 2,717 | 82.3 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Central | 2.6 | 8,800 | 68.6 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Southern | 1.1 | 9,332 | 75.9 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 106 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.3 | 1,488 | (76.4) | (11.9) | (11.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 34 |
| Primary | 1.7 | 13,581 | 74.7 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 230 |
| Secondary | 1.7 | 5,184 | 61.7 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 87 |
| More than secondary | 9.1 | 596 | 79.7 | 12.8 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 54 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.8 | 4,124 | (69.8) | (4.2) | (7.3) | (18.7) | 100.0 | 74 |
| Second | 1.5 | 3,941 | (85.0) | (1.4) | (2.7) | (11.0) | 100.0 | 57 |
| Middle | 1.3 | 3,987 | (72.4) | (10.3) | (9.5) | (7.8) | 100.0 | 53 |
| Fourth | 1.7 | 3,992 | 68.7 | 5.5 | 9.8 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Highest | 3.2 | 4,805 | 71.4 | 9.3 | 3.8 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Total | 1.9 | 20,849 | 72.7 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 405 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

**Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month; and among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Consumed any alcohol in the last month | Number of men | Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking: | | | | | Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1–5 days | 6–10 days | 11–24 days | Every day/almost every day[1] | Total | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 8.9 | 2,297 | 82.6 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 204 |
| 20–24 | 22.4 | 1,685 | 74.3 | 14.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 378 |
| 25–29 | 25.4 | 1,110 | 69.5 | 16.1 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 282 |
| 30–34 | 33.1 | 907 | 70.8 | 17.5 | 2.6 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 300 |
| 35–39 | 30.5 | 837 | 70.2 | 15.6 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 255 |
| 40–44 | 30.7 | 730 | 70.1 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 224 |
| 45–49 | 29.0 | 554 | 75.1 | 13.1 | 2.7 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 161 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.3 | 1,534 | 62.5 | 18.5 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 403 |
| Rural | 21.3 | 6,584 | 75.8 | 13.2 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 1,400 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 24.3 | 1,128 | 71.3 | 16.6 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Central | 25.6 | 3,614 | 72.9 | 13.5 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 927 |
| Southern | 17.8 | 3,377 | 73.5 | 14.6 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 602 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 24.6 | 389 | 70.2 | 15.9 | 3.1 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Primary | 20.5 | 4,764 | 75.7 | 13.2 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 976 |
| Secondary | 23.2 | 2,595 | 70.9 | 15.2 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 602 |
| More than secondary | 35.0 | 370 | 62.5 | 18.1 | 12.7 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 130 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 24.4 | 1,406 | 81.6 | 8.8 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 343 |
| Second | 20.4 | 1,421 | 74.4 | 13.8 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 290 |
| Middle | 17.7 | 1,603 | 73.6 | 15.8 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 283 |
| Fourth | 21.9 | 1,633 | 72.8 | 15.4 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 357 |
| Highest | 25.7 | 2,055 | 66.0 | 16.8 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 529 |
| Total 15–49 | 22.2 | 8,118 | 72.9 | 14.4 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 1,803 |
| 50–54 | 30.7 | 465 | 66.1 | 22.2 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Total 15–54 | 22.7 | 8,583 | 72.4 | 14.9 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 1,946 |

[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

**Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women**

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed | | | | | | | Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 or more | Total | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 78.3 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 62 |
| 20–24 | 52.5 | 22.9 | 9.4 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 58 |
| 25–29 | 36.7 | 13.5 | 4.4 | 10.2 | 1.3 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 51 |
| 30–34 | 24.1 | 21.8 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 73 |
| 35–39 | 43.0 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 13.7 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 61 |
| 40–44 | (28.1) | (34.5) | (6.3) | (2.1) | (6.8) | (22.1) | 100.0 | 45 |
| 45–49 | (31.2) | (32.8) | (18.2) | (0.0) | (0.7) | (17.0) | 100.0 | 55 |
| **Frequency of drinking in last month** | | | | | | | | |
| 1–5 days | 50.5 | 22.9 | 9.5 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 294 |
| 6–10 days | (4.0) | (7.7) | (31.8) | (0.0) | (12.6) | (44.0) | 100.0 | 27 |
| 11–24 days | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 24 |
| Every day/almost every day[1] | 15.3 | 16.8 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 9.1 | 51.6 | 100.0 | 59 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.6 | 20.2 | 7.9 | 2.7 | 10.6 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Rural | 45.6 | 20.4 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 283 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 54.1 | 18.5 | 9.0 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Central | 35.3 | 20.4 | 13.1 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Southern | 50.2 | 21.5 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 106 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | (35.9) | (26.7) | (16.8) | (7.4) | (4.5) | (8.7) | 100.0 | 34 |
| Primary | 45.3 | 20.6 | 11.3 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 230 |
| Secondary | 48.2 | 17.7 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 9.8 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 87 |
| More than secondary | 24.1 | 19.8 | 15.0 | 3.8 | 9.2 | 28.2 | 100.0 | 54 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (33.7) | (24.4) | (14.6) | (4.1) | (6.0) | (17.1) | 100.0 | 74 |
| Second | (50.6) | (19.6) | (11.5) | (2.8) | (4.7) | (10.8) | 100.0 | 57 |
| Middle | (45.0) | (25.9) | (4.8) | (6.4) | (2.9) | (15.0) | 100.0 | 53 |
| Fourth | 47.1 | 17.7 | 12.4 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Highest | 40.2 | 18.0 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 8.9 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Total | 42.3 | 20.4 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 405 |

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of Kachasu, Masese, or Chinuku. Respondents who reported that they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

**Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men**

Among men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed | | | | | | | Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 or more | Total | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 52.9 | 21.4 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 204 |
| 20–24 | 38.7 | 26.3 | 10.7 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 378 |
| 25–29 | 29.3 | 22.0 | 13.8 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 282 |
| 30–34 | 23.7 | 25.0 | 15.4 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 300 |
| 35–39 | 19.4 | 29.3 | 16.9 | 8.1 | 10.2 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 255 |
| 40–44 | 23.2 | 25.2 | 12.4 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 224 |
| 45–49 | 31.7 | 25.2 | 14.5 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 161 |
| **Frequency of drinking in last month** | | | | | | | | |
| 1–5 days | 36.6 | 25.7 | 12.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 1,314 |
| 6–10 days | 18.9 | 23.6 | 15.8 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 259 |
| 11–24 days | 11.0 | 17.8 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Every day/almost every day[1] | 14.5 | 26.2 | 14.8 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 134 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 25.0 | 17.7 | 11.9 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 403 |
| Rural | 32.8 | 27.2 | 13.6 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 1,400 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 33.6 | 22.4 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 8.7 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Central | 34.1 | 28.9 | 14.6 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 927 |
| Southern | 25.2 | 20.3 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 602 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 28.0 | 27.6 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Primary | 33.8 | 28.0 | 13.2 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 976 |
| Secondary | 29.0 | 22.7 | 14.2 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 602 |
| More than secondary | 22.5 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 8.4 | 12.7 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 130 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 37.9 | 29.7 | 10.2 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 343 |
| Second | 28.2 | 29.7 | 15.4 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 290 |
| Middle | 32.8 | 23.2 | 16.6 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 283 |
| Fourth | 32.6 | 25.4 | 12.3 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 357 |
| Highest | 26.2 | 20.2 | 12.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 529 |
| Total 15–49 | 31.1 | 25.0 | 13.3 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 1,803 |
| 50–54 | 28.4 | 26.3 | 13.2 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Total 15–54 | 30.9 | 25.1 | 13.2 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 1,946 |

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of Kachasu, Masese, or Chinuku. Respondents who reported that they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink.

[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

**Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Malawi but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution by residence and place of birth | | | | | Among women who were born outside of their current place of residence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Always lived in current place of residence[1] | Born in Malawi but outside of current place of residence | Born outside of Malawi | Total | Number of women | Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years | Number of women[2] |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 73.8 | 25.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,439 | 41.1 | 1,164 |
| 20–24 | 65.1 | 34.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,306 | 45.3 | 1,502 |
| 25–29 | 61.2 | 38.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,196 | 38.3 | 1,239 |
| 30–34 | 60.7 | 38.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,761 | 27.4 | 1,085 |
| 35–39 | 63.5 | 35.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,448 | 19.0 | 894 |
| 40–44 | 65.8 | 32.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 2,154 | 14.2 | 735 |
| 45–49 | 66.6 | 32.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,525 | 9.8 | 509 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 41.4 | 57.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 3,700 | 38.8 | 2,170 |
| Rural | 71.0 | 28.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 17,129 | 28.5 | 4,960 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 58.2 | 39.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 2,708 | 32.7 | 1,131 |
| Central | 61.1 | 38.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8,795 | 28.8 | 3,420 |
| Southern | 72.4 | 27.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 9,326 | 34.8 | 2,578 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.0 | 22.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,124 | 27.1 | 948 |
| Second | 74.5 | 25.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,937 | 23.7 | 1,006 |
| Middle | 72.2 | 27.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,983 | 26.6 | 1,108 |
| Fourth | 65.1 | 34.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,988 | 31.6 | 1,391 |
| Highest | 44.2 | 54.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 4,797 | 38.3 | 2,677 |
| Total | 65.8 | 33.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 20,829 | 31.6 | 7,129 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Malawi but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

**Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Malawi but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution by residence and place of birth | | | | | Among men who were born outside of their current place of residence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Always lived in current place of residence[1] | Born in Malawi but outside of current place of residence | Born outside of Malawi | Total | Number of men | Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years | Number of men[2] |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 66.2 | 33.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,293 | 32.7 | 774 |
| 20–24 | 55.3 | 44.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,685 | 38.6 | 752 |
| 25–29 | 52.4 | 47.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,110 | 36.5 | 528 |
| 30–34 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 906 | 27.4 | 497 |
| 35–39 | 47.6 | 52.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 837 | 28.1 | 439 |
| 40–44 | 45.9 | 54.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 730 | 18.0 | 395 |
| 45–49 | 47.2 | 51.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 554 | 17.7 | 292 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 25.9 | 73.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,530 | 34.4 | 1,134 |
| Rural | 61.4 | 38.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,584 | 28.7 | 2,543 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 57.0 | 42.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,128 | 28.8 | 485 |
| Central | 51.5 | 48.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,614 | 36.5 | 1,754 |
| Southern | 57.3 | 42.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,373 | 23.6 | 1,439 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 60.7 | 39.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,406 | 27.0 | 553 |
| Second | 62.8 | 37.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,420 | 29.6 | 529 |
| Middle | 67.1 | 32.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,603 | 24.6 | 527 |
| Fourth | 56.7 | 43.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,633 | 28.6 | 708 |
| Highest | 33.6 | 66.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,052 | 35.3 | 1,362 |
| Total 15–49 | 54.7 | 45.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,114 | 30.4 | 3,678 |
| 50–54 | 49.5 | 47.8 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 465 | 16.3 | 234 |
| Total 15–54 | 54.4 | 45.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8,579 | 29.6 | 3,912 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Malawi but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

**Table 3.17 Type of migration**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years by type of migration, according to age, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age | Type of migration | | | | | Number of respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban to urban | Urban to rural | Rural to urban | Rural to rural | Total | |
| WOMEN AGE 15–49 | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 13.9 | 20.1 | 16.2 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 478 |
| 20–24 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 680 |
| 25–29 | 19.4 | 22.3 | 20.9 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 474 |
| 30–34 | 23.0 | 16.7 | 19.1 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 297 |
| 35–39 | 22.3 | 15.8 | 19.1 | 42.9 | 100.0 | 170 |
| 40–44 | 21.8 | 25.9 | 20.3 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 104 |
| 45–49 | 23.2 | 32.2 | 10.6 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Total 15–49 | 18.6 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 2,254 |
| MEN AGE 15–49 | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 16.0 | 23.6 | 18.8 | 41.6 | 100.0 | 253 |
| 20–24 | 17.7 | 21.2 | 16.9 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 291 |
| 25–29 | 21.1 | 18.3 | 14.4 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 193 |
| 30–34 | 27.9 | 21.8 | 14.2 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 136 |
| 35–39 | 19.6 | 23.8 | 9.8 | 46.8 | 100.0 | 123 |
| 40–44 | 25.2 | 11.6 | 14.4 | 48.8 | 100.0 | 71 |
| 45–49 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 2.0 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Total 15–49 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 14.9 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 1,119 |
| 50–54 | (14.3) | (16.8) | (7.9) | (60.9) | 100.0 | 38 |
| Total 15–54 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 14.7 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 1,157 |

Note: Type of migration is based on categorising the previous place of residence and the current place of residence as urban or rural. The previous place of residence is the place the person moved from just before moving to the current place of residence. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

**Table 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Employment | Education/ training | Marriage formation | Family reunification/ other family-related reason | Forced displacement | Business | Resettlement | Other | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.8 | 6.7 | 11.6 | 55.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 18.8 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 1,163 |
| 20–24 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 28.0 | 38.6 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 17.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,498 |
| 25–29 | 15.1 | 1.3 | 29.9 | 32.5 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 16.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,234 |
| 30–34 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 29.6 | 30.5 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 19.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,082 |
| 35–39 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 31.7 | 29.3 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 19.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 889 |
| 40–44 | 11.9 | 0.9 | 24.4 | 33.5 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 23.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 735 |
| 45–49 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 25.0 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 27.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 508 |
| **Timing of move to current place of residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 18.4 | 3.7 | 25.5 | 27.8 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 18.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 2,254 |
| 5–9 years | 13.7 | 3.6 | 33.1 | 25.1 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 21.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,251 |
| 10 years or more | 5.0 | 1.0 | 23.4 | 47.1 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 19.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 3,604 |
| **Type of migration**[1] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban to urban | 28.2 | 7.2 | 16.4 | 19.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 23.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 420 |
| Urban to rural | 14.1 | 2.2 | 16.9 | 39.1 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 21.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 437 |
| Rural to urban | 30.7 | 5.1 | 22.5 | 20.0 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 13.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 422 |
| Rural to rural | 10.8 | 2.2 | 34.5 | 29.7 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 17.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 975 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.6 | 4.9 | 23.0 | 25.8 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 19.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,165 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 1.2 | 27.0 | 42.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 4,944 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 9.7 | 4.3 | 36.2 | 31.8 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,120 |
| Central | 10.8 | 2.0 | 25.0 | 41.2 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 16.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 3,417 |
| Southern | 11.3 | 1.8 | 22.3 | 34.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 25.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 2,571 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.5 | 0.6 | 27.9 | 47.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 19.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 945 |
| Second | 2.5 | 0.4 | 27.8 | 44.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 21.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,003 |
| Middle | 3.8 | 0.5 | 27.8 | 43.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 20.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,103 |
| Fourth | 8.4 | 1.2 | 25.3 | 37.8 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 21.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,391 |
| Highest | 21.3 | 4.9 | 23.7 | 27.4 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,667 |
| Total | 10.8 | 2.3 | 25.8 | 37.1 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 19.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 7,109 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from the table.
[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

**Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Employment | Education/ training | Marriage formation | Family reunification/ other family-related reason | Forced displacement | Business | Resettlement | Other | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 82.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 774 |
| 20–24 | 12.0 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 67.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 752 |
| 25–29 | 27.5 | 4.5 | 8.2 | 53.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 528 |
| 30–34 | 30.8 | 1.6 | 10.1 | 48.4 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 497 |
| 35–39 | 29.0 | 0.8 | 14.5 | 49.8 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 439 |
| 40–44 | 30.4 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 49.7 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 395 |
| 45–49 | 21.9 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 56.1 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 291 |
| **Timing of move to current place of residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 26.9 | 6.1 | 8.5 | 54.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,119 |
| 5–9 years | 33.9 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 46.8 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 637 |
| 10 years or more | 11.3 | 1.6 | 7.2 | 69.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 1,919 |
| **Type of migration[1]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban to urban | 31.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 223 |
| Urban to rural | 20.4 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 62.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Rural to urban | 48.1 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 37.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Rural to rural | 20.8 | 4.9 | 14.3 | 56.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 495 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 35.4 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 44.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 1,134 |
| Rural | 13.1 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 68.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2,541 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 25.0 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 66.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 484 |
| Central | 19.2 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 63.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,752 |
| Southern | 19.2 | 3.3 | 10.6 | 57.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 1,438 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.3 | 0.2 | 14.6 | 73.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 553 |
| Second | 6.4 | 0.4 | 13.7 | 74.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 529 |
| Middle | 11.0 | 0.7 | 8.4 | 73.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 527 |
| Fourth | 21.5 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 61.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 707 |
| Highest | 34.3 | 7.0 | 2.5 | 46.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 1,359 |
| Total 15–49 | 20.0 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 61.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 3,675 |
| 50–54 | 25.0 | 0.4 | 12.6 | 51.0 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Total 15–54 | 20.3 | 3.3 | 7.8 | 60.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 3,909 |

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from the table.
[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

# MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

## Key Findings

- ***Current marital status:*** 60% of women and 51% of men age 15–49 are currently married or are living together with their partner as if married.
- ***Polygyny:*** 11% of currently married women report that their husband has multiple wives.
- ***Age at first marriage:*** The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 18.3 years. Among men age 25–49, the median age is 23.1 years.
- ***Age at first sexual intercourse:*** The median age at first sexual intercourse is 17.0 years among women and 18.6 years among men age 25–49.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity, however, also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives. This chapter presents information on marital status, polygyny, age at first marriage, age at first sexual intercourse, and recent sexual activity.

## 4.1 MARITAL STATUS

**Currently in union**

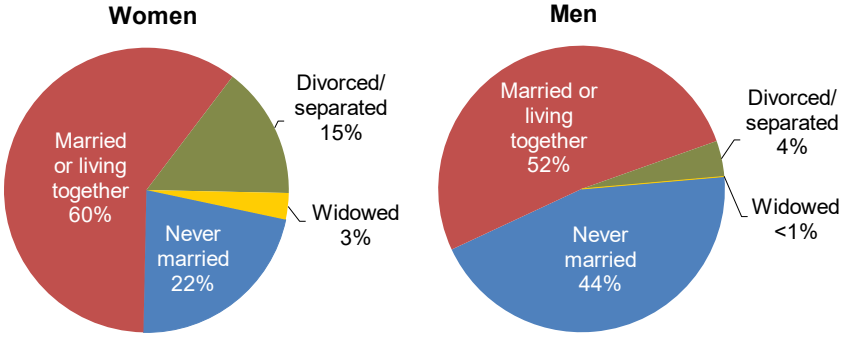
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably except where noted.

***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49

Sixty percent of women and 51% of men age 15–49 are currently in union. Twenty-two percent of women and 44% of men have never been married, and 15% of women and 4% of men are separated or divorced. Three percent of women are widowed, as compared with less than 1% of men. Less than 1% of women married when they were underage and had the marriage nullified (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**).

***Figure 4.1*** **Marital status**

*Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49*




Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Trends:** The percentage of women age 15–49 who are currently in union decreased from 72% in 1992 to 60% in 2024. The percentage of women who have never been married has increased over time, from 16% in 1992 to 22% in 2024.

## 4.2 Marriage Registration

**Registered marriage**
A woman whose marriage is registered with the civil authorities regardless of whether or not she has a marriage certificate.
***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who are currently in union

Twenty-three percent of women age 15–49 who are in union have had their marriage registered with the civil authorities, 16% have a marriage certificate, and 20% have any documentation recognising the marriage/union (**Table 4.2**).

## 4.3 Polygyny

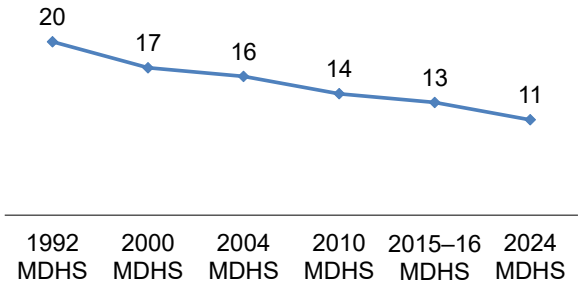
**Polygyny**
Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
***Sample:*** Currently married women and men age 15–49

Eleven percent of currently married women age 15–49 report having one or more co-wives, while 5% of currently married men age 15–49 report having two or more wives (**Table 4.3.1** and **Table 4.3.2**). Polygyny is most common in the Northern region (15%) (**Map 4.1**).

**Trends:** The percentage of currently married women who are in a polygynous union has decreased over time, from 20% in 1992 to 11% in 2024 (**Figure 4.2**).

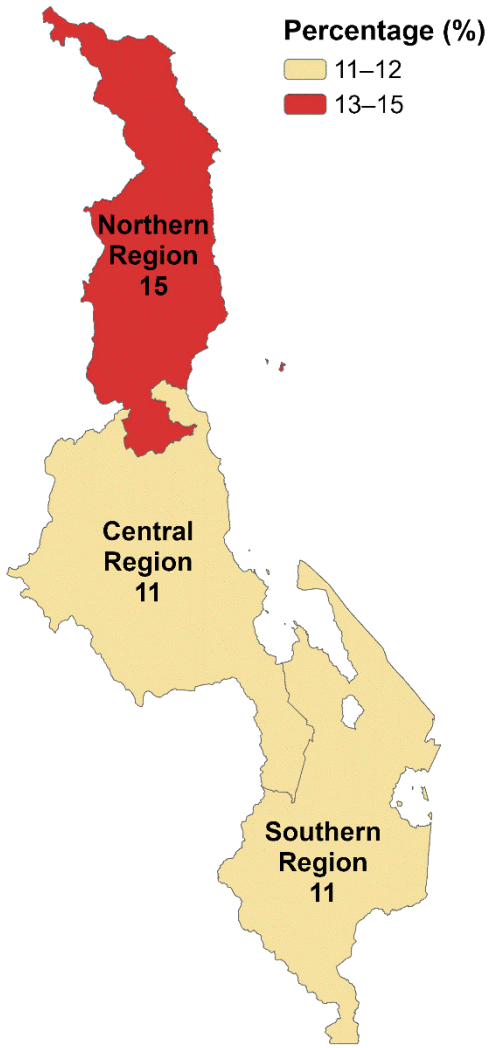
***Figure 4.2* Trends in polygyny**

*Percentage of married women age 15–49 in a polygynous union*




***Map 4.1* Polygyny by region**

*Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 in a polygynous union*




## 4.4 Age at First Marriage

**Median age at first marriage**

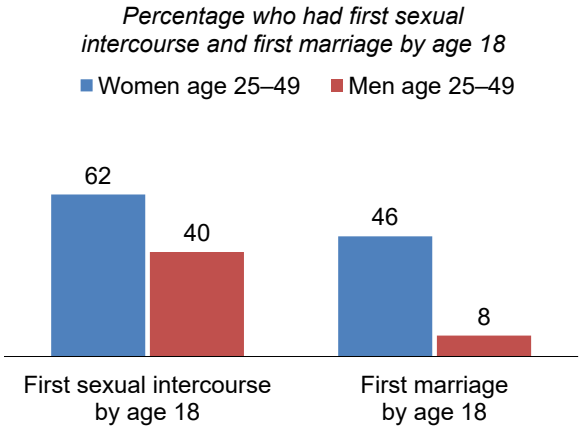
Age by which half of respondents have been married.

***Sample:*** Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–54, and 25–54

The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 18.3 years. In Malawi, the legal age of marriage is 18 years; however, 11% of women age 25–49 report that they were first married by age 15, while 46% were first married by age 18 (**Figure 4.3**). More than two-thirds of women (70%) were married by age 20, and 91% were married by age 25. Among men age 25–49, 20% were married by age 20 and two-thirds (66%) were married by age 25. The median age at first marriage among men 25–49 is 23.1 years (**Table 4.4**).

**Table 4.5** presents data on median age at first marriage by background characteristics.

***Figure 4.3*** **First sex and first marriage by age 18**




**Trends:** After remaining steady at 17.8 to 17.9 years between 1992 and 2010, the median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 increased to 18.2 years in 2015–16 and 18.3 years in 2024.

## 4.5 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

**Median age at first sexual intercourse**

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

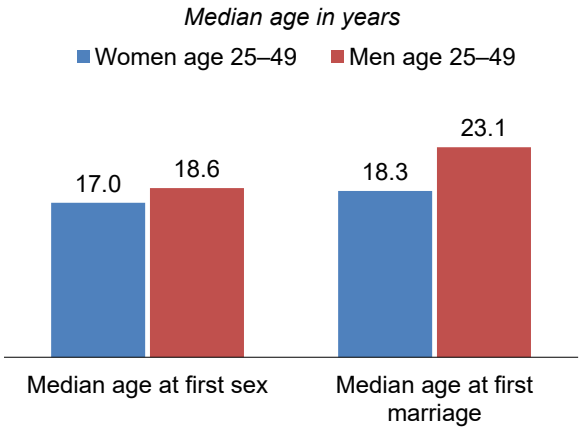
***Sample:*** Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–54, and 25–54

Among respondents age 25–49, the median age at first sexual intercourse is 17.0 years among women and 18.6 years among men. Eighty-three percent of women and 66% of men had sexual intercourse by age 20. Forty-seven percent of young women age 15–19 have never had sexual intercourse, as compared with 43% of young men (**Table 4.6**).

**Table 4.7** presents data on median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics.

In Malawi, the median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage are higher among men than among women (**Figure 4.4**).

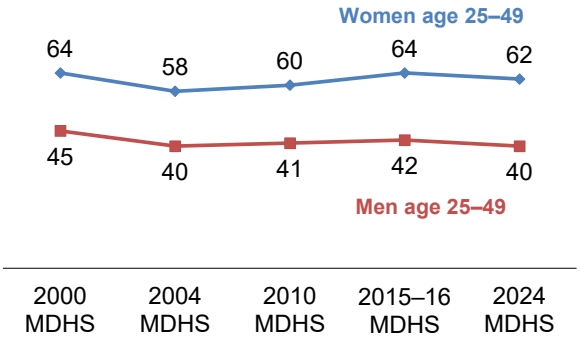
***Figure 4.4*** **Median age at first sex and first marriage**



**Trends:** The percentage of women age 25–49 who had sexual intercourse by age 18 has fluctuated over the past two decades, decreasing from 64% in 2000 to 60% in 2010, increasing to 64% in 2015–16, and then declining to 62% in 2024. Among men, the percentage decreased from 45% in 2000 to 40% in 2024 (**Figure 4.5**).

***Figure 4.5*** **Trends in early sexual intercourse**

*Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 18*




## 4.6 Recent Sexual Activity

More than half of women (55%) and men (57%) age 15–49 reported having sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Twenty-two percent of women and 20% of men had sex within the past year but not within the past 4 weeks. Eleven percent of women and 15% of men have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 4.8.1** and **Table 4.8.2**).

## List of Tables

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2 Marriage registration**
- **Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.4 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

**Table 4.1 Current marital status**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to age, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age | Marital status | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of respondents currently in union | Number of respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Never married | Married | Living together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed | Nullified (underage) | | | |
| | | | | | WOMEN | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 73.5 | 19.1 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 20.3 | 55.1 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 6.7 | 65.1 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 2.8 | 68.3 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 77.0 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 1.1 | 66.1 | 8.7 | 11.0 | 7.9 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 1.1 | 63.9 | 7.6 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 1.1 | 57.5 | 9.3 | 12.0 | 8.1 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.8 | 1,525 |
| Total 15–49 | 21.6 | 53.1 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 60.4 | 20,849 |
| | | | | | MEN | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 97.3 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 59.5 | 35.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 35.8 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 20.7 | 72.7 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 10.2 | 82.7 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 3.2 | 90.3 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 1.9 | 91.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 1.1 | 89.9 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 554 |
| Total 15–49 | 44.4 | 50.7 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.4 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 0.3 | 92.1 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 42.0 | 52.9 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.7 | 8,583 |

**Table 4.2 Marriage registration**

Percentage of in-union women age 15–49 whose current marriage or union is registered, percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union, and percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered[1] | Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union | Percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have a marriage certificate | Number of women in union[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15–19 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 966 |
| 20–24 | 14.6 | 10.4 | 8.5 | 2,721 |
| 25–29 | 22.2 | 18.7 | 15.2 | 2,395 |
| 30–34 | 25.9 | 22.1 | 19.0 | 2,125 |
| 35–39 | 29.8 | 25.8 | 21.4 | 1,834 |
| 40–44 | 31.8 | 27.6 | 21.9 | 1,539 |
| 45–49 | 33.0 | 30.1 | 25.9 | 1,018 |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Currently married | 24.8 | 20.6 | 17.2 | 11,069 |
| Living together | 13.0 | 11.3 | 8.6 | 1,531 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 35.2 | 33.7 | 27.3 | 2,025 |
| Rural | 21.2 | 16.8 | 14.0 | 10,575 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 16.2 | 15.4 | 12.3 | 1,708 |
| Central | 23.4 | 21.8 | 19.4 | 5,424 |
| Southern | 25.7 | 18.5 | 14.1 | 5,468 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 11.8 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 2,587 |
| Second | 17.4 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 2,444 |
| Middle | 21.4 | 17.2 | 14.1 | 2,426 |
| Fourth | 26.1 | 20.8 | 17.4 | 2,399 |
| Highest | 39.2 | 37.0 | 30.9 | 2,744 |
| Total | 23.4 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 12,600 |

[1] Includes women who report that they are currently married or living with a man as if married

**Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Number of co-wives | | | | Total | Percentage with one or more co-wives[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Don't know | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 96.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 966 |
| 20–24 | 92.7 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 2,721 |
| 25–29 | 89.3 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 2,395 |
| 30–34 | 87.3 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 2,125 |
| 35–39 | 84.3 | 13.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 1,834 |
| 40–44 | 81.2 | 16.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 1,539 |
| 45–49 | 78.7 | 16.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 1,018 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.7 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 2,025 |
| Rural | 86.7 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 10,575 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 84.5 | 12.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 1,708 |
| Central | 88.4 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 5,424 |
| Southern | 87.9 | 9.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 5,468 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 80.2 | 16.8 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 1,034 |
| Primary | 86.8 | 11.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 8,524 |
| Secondary | 92.3 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 2,740 |
| More than secondary | 94.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 301 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 85.3 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 2,587 |
| Second | 87.3 | 11.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 2,444 |
| Middle | 86.7 | 11.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 2,426 |
| Fourth | 87.0 | 10.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 2,399 |
| Highest | 91.6 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 2,744 |
| Total | 87.6 | 10.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 12,600 |

[1] Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

**Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives**

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Number of wives | | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2+ | | |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15–19 | (100.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 44 |
| 20–24 | 98.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 603 |
| 25–29 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 812 |
| 30–34 | 94.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 764 |
| 35–39 | 93.8 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 765 |
| 40–44 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 682 |
| 45–49 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 506 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 97.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 664 |
| Rural | 94.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 3,512 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 94.2 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 569 |
| Central | 94.1 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 1,966 |
| Southern | 95.3 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 1,641 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 92.7 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Primary | 94.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 2,275 |
| Secondary | 95.1 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 1,432 |
| More than secondary | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 195 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 94.4 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 881 |
| Second | 93.7 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 806 |
| Middle | 94.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 786 |
| Fourth | 93.8 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 802 |
| Highest | 96.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 901 |
| Total 15–49 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 4,177 |
| 50–54 | 86.8 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 431 |
| Total 15–54 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 4,607 |

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

**Table 4.4 Age at first marriage**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages, and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Malawi DHS 2024

| Current age | Percentage first married by exact age: 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | Percentage never married | Number of respondents | Median age at first marriage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | WOMEN | | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.4 | na | na | na | na | 73.5 | 4,445 | a |
| 20–24 | 6.4 | 38.7 | 65.3 | na | na | 20.3 | 4,312 | 18.8 |
| 25–29 | 8.6 | 39.7 | 64.1 | 78.8 | 89.6 | 6.7 | 3,199 | 18.7 |
| 30–34 | 10.4 | 47.8 | 70.3 | 80.6 | 90.3 | 2.8 | 2,761 | 18.2 |
| 35–39 | 14.5 | 47.8 | 73.2 | 83.8 | 91.0 | 1.1 | 2,452 | 18.1 |
| 40–44 | 9.4 | 48.4 | 73.4 | 86.2 | 92.2 | 1.1 | 2,154 | 18.1 |
| 45–49 | 12.2 | 47.7 | 70.5 | 83.5 | 91.6 | 1.1 | 1,525 | 18.2 |
| 20–49 | 9.6 | 43.9 | 68.6 | na | na | 7.5 | 16,404 | 18.4 |
| 25–49 | 10.8 | 45.7 | 69.8 | 82.1 | 90.8 | 3.0 | 12,092 | 18.3 |
| | | | | MEN | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.0 | na | na | na | na | 97.3 | 2,297 | a |
| 20–24 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 21.0 | na | na | 59.5 | 1,685 | a |
| 25–29 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 18.3 | 39.5 | 68.1 | 20.7 | 1,110 | 23.0 |
| 30–34 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 19.0 | 38.2 | 63.0 | 10.2 | 907 | 23.2 |
| 35–39 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 20.1 | 41.9 | 63.5 | 3.2 | 837 | 23.1 |
| 40–44 | 0.2 | 9.5 | 23.8 | 41.4 | 65.1 | 1.9 | 730 | 23.1 |
| 45–49 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 21.4 | 43.2 | 68.7 | 1.1 | 554 | 22.7 |
| 20–49 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 20.4 | na | na | 23.6 | 5,822 | a |
| 25–49 | 0.1 | 8.1 | 20.2 | 40.5 | 65.6 | 8.9 | 4,137 | 23.1 |
| 20–54 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 20.2 | na | na | 21.9 | 6,286 | a |
| 25–54 | 0.1 | 8.1 | 19.9 | 39.9 | 65.2 | 8.1 | 4,602 | 23.1 |

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

**Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25–54, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Women age 20–49 | Women age 25–49 | Men age 25–54 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 19.9 | 19.7 | a |
| Rural | 18.2 | 18.1 | 22.6 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 18.2 | 18.0 | 23.5 |
| Central | 18.7 | 18.7 | 23.1 |
| Southern | 18.2 | 17.9 | 23.0 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 17.4 | 17.4 | 22.0 |
| Primary | 17.7 | 17.7 | 21.9 |
| Secondary | a | 20.4 | 24.1 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 17.9 | 17.8 | 22.2 |
| Second | 18.1 | 18.1 | 22.6 |
| Middle | 18.1 | 18.0 | 22.3 |
| Fourth | 18.4 | 18.2 | 22.8 |
| Highest | 20.0 | 19.7 | a |
| Total | 18.4 | 18.3 | 23.1 |

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

**Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Malawi DHS 2024

| Current age | Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | Percentage who never had sexual intercourse | Number of respondents | Median age at first sexual intercourse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | WOMEN | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.8 | na | na | na | na | 47.3 | 4,445 | a |
| 20–24 | 13.1 | 59.9 | 84.1 | na | na | 4.5 | 4,312 | 17.4 |
| 25–29 | 16.1 | 58.9 | 81.7 | 89.8 | 93.4 | 0.6 | 3,199 | 17.3 |
| 30–34 | 16.9 | 62.1 | 82.3 | 90.1 | 92.8 | 0.2 | 2,761 | 17.1 |
| 35–39 | 20.8 | 63.0 | 83.2 | 90.0 | 91.5 | 0.2 | 2,452 | 16.9 |
| 40–44 | 17.4 | 63.5 | 85.2 | 91.0 | 92.7 | 0.1 | 2,154 | 17.0 |
| 45–49 | 19.8 | 67.1 | 86.3 | 91.9 | 93.6 | 0.2 | 1,525 | 16.7 |
| 20–49 | 16.7 | 61.7 | 83.5 | na | na | 1.4 | 16,404 | 17.1 |
| 25–49 | 17.9 | 62.3 | 83.3 | 90.4 | 92.8 | 0.3 | 12,092 | 17.0 |
| 15–24 | 12.4 | na | na | na | na | 26.2 | 8,757 | a |
| | | | | MEN | | | | |
| 15–19 | 22.1 | na | na | na | na | 43.4 | 2,297 | a |
| 20–24 | 13.8 | 52.9 | 79.9 | na | na | 8.2 | 1,685 | 17.8 |
| 25–29 | 10.3 | 43.8 | 72.8 | 85.9 | 95.1 | 2.1 | 1,110 | 18.4 |
| 30–34 | 9.9 | 39.4 | 62.7 | 81.5 | 92.2 | 0.8 | 907 | 18.7 |
| 35–39 | 9.5 | 37.5 | 62.3 | 79.9 | 89.9 | 0.3 | 837 | 18.8 |
| 40–44 | 8.7 | 40.7 | 66.2 | 78.9 | 88.4 | 0.5 | 730 | 18.6 |
| 45–49 | 11.6 | 35.6 | 60.1 | 75.6 | 87.8 | 0.8 | 554 | 18.8 |
| 20–49 | 11.1 | 43.7 | 69.7 | na | na | 3.1 | 5,822 | 18.4 |
| 25–49 | 10.0 | 39.9 | 65.6 | 81.1 | 91.2 | 1.0 | 4,137 | 18.6 |
| 15–24 | 18.6 | na | na | na | na | 28.5 | 3,981 | a |
| 20–54 | 10.9 | 43.2 | 69.2 | na | na | 2.9 | 6,286 | 18.4 |
| 25–54 | 9.8 | 39.6 | 65.2 | 81.1 | 91.3 | 0.9 | 4,602 | 18.6 |

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

**Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20–54 and age 25–54, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Women age 20–49 | Women age 25–49 | Men age 20–54 | Men age 25–54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 17.9 | 17.8 | 18.7 | 18.7 |
| Rural | 17.0 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 18.6 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 16.8 | 16.7 | 18.8 | 19.2 |
| Central | 17.6 | 17.6 | 18.7 | 18.9 |
| Southern | 16.8 | 16.6 | 18.0 | 18.2 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 15.9 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 17.7 |
| Primary | 16.7 | 16.6 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| Secondary | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| More than secondary | a | 20.3 | 19.4 | 19.6 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.6 | 16.5 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| Second | 16.8 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 18.4 |
| Middle | 17.0 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 18.7 |
| Fourth | 17.2 | 17.0 | 18.5 | 18.7 |
| Highest | 18.0 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| Total | 17.1 | 17.0 | 18.4 | 18.6 |

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

**Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Within the last 4 weeks | Within 1 year[1] | One or more years | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 23.6 | 22.1 | 7.0 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 58.2 | 26.9 | 10.4 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 66.4 | 23.0 | 10.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 69.2 | 20.9 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 66.5 | 19.2 | 14.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 63.2 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 57.7 | 16.2 | 26.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,525 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 11.3 | 24.8 | 12.2 | 51.7 | 100.0 | 4,505 |
| Married or living together | 81.3 | 14.8 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12,600 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 19.0 | 42.5 | 38.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,745 |
| **Duration of current union[2]** | | | | | | |
| <1 year | 79.6 | 18.3 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,048 |
| 1–4 years | 78.1 | 18.2 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,125 |
| 5–9 years | 82.3 | 14.1 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,759 |
| 10–14 years | 82.1 | 13.6 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,866 |
| 15–19 years | 83.3 | 11.9 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,449 |
| 20–24 years | 82.9 | 12.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,294 |
| 25+ years | 82.3 | 12.4 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,083 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 53.0 | 22.2 | 10.9 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 55.4 | 21.9 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 53.8 | 22.1 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 2,717 |
| Central | 59.4 | 18.2 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 51.2 | 25.4 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 60.5 | 20.0 | 17.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 56.8 | 20.8 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 49.5 | 24.6 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 48.4 | 28.8 | 12.5 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 57.5 | 22.0 | 12.4 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 4,124 |
| Second | 55.6 | 22.1 | 12.8 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 54.8 | 22.2 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 53.7 | 21.5 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 53.6 | 21.9 | 10.1 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 4,805 |
| Total | 55.0 | 21.9 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 20,849 |

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

**Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Within the last 4 weeks | Within 1 year[1] | One or more years | Missing | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 17.6 | 23.0 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 43.4 | 100.0 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 52.2 | 27.5 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 72.7 | 19.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 81.9 | 15.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 84.8 | 12.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 84.1 | 12.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 81.6 | 12.1 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 554 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 22.1 | 27.8 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 32.6 | 100.0 | 3,606 |
| Married or living together | 88.3 | 10.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,177 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 37.0 | 44.4 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 336 |
| **Marital duration[2]** | | | | | | | |
| <1 year | 82.1 | 17.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 225 |
| 1–4 years | 84.8 | 14.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 789 |
| 5–9 years | 89.5 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 739 |
| 10–14 years | 90.8 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 473 |
| 15–19 years | 87.7 | 11.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 401 |
| 20–24 years | 87.8 | 11.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 326 |
| 25+ years | 90.2 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Married more than once | 90.1 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,071 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.2 | 24.5 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 58.8 | 18.7 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 54.8 | 18.8 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 1,128 |
| Central | 60.2 | 17.9 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 53.7 | 22.3 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 66.5 | 18.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 389 |
| Primary | 54.8 | 18.8 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 58.3 | 21.2 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 60.9 | 24.8 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 67.1 | 16.5 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 1,406 |
| Second | 60.0 | 17.8 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 55.0 | 18.8 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 56.2 | 20.6 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 49.2 | 23.7 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 56.8 | 19.8 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 82.6 | 11.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 58.2 | 19.4 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 8,583 |

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

# FERTILITY 5

## Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The total fertility rate (TFR) for the 3 years preceding the survey is 3.7 children per woman. The TFR has declined over time (from 6.7 in 1992 to 3.7 in 2024).
- ***Birth intervals:*** The median birth interval increased from 32.7 months in 1992 to 53.9 months in 2024. Seven percent of births occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 19.1 years.
- ***Teenage pregnancy:*** About one-third (32%) of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant, 25% have had a live birth, 3% have had a pregnancy loss, and 6% are currently pregnant.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Malawi and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (because of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, teenage pregnancy, and induced abortion rates.

## 5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

**Total fertility rate**

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed pregnancy histories provided by women.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

The total fertility rate (TFR) is 3.7 children per woman for the 3-year period preceding the survey. Fertility is higher in rural areas (3.9 children per woman) than in urban areas (2.8 children per woman) (**Figure 5.1**). Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) peak among women age 20–24 (178 births per 1,000 women) and then steadily decline as age increases (**Table 5.1**).

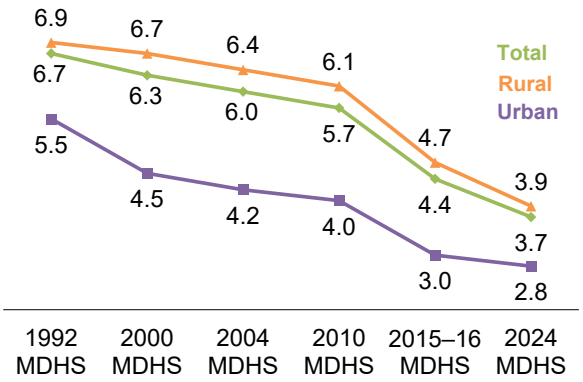
By region, the TFR ranges from 3.5 among women in the Central region to 4.0 among women in the Southern region (**Map 5.1** and **Table 5.2**). Six percent of women reported that they were pregnant at the time of the survey (**Table 5.2**).

**Trends:** The total fertility rate in Malawi has declined steadily over the last three decades, from 6.7 children per woman in 1992 to 3.7 children per woman in 2024 (**Figure 5.2**).

Fertility has generally been declining in all age groups. For example, the ASFR for women age 15–19 declined from 167 births per 1,000 women in the 15–19 years preceding the survey to 131 births per 1,000 women in the 0–4 years preceding the survey (**Table 5.3.1**).

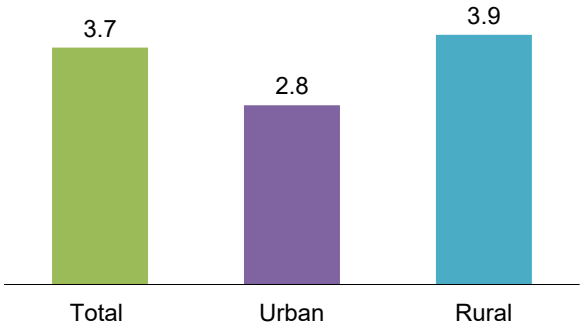
### *Figure 5.2* Trends in fertility by residence

*TFR for the 3 years before each survey*



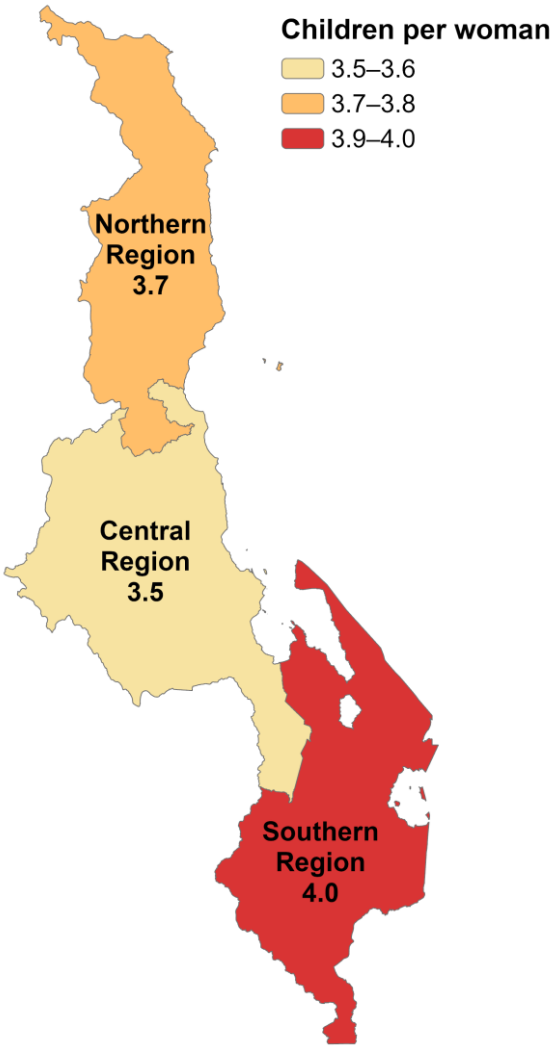

### *Figure 5.1* Fertility by residence

*TFR for the 3 years before the survey*



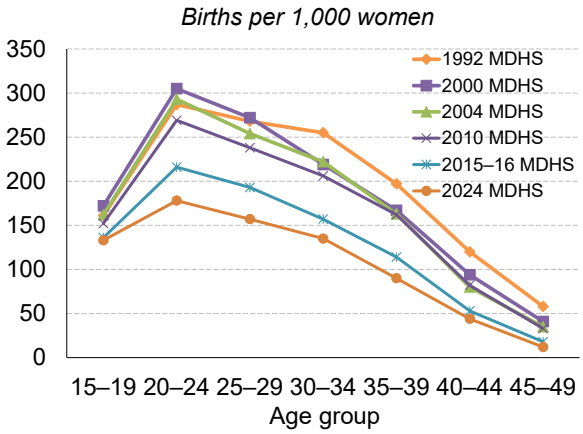

### *Map 5.1* Fertility by region

*Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey*



After an increase from the 3-year period before the 1992 MDHS to the 3-year period before the 2000 MDHS, age-specific fertility rates have steadily declined since 2000 (**Figure 5.3** and **Table 5.3.2**).

***Figure 5.3*** **Trends in age-specific fertility**




## 5.2 Children Ever Born and Living

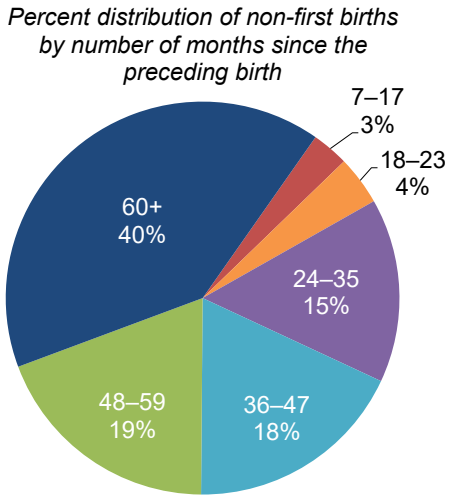
By obtaining complete pregnancy histories, the 2024 MDHS allows an estimation of the number of children ever born to women of reproductive age and the number of children living at the time of the survey. Overall, women age 15–49 have an average of 2.5 children, with an average of 2.3 children still living (**Table 5.4**). The mean number of children ever born to currently married women is 3.1, while the mean number of living children is 2.9.

## 5.3 Birth Intervals

**Median birth interval**
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.
***Sample:*** Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Spacing between births has a positive impact on the health and well-being of both the mother and the child. Research has shown that children born within short intervals after the preceding birth (within 24 months) are at a higher risk of adverse health outcomes (Marston 2006; Rutstein 2005) than those born after longer intervals. Conversely, longer birth intervals have been associated with a higher risk of complications such as preeclampsia, labour dystocia, haemorrhage, and obstructed labour (Bauserman et al. 2020; Conde-Agudelo et al. 2007; Rutstein 2005). In Malawi, the median interval between births is 53.9 months (**Table 5.5**). Seven percent of births occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth (**Figure 5.4**).

***Figure 5.4*** **Birth intervals**




Note: Sum does not add to 100 due to rounding

**Trends:** The median birth interval increased consistently from 32.7 months in 1992 to 53.9 months in 2024. Over the same period, the percentage of children born too soon (after an interval of less than 24 months) decreased from 21% to 7%.

## 5.4 Insusceptibility to Pregnancy

**Postpartum amenorrhoea**

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of menstruation.

**Postpartum abstinence**

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

**Postpartum insusceptibility**

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

**Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea**

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

***Sample:*** Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

**Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility**

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

***Sample:*** Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhoea refers to the interval between childbirth and the return of menstruation. The length and intensity of breastfeeding have a bearing on the duration of amenorrhoea, which offers protection from early conception after a preceding birth. Postpartum abstinence refers to the period between childbirth and the time when a woman returns to sexual activity.

Overall, 40% of women who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey are insusceptible to pregnancy because they are amenorrhoeic (32%) and/or because they are abstaining from sexual intercourse (20%). Women are amenorrhoeic for a median of 6.6 months and abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 3.9 months; the median period of insusceptibility is 11.7 months (**Table 5.6** and **Table 5.7**).

**Trends:** Between 2000 and 2024, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea dropped from 12.7 months to 6.6 months, while the median duration of abstinence decreased from 5.8 months to 3.9 months. The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility decreased from 14.5 months in 2000 to 11.7 months in 2024.

## 5.5 Age at First Menstruation

The onset of menarche is the beginning of sexual maturity in adolescent girls, marking the start of their first menstrual flow. A look at mean age at menarche across different age groups shows a declining trend over time. The average age at first menstruation among women age 15–49 is 14.6 years. One percent of women had their first menstrual flow by age 10 (**Table 5.8**).

## 5.6 Arrival of Menopause

**Menopause**

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

***Sample:*** Women age 30–49

Once women reach menopause, they are no longer able to become pregnant. Fourteen percent of women age 30–49 are menopausal. The percentage of women who are menopausal increases from 10% among those age 30–34 to 40% among those age 48–49 (**Table 5.9**).

## 5.7 Age at First Birth

**Median age at first birth**

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

***Sample:*** Women age 20–49 and 25–49

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility, as well as the health of the mother and the child. In Malawi, the median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 19.1 years (**Table 5.10** and **Table 5.11**). Three percent of women age 25–49 have never had a live birth.

## 5.8 Teenage Pregnancy

**Teenage pregnancy**

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.

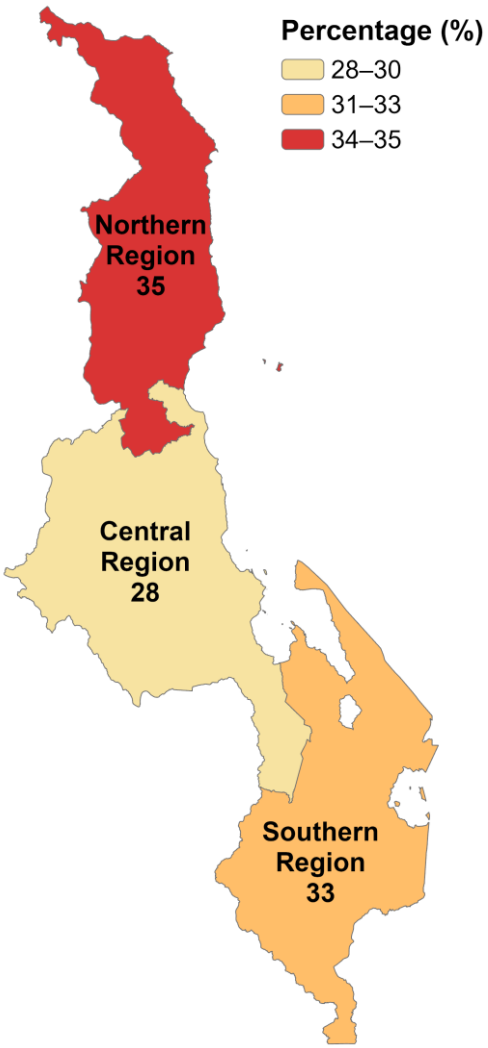
***Sample:*** Women age 15–19

Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern and has been associated with maternal and child morbidity and mortality. In Malawi, 32% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant, 25% have had a live birth, and 3% have had a pregnancy loss. Six percent of women age 15–19 reported that they are currently pregnant (**Table 5.12**). Twelve percent of teenage women had sexual intercourse before age 15, 3% were married before age 15, and 4% were pregnant before age 15 (**Table 5.13**). By region, the percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant ranges from 28% in the Central region to 33% in the Southern region and 35% in the Northern region (**Map 5.2**).

**Trends:** Teenage pregnancy generally declined between 1992 (35%) and 2010 (26%) before increasing in 2015–16 (29%) and 2024 (32%).

***Map 5.2*** **Teenage pregnancy by region**

*Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant*



## 5.9 Pregnancy Outcomes and Induced Abortion Rates

**Pregnancy outcomes**

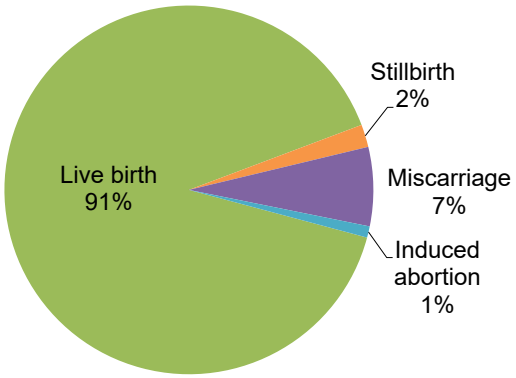
| | |
|---|---|
| **Live birth:** | a child who was born alive, even if for a very short time |
| **Stillbirth:** | a child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer |
| **Miscarriage:** | a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks) |
| **Induced abortion:** | a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended |

***Sample:*** Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years preceding the survey

Among pregnancies to women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey, 91% were live births, 2% ended in stillbirths, 7% resulted in miscarriages, and 1% were reported as induced abortions (**Table 5.14** and **Figure 5.5**).

***Figure 5.5*** **Pregnancy outcomes**

*Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey*




Note: Total does not sum to 100 due to rounding

## List of Tables

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1 Current fertility**
- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5 Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation**
- **Table 5.9 Menopause**
- **Table 5.10 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy**
- **Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15**
- **Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates**

**Table 5.1 Current fertility**

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 10–14 | [3] | [3] | [3] |
| 15–19 | 88 | 141 | 133 |
| 20–24 | 130 | 189 | 178 |
| 25–29 | 117 | 167 | 157 |
| 30–34 | 117 | 140 | 135 |
| 35–39 | 67 | 95 | 90 |
| 40–44 | 42 | 45 | 44 |
| 45–49 | [10] | [13] | [12] |
| TFR (15–49) | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| GFR | 101 | 140 | 133 |
| CBR | 25.6 | 28.9 | 28.4 |

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.
TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

**Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 2.8 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 3.7 | 7.1 | 5.4 |
| Central | 3.5 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| Southern | 4.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 4.8 | 4.8 | 6.1 |
| Primary | 4.0 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| Secondary | 3.0 | 5.4 | 4.1 |
| More than secondary | 2.1 | 4.8 | 2.8 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 4.7 | 7.1 | 6.1 |
| Second | 4.1 | 7.4 | 5.8 |
| Middle | 3.7 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Highest | 2.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Total | 3.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 |

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

**Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Number of years preceding survey | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | 0–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–19 |
| 10–14 | [3] | 6 | 10 | 9 |
| 15–19 | 131 | 135 | 151 | 167 |
| 20–24 | 184 | 213 | 253 | 287 |
| 25–29 | 161 | 190 | 231 | 250 |
| 30–34 | 136 | 167 | 201 | [218] |
| 35–39 | 93 | 118 | [159] | |
| 40–44 | 46 | [67] | | |
| 45–49 | [14] | | | |

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. For the 0–4 year period, rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–19.

**Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Malawi DHS 2024

| Mother's age at birth | 1992 MDHS (1989 to 1992) | 2000 MDHS (1997 to 2000) | 2004 MDHS (2001 to 2004) | 2010 MDHS (2007 to 2010) | 2015–16 MDHS (2012–13 to 2016) | 2024 MDHS (2020–21 to 2024) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15–19 | 161 | 172 | 162 | 152 | 136 | 133 |
| 20–24 | 287 | 305 | 293 | 269 | 216 | 178 |
| 25–29 | 268 | 272 | 254 | 238 | 193 | 157 |
| 30–34 | 255 | 219 | 222 | 206 | 157 | 135 |
| 35–39 | 197 | 167 | 163 | 162 | 114 | 90 |
| 40–44 | 120 | 94 | 80 | 82 | 53 | 44 |
| 45–49 | [58] | [41] | [35] | [33] | [18] | [12] |
| TFR (15–49) | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 3.7 |

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45–49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets.

**Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15–49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age group | Number of children ever born | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of women | Mean number of children ever born | Mean number of living children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ | | | | |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 75.4 | 23.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,445 | 0.26 | 0.25 |
| 20–24 | 19.4 | 49.9 | 25.8 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,312 | 1.17 | 1.11 |
| 25–29 | 6.3 | 18.6 | 42.8 | 23.7 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,199 | 2.12 | 2.02 |
| 30–34 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 20.4 | 33.0 | 24.2 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,761 | 3.22 | 3.03 |
| 35–39 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 18.2 | 27.4 | 23.4 | 12.5 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,452 | 4.31 | 4.00 |
| 40–44 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 17.1 | 23.7 | 21.2 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2,154 | 5.18 | 4.67 |
| 45–49 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 14.7 | 18.1 | 21.2 | 15.8 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 1,525 | 5.73 | 5.07 |
| Total | 21.6 | 19.4 | 16.6 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 20,849 | 2.51 | 2.32 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 31.9 | 63.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 966 | 0.73 | 0.69 |
| 20–24 | 6.3 | 56.2 | 31.3 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,721 | 1.38 | 1.31 |
| 25–29 | 2.3 | 17.1 | 45.5 | 25.9 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,395 | 2.25 | 2.15 |
| 30–34 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 19.5 | 33.6 | 26.3 | 9.9 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,125 | 3.31 | 3.13 |
| 35–39 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 17.5 | 27.9 | 24.3 | 13.3 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,834 | 4.44 | 4.10 |
| 40–44 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 16.0 | 24.7 | 23.0 | 13.8 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,539 | 5.32 | 4.84 |
| 45–49 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 13.0 | 18.4 | 21.0 | 16.1 | 11.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 1,018 | 5.93 | 5.26 |
| Total | 4.7 | 21.5 | 20.6 | 15.7 | 13.0 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 12,600 | 3.12 | 2.89 |

**Table 5.5 Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Months since preceding live birth | | | | | | Total | Number of non-first live births | Median number of months since preceding live birth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7–17 | 18–23 | 24–35 | 36–47 | 48–59 | 60+ | | | |
| **Mother's age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 21.1 | 7.4 | 47.0 | 13.9 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 67 | 29.0 |
| 20–29 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 18.8 | 23.3 | 22.3 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 3,612 | 48.0 |
| 30–39 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 11.8 | 14.9 | 18.1 | 49.7 | 100.0 | 3,417 | 59.8 |
| 40–49 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 58.2 | 100.0 | 944 | 67.1 |
| **Sex of preceding birth** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3.7 | 3.6 | 15.1 | 17.9 | 19.2 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 4,024 | 54.4 |
| Female | 2.8 | 3.8 | 15.4 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 4,016 | 53.6 |
| **Survival of preceding birth** | | | | | | | | | |
| Living | 1.7 | 3.1 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 19.6 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 7,586 | 55.2 |
| Dead | 29.1 | 13.9 | 18.6 | 13.5 | 10.0 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 454 | 28.0 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2–3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 15.5 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 4,694 | 52.2 |
| 4–6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 13.0 | 15.2 | 16.4 | 48.8 | 100.0 | 2,755 | 59.3 |
| 7+ | 4.1 | 7.0 | 24.4 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 591 | 46.9 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.0 | 3.0 | 15.3 | 16.7 | 19.0 | 43.0 | 100.0 | 1,136 | 56.2 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 3.8 | 15.3 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 6,904 | 53.6 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.5 | 3.8 | 14.8 | 22.7 | 20.3 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 963 | 50.9 |
| Central | 3.0 | 3.6 | 13.8 | 18.3 | 20.4 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 3,226 | 54.9 |
| Southern | 3.7 | 3.7 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 3,851 | 53.9 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.9 | 4.5 | 18.2 | 20.9 | 16.4 | 37.0 | 100.0 | 747 | 50.5 |
| Primary | 3.5 | 3.6 | 15.8 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 40.2 | 100.0 | 5,585 | 53.6 |
| Secondary | 2.4 | 3.7 | 11.9 | 17.4 | 21.4 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 1,577 | 56.2 |
| More than secondary | 6.6 | 4.0 | 15.8 | 13.5 | 24.0 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 130 | 53.1 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.6 | 4.4 | 17.1 | 20.8 | 18.5 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 2,037 | 50.0 |
| Second | 3.1 | 4.0 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 18.9 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 1,577 | 54.0 |
| Middle | 3.9 | 3.5 | 16.0 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 1,558 | 52.3 |
| Fourth | 2.7 | 2.8 | 14.6 | 15.9 | 18.7 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 1,453 | 57.1 |
| Highest | 2.8 | 3.4 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 19.2 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 1,416 | 57.8 |
| Total | 3.3 | 3.7 | 15.3 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 8,040 | 53.9 |

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

**Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, according to number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Malawi DHS 2024

| Months since birth | Percentage of births for which the mother is: | | | Number of births[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amenorrhoeic | Abstaining | Insusceptible[1] | |
| <2 | 77.2 | 87.1 | 93.7 | 413 |
| 2–3 | 61.6 | 53.5 | 75.7 | 430 |
| 4–5 | 56.7 | 36.9 | 66.7 | 408 |
| 6–7 | 44.9 | 22.6 | 55.1 | 437 |
| 8–9 | 45.6 | 21.8 | 54.9 | 461 |
| 10–11 | 45.3 | 16.8 | 51.6 | 412 |
| 12–13 | 39.7 | 15.2 | 48.2 | 403 |
| 14–15 | 34.8 | 12.1 | 40.9 | 486 |
| 16–17 | 31.1 | 12.6 | 39.1 | 454 |
| 18–19 | 24.5 | 10.6 | 31.4 | 418 |
| 20–21 | 19.3 | 11.3 | 27.7 | 429 |
| 22–23 | 18.3 | 10.6 | 26.3 | 387 |
| 24–25 | 12.4 | 8.1 | 19.3 | 406 |
| 26–27 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 17.3 | 387 |
| 28–29 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 16.1 | 391 |
| 30–31 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 11.6 | 336 |
| 32–33 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 11.1 | 351 |
| 34–35 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 350 |
| Total | 31.6 | 20.1 | 40.0 | 7,359 |
| Median | 6.6 | 3.9 | 11.7 | na |
| Mean | 12.0 | 8.1 | 15.0 | na |

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

**Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Postpartum amenorrhoea | Postpartum abstinence | Postpartum insusceptibility[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mother's age** | | | |
| 15–29 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 11.2 |
| 30–49 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 12.4 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 5.1 | 3.8 | 10.3 |
| Rural | 6.8 | 3.9 | 12.0 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 7.4 | 4.1 | 11.7 |
| Central | 5.5 | 2.7 | 11.2 |
| Southern | 6.8 | 4.8 | 12.6 |
| **Mother's education** | | | |
| No education | 13.9 | 6.0 | 15.4 |
| Primary | 6.9 | 3.7 | 11.9 |
| Secondary | 4.5 | 3.8 | 8.6 |
| More than secondary | (4.9) | (4.0) | (5.1) |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 6.6 | 3.4 | 10.8 |
| Second | 11.9 | 3.6 | 13.7 |
| Middle | 6.4 | 4.2 | 11.8 |
| Fourth | 6.7 | 4.5 | 13.7 |
| Highest | 5.1 | 3.7 | 6.4 |
| Total | 6.6 | 3.9 | 11.7 |

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

**Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche, and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Age at menarche | | | | | | | | Percentage who have never menstruated | Total | Number of women | Mean age at menarche | Number of women who have ever menstruated[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current age | ≤10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | ≥16 | Don't know | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 10.6 | 19.8 | 28.6 | 22.3 | 9.9 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 4,445 | 13.9 | 4,245 |
| 20–24 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 13.0 | 19.2 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,312 | 14.7 | 4,214 |
| 25–29 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 12.8 | 20.7 | 25.3 | 27.3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,199 | 14.7 | 3,100 |
| 30–34 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 21.3 | 24.8 | 30.0 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,761 | 14.9 | 2,681 |
| 35–39 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 17.9 | 25.9 | 32.3 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,452 | 14.9 | 2,363 |
| 40–44 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 16.4 | 28.8 | 31.5 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,154 | 15.0 | 2,057 |
| 45–49 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 18.1 | 28.7 | 29.8 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,525 | 15.0 | 1,463 |
| Total | 0.9 | 1.5 | 8.1 | 13.6 | 21.2 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 20,849 | 14.6 | 20,123 |

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

**Table 5.9 Menopause**

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age | Percentage menopausal[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|
| 30–34 | 9.7 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 9.2 | 2,452 |
| 40–41 | 14.3 | 926 |
| 42–43 | 13.1 | 833 |
| 44–45 | 15.9 | 792 |
| 46–47 | 27.2 | 619 |
| 48–49 | 40.2 | 510 |
| Total | 13.9 | 8,892 |

[1] Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated

**Table 5.10 Age at first birth**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who had a live birth by exact age | | | | | Percentage who have never had a live birth | Number of women | Median age at first live birth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current age | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.8 | na | na | na | na | 75.4 | 4,445 | a |
| 20–24 | 3.2 | 29.0 | 59.8 | na | na | 19.4 | 4,312 | 19.4 |
| 25–29 | 4.8 | 31.1 | 60.3 | 78.7 | 90.4 | 6.3 | 3,199 | 19.3 |
| 30–34 | 4.9 | 33.4 | 64.7 | 81.7 | 91.1 | 2.4 | 2,761 | 19.0 |
| 35–39 | 8.1 | 37.2 | 64.6 | 82.5 | 94.0 | 0.9 | 2,452 | 19.0 |
| 40–44 | 4.9 | 34.7 | 64.7 | 84.4 | 94.5 | 1.0 | 2,154 | 19.0 |
| 45–49 | 6.9 | 37.4 | 64.9 | 81.8 | 93.3 | 1.0 | 1,525 | 18.9 |
| 20–49 | 5.1 | 32.9 | 62.6 | na | na | 7.1 | 16,404 | 19.1 |
| 25–49 | 5.8 | 34.3 | 63.5 | 81.6 | 92.4 | 2.7 | 12,092 | 19.1 |

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

**Table 5.11 Median age at first birth**

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Women age 20–49 | Women age 25–49 |
|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | a | 20.0 |
| Rural | 19.0 | 18.9 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 19.1 | 19.0 |
| Central | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| Southern | 18.8 | 18.6 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| Primary | 18.6 | 18.6 |
| Secondary | a | 20.7 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 18.8 | 18.9 |
| Second | 18.9 | 18.8 |
| Middle | 18.8 | 18.7 |
| Fourth | 19.0 | 18.8 |
| Highest | a | 20.1 |
| Total | 19.1 | 19.1 |

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

**Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy**

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage of women age 15–19 who: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Have ever had a live birth | Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1] | Are currently pregnant | Have ever been pregnant | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 832 |
| 16 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 11.9 | 892 |
| 17 | 16.8 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 25.4 | 865 |
| 18 | 34.8 | 4.5 | 10.0 | 46.2 | 890 |
| 19 | 55.1 | 5.8 | 9.5 | 63.6 | 966 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.1 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 18.7 | 686 |
| Rural | 26.4 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 33.8 | 3,759 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 25.6 | 3.8 | 9.3 | 35.1 | 670 |
| Central | 22.2 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 27.8 | 1,749 |
| Southern | 26.4 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 33.4 | 2,025 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 49.6 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 55.5 | 86 |
| Primary | 28.0 | 3.4 | 7.0 | 35.6 | 3,236 |
| Secondary | 13.3 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 18.1 | 1,100 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | 24 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 39.7 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 47.9 | 870 |
| Second | 28.9 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 35.5 | 800 |
| Middle | 23.5 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 30.9 | 914 |
| Fourth | 20.0 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 27.9 | 922 |
| Highest | 12.6 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 16.8 | 939 |
| Total | 24.6 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 31.5 | 4,445 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

**Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15**

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, and percentage of women who were pregnant before age 15, Malawi DHS 2024

| Sex | Had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Married before age 15 | Had a live birth/ fathered a child before age 15 | Pregnant before age 15 | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Women | 11.8 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 4,445 |
| Men | 22.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | na | 2,297 |

na = Not applicable

**Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Pregnancy outcome | | | | Total | Number of pregnancies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Live birth | Stillbirth[1] | Miscarriage[2] | Induced abortion | | |
| **Age at pregnancy outcome** | | | | | | |
| <20 | 91.2 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,008 |
| 20–24 | 92.8 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| 25–34 | 91.1 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,747 |
| 35–44 | 86.8 | 3.3 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,039 |
| 45–49 | (71.3) | (0.0) | (28.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 50 |
| **Pregnancy order** | | | | | | |
| First | 91.6 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,528 |
| Second | 92.7 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,832 |
| Third | 91.4 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,308 |
| Fourth | 89.6 | 2.4 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 901 |
| Fifth or higher | 88.1 | 2.0 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,529 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.9 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,154 |
| Rural | 91.3 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 6,944 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 91.2 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,049 |
| Central | 90.3 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,258 |
| Southern | 91.4 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,791 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 92.0 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 550 |
| Primary | 91.1 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 5,541 |
| Secondary | 90.4 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,833 |
| More than secondary | 86.6 | 1.0 | 11.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 174 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 93.3 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,033 |
| Second | 90.1 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,671 |
| Middle | 91.7 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,508 |
| Fourth | 90.4 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,431 |
| Highest | 88.4 | 1.8 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,454 |
| Total | 90.9 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 8,098 |

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal death in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal death in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

**Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates**

Age-specific and total induced abortion rates, and general abortion rates, for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 10–14 | [1] | [0] | [0] |
| 15–19 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 20–24 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 25–29 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 30–34 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 35–39 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 40–44 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 45–49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TAR (15–49) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| GAR | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Note: Age-specific induced abortion rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.
TAR: Total induced abortion rate, expressed per woman
GAR: General induced abortion rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44

# FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

## Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** 11% of currently married women want to have another child within the next 2 years, and 37% want to wait 2 or more years.
- ***Desire to limit childbearing:*** 41% of currently married women and 36% of currently married men say that they do not want to have another child or are sterilised.
- ***Ideal family size:*** Overall, both women and men want on average 3.7 children. Currently married women want 3.9 children, while currently married men want 4.0 children.
- ***Family planning status:*** 62% of live births and current pregnancies were planned at the time of conception, 30% were mistimed, and 8% were not wanted at all.
- ***Wanted fertility rates:*** The total wanted fertility rate is 3.1 children, while the actual total fertility rate is 3.7 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.6 more children than they want.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning programme planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

## 6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

**Desire for another child**

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

***Sample:*** Currently married women and men age 15–49

The survey findings indicate that there is considerable desire among married Malawians to control the timing and number of their births. Forty-one percent of currently married women age 15–49 do not want to have another child or are sterilised, and 37% would like to wait for 2 or more years for the next birth. Eleven percent of women want to have another child within the next 2 years. Similarly, 36% of currently married men age 15–49 do not want to have another child or are sterilised, 45% would like to wait for 2 or more years for the next birth, and 13% want to have another child within the next 2 years (**Table 6.1**).

With the exception of men without any children, the proportion of women and men who do not want to have another child is directly associated with the number of living children (**Table 6.2.1**, **Table 6.2.2**, and **Figure 6.1**).

**Trends:** The desire to limit childbearing (including through sterilisation) among currently married women and men rose between 1992 and 2015–16, from 25% to 49% among women and from 24% to 43% among men. However, it has since declined to 41% among women and 36% among men (**Figure 6.2**).

***Figure 6.1* Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

*Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who want no more children*

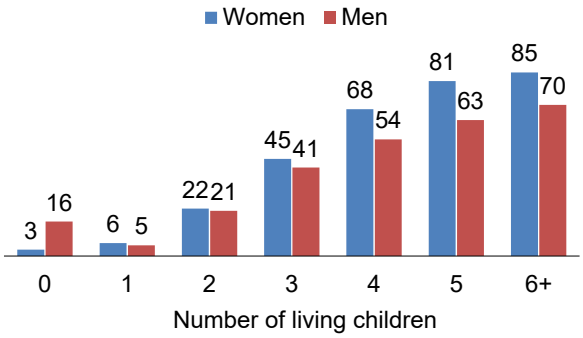
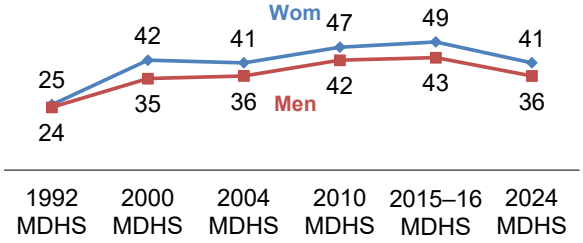



***Figure 6.2* Trends in desire to limit childbearing**

*Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who want no more children*




## 6.2 Ideal Family Size

**Ideal family size**

Respondents with no children were asked "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

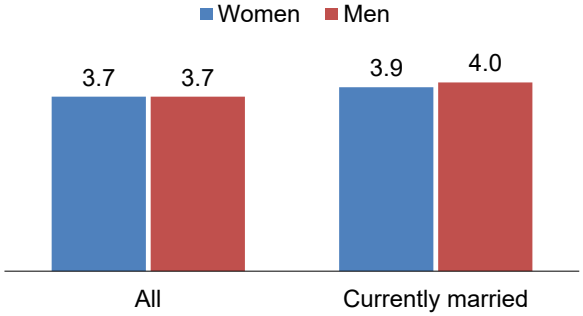
***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49

The mean ideal number of children among all women and men age 15–49 is 3.7. Among currently married respondents, the mean ideal number of children is 3.9 among women and 4.0 among men (**Table 6.3** and **Figure 6.3**). Mean ideal number of children is inversely related to women's level of education, decreasing from 4.6 among those with no education to 2.7 among those with more than a secondary education (**Table 6.4**).

**Trends:** The mean ideal number of children among all women age 15–49 decreased from 5.1 in 1992 to 3.7 in 2015–16 and 2024.

***Figure 6.3* Ideal family size**

*Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15–49*



## 6.3 Fertility Planning Status

**Planning status of births/pregnancies**

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

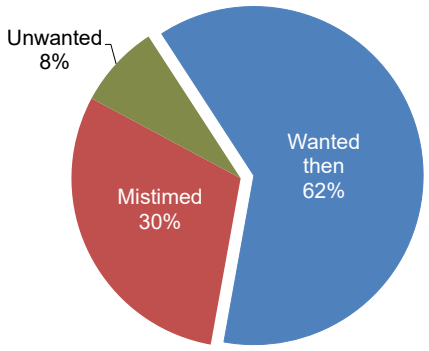
***Sample:*** Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49 and all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49

Sixty-two percent of live births and current pregnancies were wanted at the time of conception, 30% were mistimed, and 8% were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5** and **Figure 6.4**).

**Trends:** The percentage of planned births among live births and current pregnancies decreased from 56% in 1992 to 53% in 2010 before increasing to 62% in 2024.

***Figure 6.4*** **Fertility planning status**

*Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy*




## 6.4 Wanted Fertility Rates

**Unwanted birth**

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

**Wanted birth**

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

**Wanted fertility rate**

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

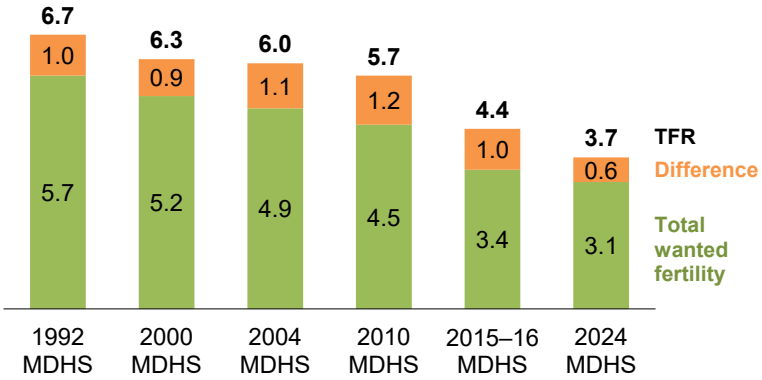
***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

The wanted fertility rate represents the level of fertility that would have prevailed in the 3 years preceding the survey if all unwanted births had been avoided. The total wanted fertility rate is 3.1 children, while the actual total fertility rate is 3.7 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.6 more children than they want (**Table 6.6**).

**Trends:** The total wanted fertility rate declined from 5.7 children in 1992 to 3.1 children in 2024. The gap between wanted and actual fertility decreased from about one child between 1992 and 2015–16 to 0.6 children in 2024 (**Figure 6.5**).

***Figure 6.5* Trends in wanted and actual fertility**

*Wanted and actual number of children per woman*




## List of Tables

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children**
- **Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

**Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children**

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Malawi DHS 2024

| Desire for children | Number of living children[5] | | | | | | | Total 15–49 | Total 15–54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | | |
| | | | | WOMEN | | | | | |
| Have another soon[2] | 73.5 | 16.5 | 11.9 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 11.1 | na |
| Have another later[3] | 8.1 | 67.6 | 54.5 | 33.9 | 16.3 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 37.1 | na |
| Have another, undecided when | 5.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | na |
| Undecided | 3.9 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 8.3 | na |
| Want no more | 2.2 | 5.3 | 19.5 | 37.0 | 52.4 | 58.5 | 59.5 | 31.6 | na |
| Sterilised[4] | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 7.9 | 15.7 | 22.4 | 25.1 | 9.1 | na |
| Declared infecund | 6.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.6 | na |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | na |
| Number | 349 | 2,868 | 2,808 | 2,190 | 1,783 | 1,295 | 1,307 | 12,600 | na |
| | | | | MEN[5] | | | | | |
| Have another soon[2] | 50.7 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 12.7 | 11.9 |
| Have another later[3] | 20.6 | 74.6 | 58.3 | 42.8 | 30.5 | 26.3 | 18.5 | 45.0 | 41.2 |
| Have another, undecided when | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Undecided | 7.4 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Want no more | 14.8 | 4.8 | 20.2 | 39.0 | 49.8 | 58.5 | 65.5 | 34.0 | 37.7 |
| Sterilised[4] | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| Declared infecund | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 185 | 878 | 871 | 673 | 564 | 398 | 607 | 4,177 | 4,607 |

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

**Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.1 | 9.6 | 32.0 | 59.7 | 75.4 | 86.2 | 87.7 | 44.7 |
| Rural | 3.1 | 5.2 | 19.0 | 41.4 | 66.7 | 80.1 | 84.4 | 40.0 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.3 | 5.0 | 17.4 | 37.3 | 62.8 | 82.2 | 89.3 | 39.5 |
| Central | 4.3 | 5.3 | 25.3 | 49.7 | 76.6 | 87.5 | 91.5 | 44.2 |
| Southern | 2.3 | 6.7 | 18.8 | 42.3 | 61.8 | 73.5 | 78.0 | 37.8 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | 14.0 | 13.6 | 38.9 | 62.4 | 77.4 | 82.9 | 57.3 |
| Primary | 4.1 | 5.2 | 19.3 | 40.9 | 67.0 | 80.5 | 84.9 | 40.9 |
| Secondary | 0.9 | 6.1 | 24.6 | 54.0 | 73.9 | 88.1 | 89.4 | 34.0 |
| More than secondary | (0.0) | 10.1 | 51.3 | 73.8 | * | * | * | 42.7 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.1 | 4.6 | 16.7 | 37.3 | 61.5 | 74.6 | 80.1 | 34.1 |
| Second | 1.8 | 5.4 | 17.6 | 34.3 | 64.3 | 80.2 | 87.5 | 38.7 |
| Middle | 5.9 | 4.4 | 17.1 | 41.4 | 65.7 | 80.8 | 82.6 | 41.0 |
| Fourth | 1.5 | 6.9 | 24.4 | 43.9 | 70.9 | 81.9 | 86.5 | 44.7 |
| Highest | 3.4 | 8.4 | 30.0 | 59.9 | 75.9 | 86.8 | 88.5 | 45.2 |
| Total | 3.1 | 5.9 | 21.6 | 44.9 | 68.1 | 80.9 | 84.6 | 40.8 |

Note: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

**Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.3 | 11.0 | 28.5 | 57.8 | 60.0 | 72.8 | 74.7 | 40.7 |
| Rural | 14.4 | 3.6 | 19.0 | 36.9 | 52.6 | 61.9 | 69.8 | 35.3 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 13.1 | 6.8 | 21.4 | 35.1 | 43.5 | 66.5 | 62.7 | 32.7 |
| Central | (14.8) | 3.6 | 20.4 | 42.9 | 56.6 | 67.2 | 77.7 | 37.0 |
| Southern | 19.8 | 5.6 | 21.4 | 40.6 | 53.2 | 58.0 | 65.0 | 36.3 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | (12.0) | (20.2) | (33.7) | (45.3) | (49.8) | 67.3 | 41.7 |
| Primary | 9.1 | 2.8 | 17.3 | 33.3 | 51.3 | 62.1 | 67.5 | 34.6 |
| Secondary | 21.7 | 5.9 | 23.8 | 47.3 | 59.9 | 67.3 | 82.1 | 36.8 |
| More than secondary | * | 11.3 | 31.4 | (67.0) | * | * | * | 42.2 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (11.6) | 2.7 | 15.0 | 28.9 | 39.4 | 51.6 | 70.4 | 26.4 |
| Second | (13.0) | 1.4 | 18.4 | 28.8 | 49.7 | 61.5 | 71.3 | 31.7 |
| Middle | (4.3) | 6.2 | 21.1 | 32.2 | 54.3 | 67.9 | 74.6 | 39.2 |
| Fourth | (8.3) | 5.8 | 23.6 | 39.2 | 56.6 | 59.4 | 61.7 | 38.1 |
| Highest | 40.1 | 9.6 | 26.0 | 64.7 | 66.3 | 73.8 | 74.4 | 45.3 |
| Total 15–49 | 16.4 | 4.8 | 20.9 | 41.0 | 53.7 | 63.2 | 70.1 | 36.2 |
| 50–54 | * | * | * | (91.5) | 86.0 | 84.6 | 81.9 | 82.6 |
| Total 15–54 | 19.4 | 5.1 | 21.1 | 42.8 | 57.1 | 66.7 | 73.5 | 40.5 |

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

**Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Malawi DHS 2024

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| | | | | WOMEN[1] | | | | |
| 0 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 1 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| 2 | 32.2 | 23.8 | 16.6 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 16.8 |
| 3 | 31.3 | 35.5 | 28.0 | 21.2 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 23.9 |
| 4 | 20.3 | 28.1 | 42.7 | 49.2 | 47.8 | 33.7 | 28.4 | 34.7 |
| 5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 12.0 | 17.8 | 28.4 | 14.3 | 10.2 |
| 6+ | 1.9 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 14.0 | 20.5 | 42.4 | 9.1 |
| Non-numeric responses | 4.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 2.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 4,218 | 4,315 | 3,697 | 2,872 | 2,360 | 1,684 | 1,703 | 20,849 |
| **Mean ideal number of children for women 15–49:[2]** | | | | | | | | |
| All women | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 3.7 |
| Number of women | 4,047 | 4,248 | 3,643 | 2,837 | 2,302 | 1,635 | 1,611 | 20,323 |
| Currently married women | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 |
| Number of currently married women | 340 | 2,836 | 2,773 | 2,164 | 1,743 | 1,255 | 1,236 | 12,348 |
| | | | | MEN[3] | | | | |
| 0 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| 1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| 2 | 23.8 | 21.1 | 18.1 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 18.0 |
| 3 | 27.4 | 37.1 | 31.9 | 23.7 | 10.3 | 13.8 | 7.1 | 25.5 |
| 4 | 28.4 | 27.8 | 36.7 | 43.4 | 44.7 | 31.0 | 29.4 | 32.0 |
| 5 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 13.3 | 20.9 | 24.4 | 17.4 | 11.3 |
| 6+ | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 12.8 | 24.6 | 36.3 | 8.9 |
| Non-numeric responses | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 1.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 3,723 | 1,124 | 945 | 715 | 584 | 408 | 618 | 8,118 |
| **Mean ideal number of children for men 15–49:[2]** | | | | | | | | |
| All men | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 3.7 |
| Number of men | 3,646 | 1,112 | 940 | 709 | 574 | 404 | 593 | 7,978 |
| Currently married men | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 4.0 |
| Number of currently married men | 184 | 867 | 866 | 668 | 554 | 393 | 582 | 4,113 |
| **Mean ideal number of children for men 15–54:[2]** | | | | | | | | |
| All men | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 3.7 |
| Number of men | 3,663 | 1,119 | 950 | 735 | 646 | 489 | 820 | 8,421 |
| Currently married men | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 4.1 |
| Number of currently married men | 195 | 872 | 871 | 692 | 619 | 469 | 807 | 4,525 |

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

**Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children**

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Mean | Number of women[1] |
|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | |
| 15–19 | 3.0 | 4,284 |
| 20–24 | 3.3 | 4,239 |
| 25–29 | 3.5 | 3,165 |
| 30–34 | 3.8 | 2,702 |
| 35–39 | 4.2 | 2,397 |
| 40–44 | 4.5 | 2,077 |
| 45–49 | 4.7 | 1,459 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 3.2 | 3,610 |
| Rural | 3.8 | 16,713 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 3.6 | 2,652 |
| Central | 3.5 | 8,636 |
| Southern | 3.8 | 9,035 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 4.6 | 1,412 |
| Primary | 3.8 | 13,226 |
| Secondary | 3.2 | 5,094 |
| More than secondary | 2.7 | 591 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 3.9 | 4,020 |
| Second | 3.9 | 3,850 |
| Middle | 3.8 | 3,882 |
| Fourth | 3.7 | 3,895 |
| Highest | 3.2 | 4,677 |
| Total | 3.7 | 20,323 |

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

**Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Malawi DHS 2024

| Characteristic | Planning status of pregnancy outcome: Wanted then | Wanted later | Wanted no more | Total | Number of pregnancy outcomes[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES | | | | | |
| **Birth order** | | | | | |
| 1 | 60.0 | 36.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 2,887 |
| 2 | 71.3 | 26.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2,081 |
| 3 | 68.3 | 26.7 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 1,385 |
| 4+ | 50.7 | 27.9 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 2,267 |
| **Mother's age at birth[2]** | | | | | |
| <20 | 54.4 | 41.4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 2,083 |
| 20–24 | 68.8 | 28.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2,479 |
| 25–29 | 70.0 | 26.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 1,740 |
| 30–34 | 58.6 | 27.8 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 1,232 |
| 35–39 | 53.4 | 22.2 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 743 |
| 40–44 | 41.9 | 20.4 | 37.8 | 100.0 | 300 |
| 45–49 | (28.6) | (16.4) | (55.0) | 100.0 | 43 |
| Total | 61.6 | 30.3 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 8,620 |
| ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES | | | | | |
| **Pregnancy outcome type** | | | | | |
| Current pregnancies | 59.3 | 33.7 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 1,257 |
| Live births | 62.0 | 29.7 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 7,363 |
| Stillbirths | 61.5 | 25.8 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 142 |
| Miscarriages | 64.7 | 27.6 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 526 |
| Abortions | 50.8 | 25.9 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Total | 61.7 | 30.0 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 9,354 |

Note: Pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy is counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] For pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (for example, twins), each outcome is counted individually.

[2] For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

**Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Total wanted fertility rate | Total fertility rate |
|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Central | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Southern | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| Primary | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| Secondary | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| More than secondary | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 3.8 | 4.7 |
| Second | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| Middle | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Fourth | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Highest | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Total | 3.1 | 3.7 |

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

# FAMILY PLANNING 7

## Key Findings

- ***Contraceptive knowledge and use:*** Knowledge of at least one method is nearly universal (98% of both women and men). About 7 out of 10 currently married women age 15–49 are using any method of contraception, with 66% using a modern method. Injectables are the most commonly used method (34%).
- ***Source of modern contraceptives:*** The government sector is the major source of contraceptive methods, providing modern contraception methods to 83% of users age 15–49.
- ***Discontinuation of contraceptives:*** The primary reasons for discontinuing a contraceptive method are desire to become pregnant (26%), side effects/health concerns (17%), and changes in menstrual bleeding (10%).
- ***Demand for family planning:*** Among currently married women, the total demand for family planning that is satisfied is 84%; 82% of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods.
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** 13% of currently married women and 28% of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

Family planning remains a priority for the government of Malawi and is a key factor in several policies and programmes. The goal of the national family planning programme in Malawi is to assist couples and individuals in achieving their reproductive goals and improving their general reproductive health. The programme's objectives include provision of information, education, and counselling to individuals and couples on starting, spacing, and limiting childbearing; provision of a wide range of affordable, safe, and effective contraceptives; and provision of information on how to manage reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV and AIDS.

## 7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

### 7.1.1 Contraceptive Knowledge

Acquiring knowledge about contraceptive methods is an important step towards gaining access to family planning services and adopting a suitable contraceptive method. The ability to recognise a family planning method when it is described is a simple test of respondents' knowledge of the method but not necessarily an indication of the extent of their knowledge.

Knowledge of at least one method (traditional or modern) among women and men age 15–49 is nearly universal in Malawi. Modern methods are more widely known (98% of all women and men) than traditional methods (78% of all women and 76% of all men). Overall, knowledge of contraceptive methods is slightly higher among women than men; women know on average 10.0 contraceptive methods, as compared with 8.9 methods among men (**Table 7.1** and **Table 7.2**).

Among currently married women, the most commonly known modern contraceptive methods are injectables (99%) and male condoms, the pill, and implants (98% each). Among currently married men, the most commonly known modern method is the male condom (99%).

### 7.1.2 Contraceptive Prevalence

**Contraceptive prevalence**

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

***Sample:*** All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

**Modern methods**

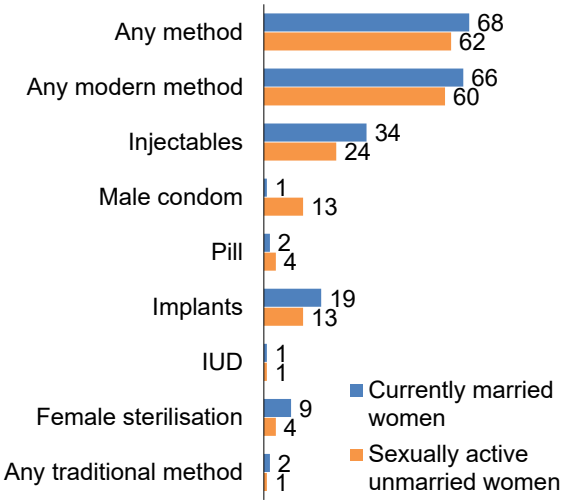
Include male and female sterilisation, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhoea method.

The contraceptive prevalence among all women age 15–49 in Malawi is 54%, with 53% using modern methods and 1% using traditional methods (**Table 7.3**). Sixty-eight percent of currently married women and 62% of sexually active unmarried women are currently using any method of contraception, with modern methods being more common than traditional methods (**Table 7.3** and **Table 7.4.1**).

Injectables and implants are the most commonly used contraceptive methods among currently married women (34% and 19%, respectively). Among sexually active unmarried women, injectables are the most widely used method (24%), followed by implants and male condoms (13% each) (**Table 7.4.2** and **Figure 7.1**).

***Figure 7.1*** **Contraceptive use**

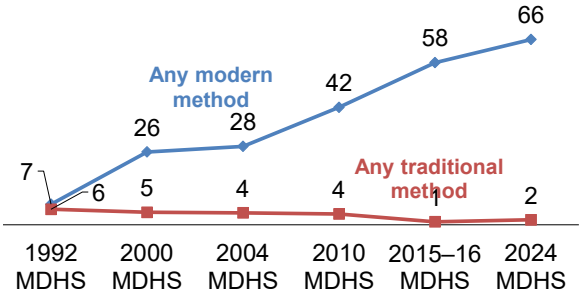
*Percentage of women age 15–49 currently using a contraceptive method*



**Trends:** Data from the six DHS surveys conducted in Malawi show that modern contraceptive use among currently married women has increased over time, from 7% in 1992 to 66% in 2024. Use of traditional methods decreased from 6% to 2% during the same period (**Figure 7.2**). Similarly, among sexually active unmarried women, modern contraceptive use has increased over the past two decades, from 26% in 2000 to 60% in 2024. Traditional method use has remained between 1% and 2% since 2000 (**Table 7.4.1** and **Figure 7.3**).

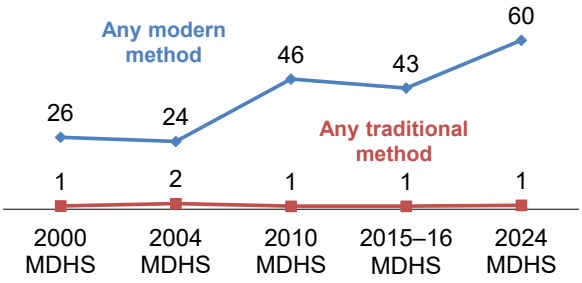
### *Figure 7.2* Trends in contraceptive use

*Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method*




### *Figure 7.3* Trends in contraceptive use among sexually active unmarried women

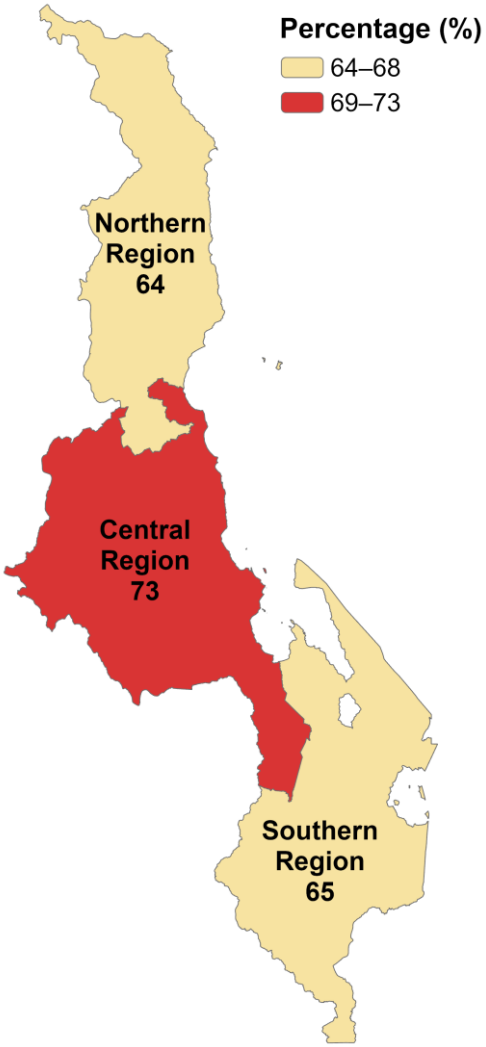
*Percentage of sexually active unmarried women currently using a contraceptive method*



Use of any method of contraception among women age 15–49 varies considerably by region, from 64% in the Northern region to 73% in the Central region (**Map 7.1**), while use of any modern method ranges from 60% in the Northern region to 72% in the Central region (**Map 7.2**).

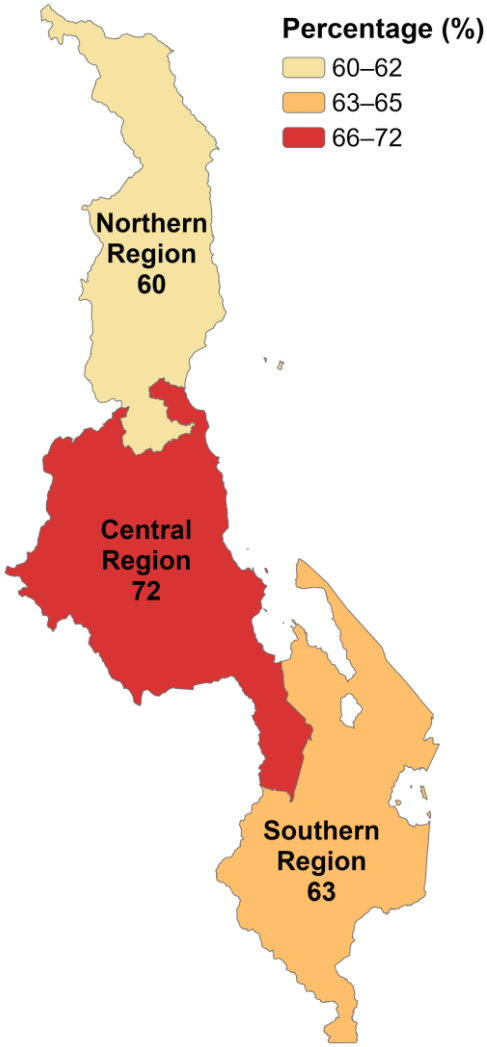
***Map 7.1*** **Any contraceptive use by region**

*Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using any contraceptive method*




***Map 7.2*** **Modern contraceptive use by region**

*Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using any modern contraceptive method*




### 7.1.3 Timing of Sterilisation

Among women age 15–49, female sterilisation is more common among currently married women (9%) than among sexually active unmarried women (4%) (**Table 7.4.2**). Among women who have been sterilised, the median age at sterilisation is 33.7 years; 35% underwent the procedure between age 30 and 34 and another 35% between age 35 and 39 (**Table 7.5**).

### 7.1.4 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

Subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA-SC), a self-injectable contraceptive with the brand name of Sayana Press, was introduced in Malawi in 2018 (for both provider-administered injections and self-injections). Among women age 15–49 who use injectables, 1 in 3 (33%) are using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press (**Table 7.6**). Among DMPA-SC users, 39% administered their last injection, while 61% had their last injection administered by a health care provider.

### 7.1.5 Use of Emergency Contraception

Emergency contraception is defined as use of any medicine or device after unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent an unintended pregnancy. Per national policies and service protocols, emergency contraception should be used only in "emergencies" and not as a regular family planning method. Indications for use include unprotected sexual intercourse within the previous 120 hours, sexual assault when the victim is not regularly taking effective contraceptives, and contraceptive failure such as condom breakage, missed oral contraceptive pills, and lateness for scheduled injectables.

Only 2% of women age 15–49 used emergency contraception in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 7.7**). Emergency contraceptive use was most common among women age 20–29 (3%) and least common among women age 45–49 (less than 1%). Use of emergency contraception is most prevalent among women who have more than a secondary education (11%) and are from the highest wealth quintile (4%).

### 7.1.6 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Basic knowledge of reproductive physiology provides a useful background for the successful practice of methods based on fertility awareness (for example, the rhythm method and the standard days method). Knowledge of the fertile period among women using family planning is also important with respect to emergency contraceptive use in the event of unprotected sexual intercourse and method failure.

Overall, 21% of women age 15–49 correctly reported that a woman is most at risk of pregnancy if she has intercourse halfway between two menstrual periods. Effective use of the rhythm method requires accurate knowledge of the fertile method. Only 35% of rhythm users were able to correctly identify a woman's fertile period (**Table 7.8**).

Among the youngest age group of women (15–19 years), only 15% have correct knowledge of the fertile period in the ovulatory cycle, as compared with 22%–24% in the older age groups (**Table 7.9**).

## 7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

**Source of modern contraceptives**

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

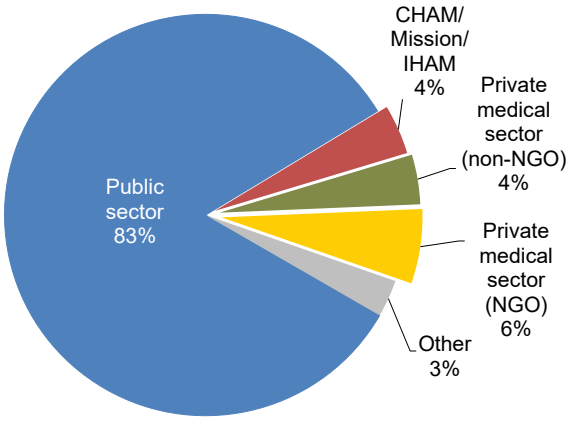
Information on the main sources of contraception is important for programme managers and implementers who design service delivery strategies, as well as for monitoring, evaluation, and demographic forecasting.

The public sector remains the major source of contraceptive methods in Malawi, providing methods to 83% of current contraceptive users. Within the public sector, the main sources are government health centres (49%) and government hospitals (17%) (**Table 7.10**).

Only 1 in 10 users (10%) obtain their methods from the private medical sector (including nongovernmental organisations [NGOs]) (**Figure 7.4**).

***Figure 7.4* Source of modern contraceptive methods**

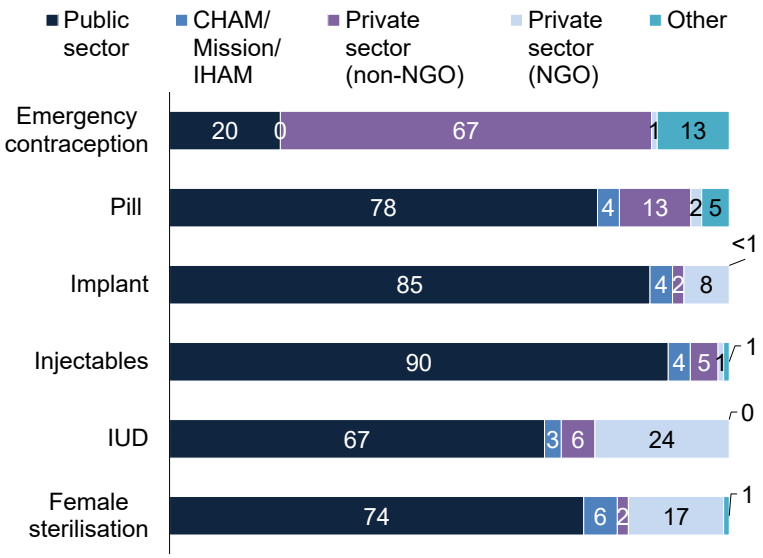
*Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method*



More than 6 in 10 users of long-acting reversible and permanent methods—implants (85%), IUDs (67%), injectables (90%), and female sterilisation (74%)—obtain their methods from public sector facilities (**Figure 7.5**). Similarly, nearly 8 in 10 pill users (78%) obtain their pills from the public sector. On the other hand, the majority of emergency contraceptive pill users (67%) obtain their contraceptives from private medical sector non-NGO sources.

***Figure 7.5* Source of modern contraceptive methods according to specific method**

*Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method*




### *Use of Social Marketing Brand Pills and Condoms*

Information about use of social marketing brands of pills and condoms in Malawi is used to monitor social marketing programmes within the comprehensive family planning programme.

Among pill users, 78% use the socially marketed brand Microgynon (**Table 7.11**). Among women who report using condoms, 45% use Chishango condoms, 21% use public health sector condoms, and 16% use Manyuchi condoms.

## 7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

**Informed choice**

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about their method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Informed choice is an important metric of the quality of family planning services. Family planning clients have a right to information about their choice of contraceptive method. Being informed assists users in coping with side effects and decreases unnecessary discontinuations.

More than 6 in 10 modern contraceptive users (63%) were informed by a health or family planning worker about potential side effects of the method they use, 68% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and 73% were informed of other available methods of contraception. Overall, 55% of users received all three types of information. This information was most likely to be received by IUD users (71%) and least likely to be received by users of female sterilisation (34%). Seventy-nine percent of users received information about switching to another method if they wanted to or needed to (**Table 7.12**).

Contraceptive users were most likely to receive all three types of information from a private sector NGO (59%), followed by a public sector facility (55%). Less than half of women who obtained their method from a private medical facility (42%) received all three types of information.

## 7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

**Contraceptive discontinuation rate**

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

***Sample:*** Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

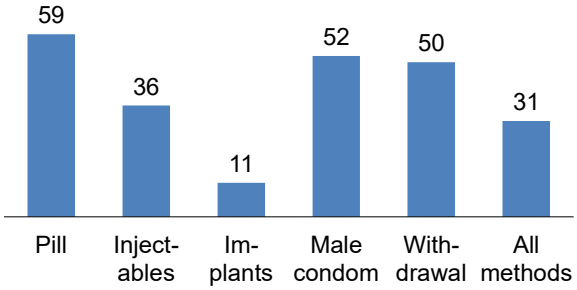
Couples can fulfil their reproductive goals only when they consistently and correctly use contraceptive methods. A prominent concern for family planning programmes is the rate at which contraceptive users discontinue using their methods, particularly while they are still in need.

Overall, 31% of all episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued within 12 months. The discontinuation rate was highest for the pill (59%) and lowest for implants (11%) (**Table 7.13** and **Figure 7.6**).

The primary reasons for discontinuing a method were desire to become pregnant (26%), side effects/health concerns (17%), and changes in menstrual bleeding (10%) (**Table 7.14**).

***Figure 7.6*** **Contraceptive discontinuation rates**

*Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months*




## 7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

**Unmet need for family planning**

Proportion of women who:

(1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or

(2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or

(3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their most recent birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

**Met need for family planning**

Current contraceptive use (any method).

***Sample:*** All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

**Demand for family planning:**

Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use [any method])

**Proportion of demand satisfied:**

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

**Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:**

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

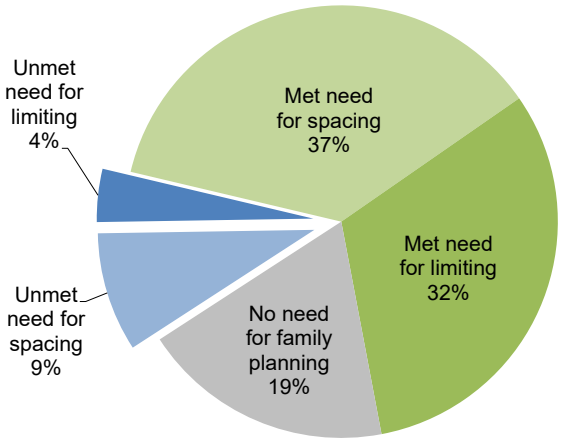
About 8 in 10 currently married women age 15–49 (81%) have a demand for family planning (45% for spacing and 36% for limiting) (**Table 7.15.1**). Sixty-eight percent of currently married women are using a contraceptive method for either spacing (37%) or limiting (32%); that is, their family planning need is met. However, 13% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning: 9% for spacing and 4% for limiting (**Figure 7.7**).

The total demand for family planning among all women age 15–49 is 65%. Eighty-four percent of the total demand is satisfied, and 82% of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods (**Table 7.15.2**).

Among sexually active unmarried women, 62% have a met need for family planning (41% for spacing and 21% for limiting), while 28% have an unmet need (23% for spacing and 5% for limiting) (**Table 7.15.2**).

***Figure 7.7* Demand for family planning**

*Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by need for family planning*

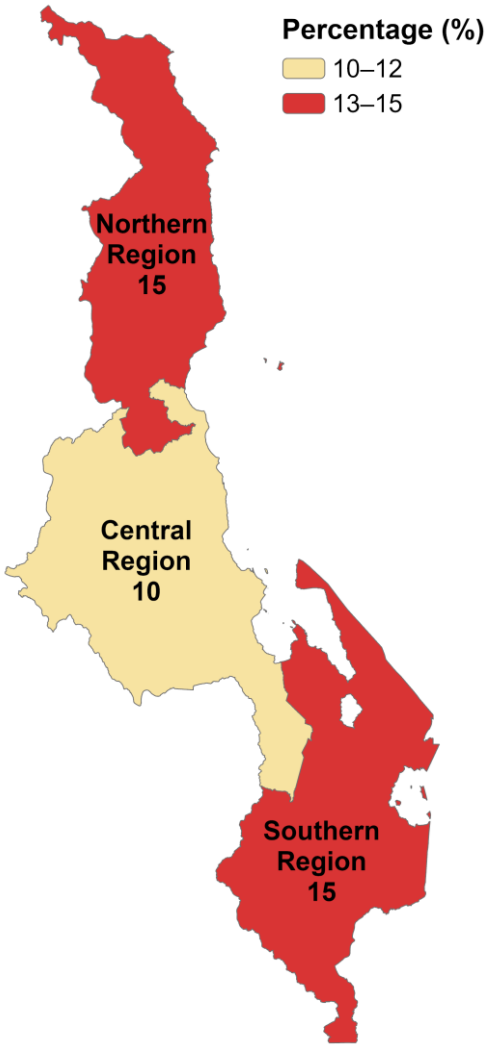



Note: Total does not sum to 100% due to rounding

By region, the percentage of currently married women who have an unmet need for family planning is lowest in the Central region (10%) and highest in the Northern and Southern regions (15% each) (**Map 7.3**).

***Map 7.3*** **Unmet need by region**

*Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning*



**Trends:** Unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15–49 declined from 37% in 1992 to 13% in 2024 (**Figure 7.8**). Over this same time period, unmet need for family planning among sexually active unmarried women age declined from 50% to 28% (**Figure 7.9**).

***Figure 7.8*** **Trends in demand for family planning**

*Percentage of currently married women age 15–49*

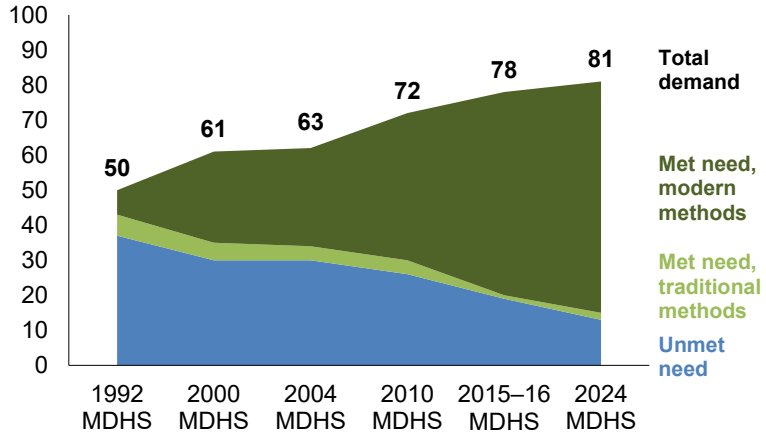
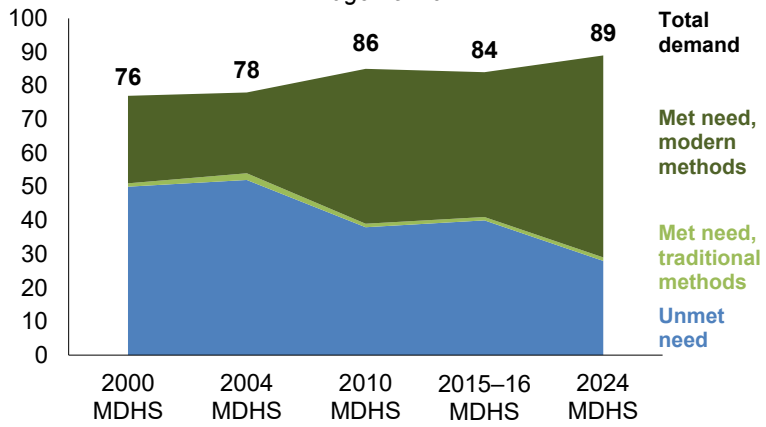



***Figure 7.9*** **Trends in demand for family planning among sexually active unmarried women**

*Percentage of sexually active unmarried women age 15–49*




## 7.6 Decision Making about Family Planning

The decision to use or not use family planning is often not made only by the user; rather, in many cases the opinions of other family members are considered. **Table 7.16** and **Table 7.17** present data on decision making about family planning.

Nearly 9 in 10 (87%) currently married women age 15–49 report participating in the decision to use or not use family planning, with 36% reporting that they mainly make the decision and 52% reporting making the decision jointly with their husband/partner (**Table 7.16**).

## 7.7 Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception

Cultural and religious values as well as societal influences may lead to women being pressured to become pregnant when they do not want to. In many cases, the pressure comes from women's husband/partner or other family members such as parents, in-laws, and siblings.

Eight percent of women have ever been pressured to become pregnant by a partner or other family member (**Table 7.18**).

An important indicator of changes in demand for family planning is the extent to which nonusers plan to use contraceptive methods in the future. In the 2024 MDHS, women age 15–49 who were not using any contraceptive method at the time of the survey were asked about their intention to use family planning in the future.

Among currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method, 26% do not intend to use contraception in the future, 69% intend to use contraception in the future, and 5% are unsure about future use (**Table 7.19**).

## 7.8 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

The survey also collected information on exposure to family planning messages in the media and other sources among women and men age 15–49. Exposure to family planning messages is more common among men than women. Overall, 6% of men and 33% of women reported that they had no exposure to family planning messages through any of the specified sources in the past 12 months (**Table 7.20.1** and **Table 7.20.2**).

Radio is the most common source of family planning messages among men (79%), while community events and meetings are the most common source among women (47%). Newspapers/magazines and social media are the least common sources of family planning messages among women (11% and 10%, respectively), whereas television and social media are the least common sources among men (27% and 26%, respectively).

## 7.9 Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

**Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

When family planning providers visit women in the field or when women visit health facilities, service providers are expected to discuss reproductive health needs and the contraceptive options available and to counsel women to adopt a method of family planning. **Table 7.21** shows that, in the 12 months before the survey, 12% of women not using contraception were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning with them, while 24% visited a health facility and discussed family planning. However, 35% of women visited a health facility and did not discuss family planning, and 72% did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility.

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**Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods**

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15–49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Method | All women | Currently married women | Sexually active unmarried women[1] | All men | Currently married men | Sexually active unmarried men[1] |
| **Any method** | 97.9 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 98.4 | 99.7 | 99.5 |
| **Any modern method** | 97.9 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 98.4 | 99.7 | 99.5 |
| Female sterilisation | 87.3 | 92.0 | 86.8 | 81.6 | 91.1 | 79.7 |
| Male sterilisation | 60.9 | 65.9 | 57.9 | 57.3 | 68.1 | 51.4 |
| IUD | 83.2 | 90.8 | 80.8 | 64.8 | 82.0 | 54.6 |
| Injectables | 95.3 | 99.1 | 96.3 | 88.2 | 97.4 | 87.5 |
| Implants | 93.7 | 98.0 | 94.6 | 85.3 | 95.5 | 82.2 |
| Pill | 93.4 | 97.7 | 95.1 | 81.7 | 92.5 | 77.9 |
| Male condom | 95.8 | 98.1 | 99.1 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 98.8 |
| Female condom | 88.0 | 92.4 | 87.4 | 87.8 | 94.1 | 88.0 |
| Emergency contraception | 52.5 | 54.7 | 55.9 | 45.4 | 50.6 | 46.5 |
| Standard days method | 42.6 | 47.4 | 40.0 | 26.6 | 32.6 | 22.4 |
| Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) | 72.8 | 80.5 | 69.4 | 48.3 | 59.2 | 43.5 |
| Other modern method | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| **Any traditional method** | 77.8 | 84.2 | 78.5 | 75.8 | 86.3 | 76.2 |
| Rhythm | 55.5 | 60.3 | 58.3 | 48.9 | 58.1 | 44.3 |
| Withdrawal | 71.2 | 78.1 | 71.2 | 68.8 | 78.8 | 71.0 |
| Other traditional method | 5.3 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 1.4 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 8.5 |
| Number of respondents | 20,849 | 12,600 | 1,223 | 8,118 | 4,177 | 923 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–54 | na | na | na | 8.9 | 10.1 | 8.5 |
| Number of respondents | na | na | na | 8,583 | 4,607 | 931 |

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

**Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics**

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method[1] | Number | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method[1] | Number |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 966 | (100.0) | (100.0) | 44 |
| 20–24 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 2,721 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 603 |
| 25–29 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 2,395 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 812 |
| 30–34 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2,125 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 764 |
| 35–39 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 1,834 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 765 |
| 40–44 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,539 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 682 |
| 45–49 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 1,018 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 506 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 99.9 | 2,025 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 664 |
| Rural | 99.8 | 99.8 | 10,575 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 3,512 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 99.7 | 99.7 | 1,708 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 569 |
| Central | 99.8 | 99.8 | 5,424 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 1,966 |
| Southern | 99.8 | 99.8 | 5,468 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 1,641 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 99.4 | 99.4 | 1,034 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 274 |
| Primary | 99.8 | 99.8 | 8,524 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 2,275 |
| Secondary | 99.9 | 99.9 | 2,740 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 1,432 |
| More than secondary | 100.0 | 100.0 | 301 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 195 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 99.8 | 99.8 | 2,587 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 881 |
| Second | 99.8 | 99.8 | 2,444 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 806 |
| Middle | 99.7 | 99.7 | 2,426 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 786 |
| Fourth | 99.8 | 99.8 | 2,399 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 802 |
| Highest | 99.9 | 99.9 | 2,744 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 901 |
| Total 15–49 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 12,600 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 4,177 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | 99.7 | 99.7 | 431 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | 99.7 | 99.7 | 4,607 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

**Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age**

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Malawi DHS 2024

| | | | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilisation | Male sterilisation | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contraception | SDM | LAM | Other | Any traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 57.6 | 56.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 32.2 | 18.7 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 63.6 | 62.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 34.2 | 21.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 67.5 | 65.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 36.6 | 18.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 67.4 | 65.8 | 14.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 31.8 | 14.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 32.6 | 100.0 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 65.3 | 62.4 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 20.2 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 57.9 | 55.1 | 33.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 11.5 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 42.1 | 100.0 | 1,525 |
| Total | 54.3 | 53.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 25.8 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 45.7 | 100.0 | 20,849 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 52.6 | 52.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 33.5 | 15.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 966 |
| 20–24 | 66.0 | 65.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 39.3 | 22.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 2,721 |
| 25–29 | 67.8 | 66.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 37.4 | 23.2 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 2,395 |
| 30–34 | 71.7 | 69.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 39.2 | 19.9 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 28.3 | 100.0 | 2,125 |
| 35–39 | 72.8 | 70.8 | 14.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 34.6 | 15.9 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 1,834 |
| 40–44 | 73.5 | 69.9 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 21.6 | 14.5 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 1,539 |
| 45–49 | 66.2 | 62.5 | 36.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 13.3 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 1,018 |
| Total | 68.2 | 66.4 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 33.5 | 18.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 12,600 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 47.2 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 52.8 | 100.0 | 307 |
| 20–24 | 65.0 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 24.8 | 16.6 | 4.5 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 334 |
| 25+ | 67.1 | 66.0 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 30.5 | 13.3 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 582 |
| Total | 61.5 | 60.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 24.3 | 12.6 | 3.9 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 1,223 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
SDM = Standard days method
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Women who had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

**Table 7.4.1 Trends in current use of contraception**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys

| Method | 1992 MDHS | 2000 MDHS | 2004 MDHS | 2010 MDHS | 2015–16 MDHS | 2024 MDHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Any method** | 13.0 | 30.6 | 32.5 | 46.1 | 59.2 | 68.2 |
| **Any modern method** | 7.4 | 26.1 | 28.1 | 42.2 | 58.1 | 66.4 |
| Female sterilisation | 1.7 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 9.1 |
| IUD | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Injectables | 1.5 | 16.4 | 18.0 | 25.8 | 30.0 | 33.5 |
| Implants | na | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 11.5 | 18.5 |
| Pill | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Male condom | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| **Any traditional method** | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| Rhythm | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Withdrawal | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Other | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Not currently using** | 87.0 | 69.4 | 67.5 | 53.9 | 40.8 | 31.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 3,492 | 9,452 | 8,312 | 15,528 | 16,130 | 12,600 |

na = Not available

**Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**

Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method: Female sterilisation | Modern method: IUD | Modern method: Injectables | Modern method: Implants | Modern method: Pill | Modern method: Male condom | Modern method: Other | Any traditional method | Traditional method: Rhythm | Traditional method: Withdrawal | Traditional method: Other[1] | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 662 |
| 1–2 | 67.6 | 66.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 38.4 | 21.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 5,576 |
| 3–4 | 75.4 | 73.3 | 11.7 | 1.5 | 36.4 | 18.9 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 3,825 |
| 5+ | 74.4 | 71.4 | 24.3 | 0.8 | 26.6 | 15.4 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 2,536 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 65.9 | 63.4 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 29.8 | 16.3 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 2,025 |
| Rural | 68.6 | 67.0 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 34.2 | 18.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 10,575 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 63.6 | 60.1 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 27.8 | 18.5 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 1,708 |
| Central | 73.4 | 71.9 | 12.7 | 1.4 | 31.8 | 22.7 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 5,424 |
| Southern | 64.5 | 62.9 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 37.0 | 14.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 5,468 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 63.8 | 61.5 | 15.3 | 0.4 | 25.8 | 16.4 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 1,034 |
| Primary | 69.2 | 67.8 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 34.8 | 19.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 8,524 |
| Secondary | 68.0 | 65.7 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 34.8 | 16.4 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 2,740 |
| More than secondary | 57.6 | 51.3 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 301 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 70.0 | 69.0 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 37.5 | 21.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 2,587 |
| Second | 67.9 | 66.6 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 34.3 | 20.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 32.1 | 100.0 | 2,444 |
| Middle | 67.7 | 66.2 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 32.7 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 2,426 |
| Fourth | 68.4 | 66.6 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 34.1 | 15.9 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 2,399 |
| Highest | 66.9 | 63.9 | 8.8 | 3.6 | 29.3 | 15.8 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 2,744 |
| Total | 68.2 | 66.4 | 9.1 | 1.2 | 33.5 | 18.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 12,600 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[2] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 63.3 | 62.2 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 16.9 | 13.6 | 5.2 | 18.0 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 288 |
| Rural | 61.0 | 59.5 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 26.6 | 12.3 | 3.4 | 11.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 39.0 | 100.0 | 934 |
| Total | 61.5 | 60.1 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 24.3 | 12.6 | 3.9 | 12.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 1,223 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Includes standard days method and lactational amenorrhoea method
[2] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

**Table 7.5 Timing of sterilisation**

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15–49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Malawi DHS 2024

| Years since operation | Age at time of sterilisation | | | | | | Total | Number of women | Median age[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <25 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–44 | 45–49 | | | |
| <2 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 19.8 | 39.6 | 23.6 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 180 | 35.7 |
| 2–3 | 0.3 | 7.1 | 25.9 | 49.0 | 16.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 188 | 36.4 |
| 4–5 | 2.1 | 8.5 | 35.3 | 34.4 | 18.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 234 | 34.2 |
| 6–7 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 31.1 | 48.2 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 214 | 35.5 |
| 8–9 | 3.2 | 14.7 | 33.1 | 43.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 218 | 34.7 |
| 10+ | 8.7 | 28.6 | 46.2 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 469 | a |
| Total | 4.0 | 15.4 | 34.8 | 34.5 | 10.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,503 | 33.7 |

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

**Table 7.6 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press**

Percentage of current injectable users age 15–49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press; and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the last time, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage using DMPA-SC/ Sayana Press | Number of women using injectables | Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the last time: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Self-injection | Injection given by health care provider | Total | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 33.5 | 493 | 38.4 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 165 |
| 20–24 | 34.6 | 1,388 | 34.8 | 65.2 | 100.0 | 481 |
| 25–29 | 33.1 | 1,094 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 100.0 | 362 |
| 30–34 | 34.9 | 1,010 | 38.8 | 61.2 | 100.0 | 352 |
| 35–39 | 29.7 | 780 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 100.0 | 231 |
| 40–44 | 27.4 | 436 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 100.0 | 119 |
| 45–49 | 26.5 | 175 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 100.0 | 46 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.0 | 757 | 39.1 | 60.9 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Rural | 33.1 | 4,619 | 39.1 | 60.9 | 100.0 | 1,530 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 33.7 | 569 | 35.9 | 64.1 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Central | 34.5 | 2,160 | 34.0 | 66.0 | 100.0 | 746 |
| Southern | 31.0 | 2,646 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 100.0 | 820 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 28.4 | 354 | 40.5 | 59.5 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Primary | 33.4 | 3,756 | 37.6 | 62.4 | 100.0 | 1,255 |
| Secondary | 32.1 | 1,222 | 42.6 | 57.4 | 100.0 | 392 |
| More than secondary | 22.9 | 44 | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 32.5 | 1,261 | 37.8 | 62.2 | 100.0 | 410 |
| Second | 34.9 | 1,086 | 38.6 | 61.4 | 100.0 | 379 |
| Middle | 37.1 | 1,021 | 40.7 | 59.3 | 100.0 | 379 |
| Fourth | 30.9 | 1,046 | 37.5 | 62.5 | 100.0 | 323 |
| Highest | 27.7 | 962 | 41.1 | 58.9 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Total | 32.7 | 5,376 | 39.1 | 60.9 | 100.0 | 1,758 |

Note: Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; its brand name is Sayana Press.
An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table 7.7 Use of emergency contraception**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who used emergency contraception | Number of women |
|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | |
| 15–19 | 1.2 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 2.7 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 2.7 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 1.8 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 1.0 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 0.7 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 0.6 | 1,525 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 3.7 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 2.9 | 2,717 |
| Central | 1.9 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 1.2 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 0.4 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 0.7 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 3.5 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 11.3 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 0.5 | 4,124 |
| Second | 0.9 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 1.1 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 1.5 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 4.1 | 4,805 |
| Total | 1.7 | 20,849 |

**Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period**

Percent distribution of rhythm users, SDM users, and all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Malawi DHS 2024

| Perceived fertile period | Users of rhythm method | Users of SDM | All women |
|---|---|---|---|
| Just before her menstrual period begins | 22.1 | (15.7) | 18.4 |
| During her menstrual period | 1.7 | (0.0) | 0.9 |
| Right after her menstrual period has ended | 25.3 | (25.3) | 27.0 |
| Halfway between two menstrual periods | 35.3 | (38.8) | 21.2 |
| Other | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.2 |
| No specific time | 6.4 | (13.6) | 12.9 |
| Don't know | 9.1 | (6.6) | 19.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 94 | 22 | 20,849 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are on 25–49 unweighted cases.
SDM = Standard days method

**Table 7.9 Knowledge of fertile period by age**

Percentage of women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age | Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period | Number of women |
|---|---|---|
| 15–19 | 15.3 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 21.7 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 23.7 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 24.0 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 22.2 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 22.0 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 23.8 | 1,525 |
| Total | 21.2 | 20,849 |

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

**Table 7.10 Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of the method, according to method, Malawi DHS 2024

| Source | Female sterilisation | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Emergency contra-ception | SDM | Total[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Public sector** | **74.3** | **67.4** | **89.5** | **85.4** | **77.6** | **48.4** | **19.5** | **(12.1)** | **82.9** |
| Government hospital | 33.6 | 26.1 | 12.9 | 17.3 | 19.2 | 11.6 | 4.5 | (12.1) | 17.2 |
| Government health centre | 40.3 | 33.2 | 52.2 | 53.1 | 40.6 | 30.2 | 7.6 | (0.0) | 48.6 |
| Family health post/outreach | 0.0 | 1.4 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1.5 | (0.0) | 6.7 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.0 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 4.7 |
| HSA | 0.0 | 1.4 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 5.9 | (0.0) | 5.3 |
| CBDA/door to door | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.1 |
| **CHAM/Mission/IHAM** | **5.6** | **2.9** | **3.8** | **3.8** | **3.6** | **2.1** | **0.0** | **(0.0)** | **3.9** |
| Hospital | 4.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 1.5 |
| Health centre | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 1.9 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.5 |
| CBDA/door to door | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| **Private medical sector (non-NGO)** | **1.8** | **5.9** | **4.8** | **2.4** | **12.5** | **4.2** | **67.1** | **(2.6)** | **4.3** |
| Private hospital/clinic | 1.8 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 5.3 | (0.9) | 3.2 |
| Private doctor's office | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Pharmacy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 2.5 | 60.7 | (1.7) | 0.9 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.1 |
| CDADA/door to door | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| **Private medical sector (NGO)** | **17.2** | **23.8** | **1.4** | **8.3** | **1.6** | **3.6** | **0.7** | **(2.4)** | **5.9** |
| BLM | 16.2 | 20.3 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | (2.1) | 4.7 |
| PSI | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.2 |
| FPAM | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.7 |
| Other NGO | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.1 |
| MACRO | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Youth drop-in centre | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | (0.3) | 0.1 |
| **Other source** | **1.0** | **0.0** | **0.5** | **0.1** | **4.7** | **41.8** | **12.8** | **(82.9)** | **3.0** |
| Shop | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 30.7 | 8.8 | (3.6) | 1.8 |
| Church | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (11.5) | 0.0 |
| Friend/relative | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 8.5 | 2.5 | (52.9) | 0.7 |
| Other | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 | (14.9) | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 1,503 | 182 | 5,376 | 2,908 | 382 | 583 | 51 | 22 | 11,016 |

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
SDM = Standard days method; HSA = Health surveillance assistant; CBDA = Community-based distribution agent; CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation; BLM = Banja La Mtsogolo; PSI = Population Services International (Malawi); FPAM = Family Planning Association of Malawi; MACRO = Malawi AIDS Counselling and Resource Organisation
[1] Include 6 cases of male sterilisation, 3 cases of female condom, and 1 case of other methods

**Table 7.11 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms**

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15–49 using a specific social marketing brand, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among pill users | | Among condom users[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage using Microgynon | Number of women | Percentage using Chishango | Percentage using Manyuchi | Percentage using public sector condoms | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | * | 23 | 57.3 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 202 |
| 20–24 | 80.2 | 58 | 39.4 | 21.5 | 16.7 | 106 |
| 25–29 | 74.9 | 68 | 27.6 | 19.1 | 24.2 | 65 |
| 30–34 | 83.7 | 73 | 39.1 | 13.3 | 29.6 | 45 |
| 35–39 | 77.3 | 55 | (31.5) | (16.7) | (34.6) | 28 |
| 40–44 | 77.6 | 55 | (50.5) | (13.5) | (29.0) | 29 |
| 45–49 | (77.2) | 26 | * | * | * | 19 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 78.3 | 108 | 42.9 | 25.0 | 8.2 | 122 |
| Rural | 78.4 | 251 | 45.6 | 13.6 | 24.8 | 373 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 75.9 | 36 | 24.9 | 16.0 | 35.2 | 142 |
| Central | 75.4 | 146 | 55.7 | 21.0 | 6.2 | 166 |
| Southern | 81.3 | 177 | 50.5 | 12.7 | 22.7 | 187 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | * | 26 | * | * | | 17 |
| Primary | 76.4 | 174 | 48.2 | 13.7 | 25.2 | 239 |
| Secondary | 79.6 | 143 | 42.0 | 18.9 | 18.0 | 203 |
| More than secondary | * | 17 | (34.9) | (24.9) | (5.4) | 36 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (74.1) | 49 | 43.5 | 13.0 | 19.2 | 51 |
| Second | (73.3) | 40 | 37.7 | 15.4 | 31.3 | 70 |
| Middle | (88.8) | 61 | 45.8 | 12.2 | 25.1 | 106 |
| Fourth | 81.0 | 77 | 55.5 | 12.7 | 21.2 | 107 |
| Highest | 75.1 | 132 | 40.9 | 23.2 | 13.4 | 161 |
| Total | 78.4 | 359 | 44.9 | 16.4 | 20.7 | 495 |

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Among condom users not also using the pill

**Table 7.12 Informed choice**

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who were informed of all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Method/source | Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used | Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects | Percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used | Percentage who received all three types of information (method information index)[1] | Number of women | Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to | Number of women[2] |
| **Method** | | | | | | | |
| Female sterilisation | 48.0 | 58.1 | 49.1 | 34.3 | 480 | na | na |
| IUD | 77.0 | 84.5 | 85.9 | 70.9 | 140 | 83.6 | 140 |
| Injectables | 59.1 | 64.0 | 72.6 | 51.8 | 4,769 | 77.5 | 4,769 |
| Implants | 73.1 | 77.7 | 77.3 | 64.5 | 2,676 | 81.4 | 2,676 |
| Pill | 56.0 | 59.3 | 70.7 | 49.0 | 324 | 74.5 | 324 |
| **Initial source of method[3]** | | | | | | | |
| **Public sector** | **63.2** | **68.6** | **73.5** | **55.4** | **7,225** | **79.4** | **6,868** |
| Government hospital | 62.8 | 68.5 | 71.1 | 54.5 | 1,277 | 78.0 | 1,108 |
| Government health centre | 64.5 | 70.2 | 75.3 | 57.2 | 4,304 | 81.0 | 4,119 |
| Family health post/outreach | 62.3 | 67.6 | 70.2 | 52.8 | 665 | 76.2 | 665 |
| Mobile clinic | 59.0 | 61.7 | 72.1 | 49.7 | 471 | 76.6 | 471 |
| HSA | 57.6 | 62.3 | 70.6 | 51.0 | 467 | 77.0 | 467 |
| CBDA/door to door | (73.2) | (69.6) | (64.5) | (58.1) | 34 | (67.2) | 31 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 7 | * | 7 |
| **CHAM/Mission/IHAM** | **69.9** | **69.9** | **73.5** | **59.1** | **351** | **82.8** | **321** |
| Hospital | 67.8 | 68.3 | 67.7 | 58.3 | 101 | 81.8 | 80 |
| Health centre | 72.8 | 70.9 | 75.1 | 59.5 | 182 | 82.6 | 173 |
| Mobile clinic | (62.7) | (67.6) | (77.0) | (55.8) | 59 | (84.8) | 59 |
| CBDA/door to door | * | * | * | * | 9 | * | 9 |
| **Private medical sector (non-NGO)** | **53.6** | **54.0** | **61.1** | **42.2** | **339** | **63.7** | **329** |
| Private hospital/clinic | 57.3 | 56.6 | 65.4 | 45.6 | 267 | 66.2 | 257 |
| Private doctor's office | * | * | * | * | 3 | * | 3 |
| Pharmacy | (29.5) | (32.3) | (35.8) | (22.5) | 41 | (36.9) | 41 |
| Mobile clinic | * | * | * | * | 21 | * | 21 |
| CDADA/door to door | * | * | * | * | 2 | * | 2 |
| Other private medical sector | * | * | * | * | 4 | * | 4 |
| **Private medical sector (NGO)** | **66.5** | **75.4** | **75.3** | **59.3** | **426** | **81.7** | **351** |
| BLM | 66.5 | 75.8 | 75.0 | 59.2 | 316 | 81.9 | 251 |
| PSI | * | * | * | * | 21 | * | 20 |
| FPAM | (69.6) | (78.0) | (79.9) | (65.6) | 73 | (80.3) | 71 |
| Other NGO | * | * | * | * | 7 | * | 0 |
| MACRO | * | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 |
| Youth drop-in centre | * | * | * | * | 8 | * | 8 |
| **Other source** | **(34.1)** | **(34.9)** | **(38.2)** | **(29.3)** | **48** | **(43.8)** | **39** |
| Shop | * | * | * | * | 17 | * | 17 |
| Church | * | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 |
| Friend/relative | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | 14 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | 7 |
| Total | 63.1 | 68.2 | 72.9 | 55.1 | 8,388 | 78.8 | 7,908 |

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
HSA = Health surveillance assistant; CBDA = Community-based distribution agent; CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation; BLM = Banja La Mtsogolo; PSI = Population Services International (Malawi); FPAM = Family Planning Association of Malawi; MACRO = Malawi AIDS Counselling and Resource Organisation
[1] The method information index is the percentage of women who were informed about (1) side effects or problems of method used, (2) what to do if they experienced side effects, and (3) other methods that could be used.
[2] Excludes women who are sterilised
[3] Source at start of current episode of use

**Table 7.13 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Malawi DHS 2024

| Method | Method failure | Desire to become pregnant | Other fertility-related reasons[1] | Changes in menstrual bleeding | Other side effects/ health concerns | Wanted more effective method | Other method-related reasons[2] | Husband/ partner disap-proved | Other reasons[3] | Any reason[4] | Switched to another method[5] | Number of episodes of use[6] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IUD | (0.1) | (4.8) | (2.0) | (5.2) | (4.0) | (0.4) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.7) | (17.3) | (4.3) | 196 |
| Injectables | 1.0 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 36.4 | 6.6 | 8,343 |
| Implants | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 2.2 | 3,916 |
| Pill | 4.8 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 11.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 58.9 | 13.6 | 828 |
| Male condom | 1.5 | 6.9 | 12.8 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 14.3 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 52.3 | 16.5 | 1,018 |
| Rhythm | (3.8) | (4.2) | (6.7) | (0.0) | (1.5) | (2.8) | (1.2) | (1.8) | (2.0) | (23.9) | (5.7) | 109 |
| Withdrawal | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 17.3 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 50.0 | 24.3 | 259 |
| Other[7] | (5.8) | (0.4) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (1.4) | (45.6) | (4.5) | (0.7) | (1.3) | (61.8) | (48.3) | 178 |
| All methods | 1.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 31.0 | 7.0 | 15,467 |

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[6] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.
[7] Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and standard days method (SDM)

**Table 7.14 Reasons for discontinuation**

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Malawi DHS 2024

| Reason | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Emergency contra-ception | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other[1] | All methods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Became pregnant while using | 3.1 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 10.9 | 18.2 | 16.7 | 7.3 | 4.6 |
| Wanted to become pregnant | 33.4 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 14.3 | 38.4 | 16.6 | 8.3 | 26.2 |
| Husband/partner disapproved | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Wanted a more effective method | 1.3 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 12.8 | 23.4 | 6.2 | 12.0 | 28.5 | 59.2 | 9.2 |
| Changes in menstrual bleeding | 13.2 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 10.0 |
| Other side effects/health concerns | 29.4 | 16.0 | 25.0 | 18.3 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 16.8 |
| Lack of access/too far | 0.0 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.6 |
| Cost too much | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Inconvenient to use | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| Up to God/fatalistic | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Infrequent sex/husband away | 6.9 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 20.2 | 42.5 | 15.7 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 9.1 |
| Marital dissolution/separation | 0.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Other | 4.8 | 5.6 | 14.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 7.3 |
| Don't know | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| Missing | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of discontinuations | 103 | 5,979 | 2,303 | 716 | 691 | 57 | 66 | 203 | 161 | 10,279 |

[1] Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), standard days method (SDM), and female condom

**Table 7.15.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning[1] | | | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied[2] | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 14.9 | 0.8 | 15.7 | 49.2 | 3.3 | 52.6 | 64.2 | 4.1 | 68.3 | 966 | 77.0 | 76.2 |
| 20–24 | 12.4 | 0.7 | 13.1 | 59.4 | 6.6 | 66.0 | 71.8 | 7.3 | 79.1 | 2,721 | 83.4 | 82.5 |
| 25–29 | 10.3 | 2.2 | 12.5 | 52.2 | 15.6 | 67.8 | 62.5 | 17.8 | 80.3 | 2,395 | 84.4 | 83.0 |
| 30–34 | 8.9 | 4.1 | 12.9 | 37.7 | 34.0 | 71.7 | 46.6 | 38.1 | 84.7 | 2,125 | 84.7 | 82.2 |
| 35–39 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 19.3 | 53.5 | 72.8 | 25.6 | 59.5 | 85.1 | 1,834 | 85.5 | 83.2 |
| 40–44 | 2.7 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 6.4 | 67.1 | 73.5 | 9.1 | 76.7 | 85.8 | 1,539 | 85.7 | 81.6 |
| 45–49 | 0.6 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 64.2 | 66.2 | 2.6 | 73.0 | 75.6 | 1,018 | 87.6 | 82.7 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.5 | 4.7 | 13.2 | 32.1 | 33.9 | 65.9 | 40.5 | 38.6 | 79.1 | 2,025 | 83.3 | 80.2 |
| Rural | 8.6 | 4.0 | 12.6 | 37.5 | 31.1 | 68.6 | 46.1 | 35.1 | 81.2 | 10,575 | 84.5 | 82.5 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 10.0 | 5.0 | 14.9 | 34.5 | 29.0 | 63.6 | 44.5 | 34.0 | 78.5 | 1,708 | 81.0 | 76.6 |
| Central | 5.9 | 4.0 | 9.8 | 37.9 | 35.5 | 73.4 | 43.8 | 39.4 | 83.2 | 5,424 | 88.2 | 86.4 |
| Southern | 10.8 | 3.9 | 14.7 | 36.0 | 28.5 | 64.5 | 46.8 | 32.4 | 79.2 | 5,468 | 81.4 | 79.4 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 7.3 | 5.6 | 12.9 | 22.5 | 41.2 | 63.8 | 29.9 | 46.8 | 76.7 | 1,034 | 83.2 | 80.2 |
| Primary | 8.5 | 3.9 | 12.4 | 36.8 | 32.3 | 69.2 | 45.3 | 36.2 | 81.6 | 8,524 | 84.8 | 83.1 |
| Secondary | 8.9 | 4.1 | 13.1 | 42.6 | 25.4 | 68.0 | 51.5 | 29.5 | 81.1 | 2,740 | 83.9 | 81.0 |
| More than secondary | 11.6 | 3.1 | 14.8 | 24.7 | 32.9 | 57.6 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 72.3 | 301 | 79.6 | 70.9 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.7 | 2.9 | 12.6 | 43.6 | 26.4 | 70.0 | 53.4 | 29.3 | 82.6 | 2,587 | 84.8 | 83.5 |
| Second | 7.5 | 4.0 | 11.4 | 38.8 | 29.1 | 67.9 | 46.3 | 33.1 | 79.4 | 2,444 | 85.6 | 83.9 |
| Middle | 8.4 | 4.0 | 12.4 | 35.4 | 32.4 | 67.7 | 43.7 | 36.4 | 80.1 | 2,426 | 84.5 | 82.6 |
| Fourth | 9.1 | 4.9 | 14.0 | 33.9 | 34.5 | 68.4 | 43.0 | 39.4 | 82.4 | 2,399 | 83.0 | 80.8 |
| Highest | 8.2 | 4.7 | 12.8 | 31.6 | 35.4 | 66.9 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 79.8 | 2,744 | 83.9 | 80.0 |
| Total | 8.6 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 36.6 | 31.6 | 68.2 | 45.2 | 35.6 | 80.9 | 12,600 | 84.3 | 82.1 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

**Table 7.15.2 Need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women**

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning[1] | | | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied[2] | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 9.3 | 21.2 | 1.5 | 22.7 | 30.0 | 2.0 | 32.0 | 4,445 | 70.9 | 69.4 |
| 20–24 | 10.7 | 0.9 | 11.6 | 50.6 | 7.0 | 57.6 | 61.3 | 7.9 | 69.2 | 4,312 | 83.3 | 81.9 |
| 25–29 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 11.4 | 47.9 | 15.7 | 63.6 | 57.5 | 17.5 | 75.0 | 3,199 | 84.8 | 83.3 |
| 30–34 | 8.1 | 4.0 | 12.1 | 34.9 | 32.5 | 67.5 | 43.0 | 36.5 | 79.6 | 2,761 | 84.8 | 82.6 |
| 35–39 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 11.0 | 17.7 | 49.7 | 67.4 | 23.2 | 55.2 | 78.4 | 2,452 | 85.9 | 83.9 |
| 40–44 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 6.1 | 59.2 | 65.3 | 8.4 | 67.4 | 75.7 | 2,154 | 86.2 | 82.4 |
| 45–49 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 55.9 | 57.9 | 2.4 | 62.2 | 64.6 | 1,525 | 89.6 | 85.4 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.0 | 3.2 | 10.2 | 26.5 | 23.6 | 50.1 | 33.5 | 26.8 | 60.3 | 3,706 | 83.1 | 80.3 |
| Rural | 7.7 | 3.0 | 10.7 | 30.5 | 24.8 | 55.3 | 38.2 | 27.7 | 65.9 | 17,143 | 83.8 | 81.8 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 8.4 | 3.7 | 12.1 | 28.7 | 22.1 | 50.8 | 37.1 | 25.8 | 62.9 | 2,717 | 80.8 | 76.8 |
| Central | 5.7 | 2.9 | 8.7 | 30.6 | 27.9 | 58.5 | 36.3 | 30.8 | 67.2 | 8,800 | 87.1 | 85.5 |
| Southern | 9.0 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 29.4 | 22.1 | 51.5 | 38.4 | 25.1 | 63.4 | 9,332 | 81.1 | 79.0 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.5 | 4.8 | 11.3 | 20.1 | 37.3 | 57.4 | 26.6 | 42.1 | 68.7 | 1,488 | 83.5 | 81.1 |
| Primary | 7.7 | 3.0 | 10.7 | 29.9 | 26.1 | 56.0 | 37.6 | 29.1 | 66.7 | 13,581 | 84.0 | 82.4 |
| Secondary | 7.3 | 2.8 | 10.1 | 32.8 | 17.5 | 50.2 | 40.1 | 20.2 | 60.3 | 5,184 | 83.3 | 80.2 |
| More than secondary | 8.7 | 2.0 | 10.7 | 26.5 | 18.7 | 45.2 | 35.2 | 20.8 | 56.0 | 596 | 80.8 | 72.4 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.6 | 2.5 | 11.1 | 34.1 | 24.0 | 58.1 | 42.7 | 26.5 | 69.2 | 4,124 | 83.9 | 82.8 |
| Second | 7.1 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 30.9 | 24.7 | 55.6 | 38.1 | 27.6 | 65.7 | 3,941 | 84.7 | 83.0 |
| Middle | 7.2 | 3.0 | 10.3 | 29.6 | 24.7 | 54.3 | 36.8 | 27.8 | 64.6 | 3,987 | 84.1 | 82.3 |
| Fourth | 8.2 | 3.5 | 11.7 | 28.3 | 25.4 | 53.7 | 36.5 | 28.9 | 65.4 | 3,992 | 82.1 | 80.0 |
| Highest | 6.8 | 3.2 | 9.9 | 26.6 | 24.0 | 50.6 | 33.4 | 27.2 | 60.5 | 4,805 | 83.6 | 79.9 |
| Total | 7.6 | 3.0 | 10.6 | 29.8 | 24.5 | 54.3 | 37.4 | 27.6 | 64.9 | 20,849 | 83.7 | 81.6 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 44.9 | 0.9 | 45.8 | 42.3 | 4.9 | 47.2 | 87.2 | 5.8 | 93.0 | 307 | 50.8 | 48.8 |
| 20–24 | 20.7 | 2.5 | 23.1 | 55.6 | 9.4 | 65.0 | 76.3 | 11.9 | 88.1 | 334 | 73.7 | 72.2 |
| 25–29 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 50.5 | 17.9 | 68.4 | 70.6 | 17.9 | 88.5 | 182 | 77.2 | 74.8 |
| 30–34 | 11.4 | 7.8 | 19.1 | 38.8 | 33.4 | 72.2 | 50.2 | 41.1 | 91.3 | 134 | 79.0 | 79.0 |
| 35–39 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 22.2 | 23.4 | 44.0 | 67.3 | 33.2 | 56.3 | 89.5 | 113 | 75.2 | 75.0 |
| 40–44 | 6.9 | 19.9 | 26.8 | 9.6 | 46.1 | 55.7 | 16.5 | 66.0 | 82.5 | 100 | 67.5 | 64.4 |
| 45–49 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 67.4 | 70.5 | 3.0 | 78.3 | 81.4 | 53 | 86.6 | 86.6 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.1 | 5.8 | 28.8 | 44.1 | 19.2 | 63.3 | 67.1 | 25.0 | 92.1 | 288 | 68.7 | 67.5 |
| Rural | 22.5 | 4.7 | 27.3 | 39.6 | 21.4 | 61.0 | 62.1 | 26.1 | 88.2 | 934 | 69.1 | 67.5 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 20.5 | 5.4 | 25.9 | 45.1 | 18.5 | 63.6 | 65.6 | 23.9 | 89.5 | 130 | 71.0 | 68.3 |
| Central | 24.4 | 5.1 | 29.5 | 41.4 | 18.6 | 60.0 | 65.8 | 23.7 | 89.5 | 480 | 67.1 | 66.3 |
| Southern | 21.7 | 4.8 | 26.5 | 39.1 | 23.1 | 62.3 | 60.9 | 27.9 | 88.8 | 613 | 70.1 | 68.2 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 12.4 | 9.8 | 22.2 | 24.5 | 39.8 | 64.3 | 36.9 | 49.6 | 86.5 | 73 | 74.3 | 74.3 |
| Primary | 22.7 | 4.9 | 27.6 | 38.4 | 22.6 | 61.0 | 61.1 | 27.4 | 88.5 | 735 | 68.9 | 68.2 |
| Secondary | 23.6 | 4.1 | 27.7 | 47.7 | 15.9 | 63.6 | 71.3 | 20.0 | 91.3 | 365 | 69.7 | 66.2 |
| More than secondary | 30.6 | 5.7 | 36.3 | 45.5 | 4.6 | 50.2 | 76.1 | 10.3 | 86.5 | 50 | 58.0 | 56.0 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.9 | 3.3 | 24.2 | 34.5 | 30.3 | 64.8 | 55.4 | 33.6 | 89.0 | 232 | 72.8 | 72.8 |
| Second | 23.6 | 5.8 | 29.4 | 41.5 | 19.9 | 61.4 | 65.1 | 25.7 | 90.9 | 218 | 67.6 | 65.7 |
| Middle | 19.8 | 5.7 | 25.5 | 44.3 | 16.4 | 60.7 | 64.0 | 22.1 | 86.2 | 227 | 70.4 | 69.2 |
| Fourth | 23.8 | 5.5 | 29.4 | 33.4 | 25.3 | 58.7 | 57.3 | 30.8 | 88.1 | 235 | 66.7 | 65.3 |
| Highest | 24.4 | 4.7 | 29.2 | 47.4 | 14.5 | 61.9 | 71.8 | 19.2 | 91.0 | 311 | 68.0 | 65.2 |
| Total | 22.6 | 5.0 | 27.6 | 40.6 | 20.9 | 61.5 | 63.3 | 25.9 | 89.1 | 1,223 | 69.0 | 67.5 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.
[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

**Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning**

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Malawi DHS 2024

| Decision maker | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Mainly wife | 35.7 |
| Wife and husband/partner jointly | 51.7 |
| Wife's opinion more important | 8.1 |
| Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important | 41.6 |
| Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's | 2.0 |
| Mainly husband | 11.3 |
| Someone else/other | 1.3 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Number of currently married women | 12,600 |

**Table 7.17 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Mainly wife | Wife and husband/ partner jointly | Mainly husband/ partner | Someone else/ other | Total | Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 30.4 | 49.7 | 14.9 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 966 |
| 20–24 | 32.1 | 52.8 | 13.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 2,721 |
| 25–29 | 30.6 | 55.7 | 13.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 2,395 |
| 30–34 | 36.6 | 51.6 | 11.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 2,125 |
| 35–39 | 41.2 | 49.0 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 1,834 |
| 40–44 | 41.2 | 50.3 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 1,539 |
| 45–49 | 42.4 | 48.1 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 1,018 |
| **Family planning use** | | | | | | | |
| Currently using | 34.4 | 53.6 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 8,593 |
| Not currently using[1] | 38.6 | 47.5 | 10.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 4,007 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 27.6 | 50.2 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 662 |
| 1–2 | 32.2 | 53.7 | 13.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 5,576 |
| 3–4 | 37.9 | 50.9 | 10.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 3,825 |
| 5+ | 42.3 | 48.8 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 2,536 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.6 | 51.3 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 2,025 |
| Rural | 35.9 | 51.7 | 11.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 10,575 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 33.1 | 50.6 | 14.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 1,708 |
| Central | 38.9 | 49.8 | 10.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 5,424 |
| Southern | 33.4 | 53.9 | 11.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 5,468 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 39.8 | 47.0 | 11.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 1,034 |
| Primary | 36.6 | 50.3 | 11.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 8,524 |
| Secondary | 31.6 | 57.0 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 2,740 |
| More than secondary | 34.7 | 58.2 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 301 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 39.1 | 48.4 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 2,587 |
| Second | 38.1 | 49.4 | 11.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 2,444 |
| Middle | 34.5 | 52.3 | 11.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 2,426 |
| Fourth | 34.8 | 52.3 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 2,399 |
| Highest | 32.3 | 55.7 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 2,744 |
| Total | 35.7 | 51.7 | 11.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 12,600 |

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

**Table 7.18 Pressure to become pregnant**

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member | Number of women |
|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | |
| 15–19 | 5.3 | 966 |
| 20–24 | 7.3 | 2,721 |
| 25–29 | 8.5 | 2,395 |
| 30–34 | 8.6 | 2,125 |
| 35–39 | 9.1 | 1,834 |
| 40–44 | 7.8 | 1,539 |
| 45–49 | 9.1 | 1,018 |
| **Number of living children** | | |
| 0 | 6.5 | 662 |
| 1–2 | 7.3 | 5,576 |
| 3–4 | 9.2 | 3,825 |
| 5+ | 8.4 | 2,536 |
| **Family planning use** | | |
| Currently using | 7.8 | 8,593 |
| Not currently using[1] | 8.5 | 4,007 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 7.9 | 2,025 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 10,575 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 14.3 | 1,708 |
| Central | 7.5 | 5,424 |
| Southern | 6.7 | 5,468 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 7.1 | 1,034 |
| Primary | 8.5 | 8,524 |
| Secondary | 7.4 | 2,740 |
| More than secondary | 4.3 | 301 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 8.1 | 2,587 |
| Second | 8.1 | 2,444 |
| Middle | 8.0 | 2,426 |
| Fourth | 7.9 | 2,399 |
| Highest | 8.2 | 2,744 |
| Total | 8.1 | 12,600 |

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

**Table 7.19 Future use of contraception**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Number of living children[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intention to use in the future | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | Total |
| Intends to use | 60.7 | 76.5 | 76.7 | 71.6 | 58.1 | 69.2 |
| Unsure | 11.1 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.5 |
| Does not intend to use | 28.2 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 24.5 | 38.5 | 26.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 296 | 992 | 916 | 640 | 1,163 | 4,007 |

[1] Includes current pregnancy

**Table 7.20.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Radio | Television | News-paper/ magazine | Mobile phone | Social media[1] | Poster/ leaflet/ brochure | Outdoor sign or billboard | Community meeting or event | None of these eight media sources | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 28.5 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 21.8 | 21.4 | 33.1 | 45.8 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 41.0 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 17.3 | 13.1 | 25.4 | 29.4 | 47.0 | 32.5 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 44.0 | 14.5 | 11.4 | 18.6 | 12.9 | 25.0 | 31.9 | 51.7 | 28.5 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 44.7 | 14.5 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 12.4 | 26.2 | 31.9 | 53.6 | 27.3 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 45.6 | 13.1 | 10.8 | 17.8 | 10.0 | 23.4 | 30.2 | 52.6 | 29.0 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 42.4 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 15.9 | 8.2 | 21.4 | 29.4 | 51.0 | 29.7 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 42.4 | 11.9 | 8.1 | 13.3 | 6.4 | 19.4 | 26.7 | 51.7 | 31.8 | 1,525 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 56.6 | 35.6 | 23.7 | 30.4 | 29.3 | 37.4 | 44.9 | 49.7 | 20.7 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 36.5 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 12.2 | 5.9 | 20.6 | 24.7 | 46.5 | 36.0 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 46.1 | 19.0 | 15.2 | 22.6 | 15.1 | 33.7 | 36.5 | 46.0 | 27.8 | 2,717 |
| Central | 35.0 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 14.0 | 8.8 | 20.0 | 27.3 | 42.4 | 36.5 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 43.1 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 24.0 | 26.9 | 51.7 | 31.8 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 28.8 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 10.6 | 14.1 | 40.6 | 46.4 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 34.4 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 17.8 | 23.1 | 44.6 | 38.0 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 55.1 | 23.0 | 19.5 | 28.1 | 21.6 | 38.2 | 42.5 | 55.4 | 19.7 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 65.8 | 55.2 | 43.9 | 47.9 | 66.5 | 59.3 | 59.1 | 46.2 | 9.7 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 24.6 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 13.7 | 18.3 | 41.5 | 45.0 | 4,124 |
| Second | 33.1 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 15.7 | 20.5 | 44.7 | 39.3 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 37.1 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 11.3 | 4.5 | 21.5 | 25.3 | 47.7 | 34.3 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 44.6 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 16.7 | 7.9 | 25.0 | 29.3 | 49.2 | 31.0 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 57.7 | 36.4 | 24.0 | 31.5 | 29.7 | 39.0 | 45.0 | 51.5 | 19.3 | 4,805 |
| Total | 40.1 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 15.4 | 10.1 | 23.6 | 28.3 | 47.1 | 33.3 | 20,849 |

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram.

**Table 7.20.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Radio | Television | News-paper/ magazine | Mobile phone | Social media[1] | Poster/ leaflet/ brochure | Outdoor sign or billboard | Community meeting or event | None of these eight media sources | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 62.8 | 18.1 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 16.5 | 52.0 | 45.5 | 56.2 | 13.5 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 78.1 | 25.9 | 32.9 | 44.2 | 30.7 | 66.1 | 62.3 | 71.3 | 4.5 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 86.1 | 29.2 | 41.4 | 49.7 | 34.4 | 69.5 | 70.7 | 79.7 | 3.5 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 88.8 | 35.4 | 41.9 | 50.3 | 34.7 | 71.4 | 75.4 | 84.0 | 2.0 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 88.8 | 31.7 | 36.3 | 47.6 | 27.4 | 66.9 | 70.2 | 82.5 | 2.4 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 89.5 | 32.7 | 38.8 | 45.8 | 23.3 | 67.1 | 73.4 | 86.1 | 1.9 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 92.0 | 29.0 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 19.9 | 62.7 | 67.8 | 81.2 | 1.9 | 554 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.8 | 53.1 | 50.7 | 51.6 | 51.9 | 81.4 | 77.0 | 71.6 | 2.7 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 77.6 | 20.5 | 28.8 | 36.2 | 19.8 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 73.0 | 6.8 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 66.4 | 23.8 | 24.3 | 33.4 | 20.9 | 51.7 | 47.7 | 49.0 | 15.6 | 1,128 |
| Central | 82.6 | 25.8 | 35.5 | 40.5 | 24.3 | 67.3 | 65.9 | 74.5 | 4.4 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 79.8 | 28.5 | 33.0 | 39.5 | 29.2 | 62.4 | 63.5 | 78.9 | 4.6 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 74.7 | 11.0 | 3.9 | 19.3 | 5.8 | 24.6 | 41.6 | 71.5 | 7.4 | 389 |
| Primary | 73.7 | 17.0 | 22.1 | 30.5 | 13.0 | 54.3 | 53.4 | 68.6 | 8.7 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 88.1 | 39.6 | 51.1 | 53.8 | 44.8 | 80.6 | 77.9 | 79.7 | 1.7 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 90.6 | 76.4 | 74.4 | 67.3 | 80.5 | 94.3 | 90.5 | 78.7 | 0.8 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 71.7 | 14.1 | 24.6 | 26.6 | 12.0 | 52.4 | 54.4 | 70.9 | 9.3 | 1,406 |
| Second | 77.1 | 14.3 | 24.0 | 32.3 | 12.0 | 56.4 | 55.1 | 72.7 | 7.3 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 78.2 | 15.4 | 26.0 | 34.3 | 16.7 | 56.2 | 54.2 | 70.0 | 6.6 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 81.3 | 23.7 | 30.7 | 42.6 | 23.6 | 64.8 | 64.5 | 75.4 | 5.4 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 84.8 | 54.9 | 51.9 | 53.2 | 54.0 | 79.2 | 77.4 | 74.1 | 3.0 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 79.1 | 26.6 | 32.9 | 39.1 | 25.9 | 63.1 | 62.3 | 72.8 | 6.0 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 90.3 | 25.4 | 31.5 | 39.5 | 15.4 | 64.9 | 66.8 | 84.9 | 2.6 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 79.7 | 26.6 | 32.8 | 39.1 | 25.3 | 63.2 | 62.6 | 73.4 | 5.8 | 8,583 |

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram.

**Table 7.21 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning | Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who: | | Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Discussed family planning | Did not discuss family planning | | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 34.2 | 87.1 | 3,437 |
| 20–24 | 14.8 | 31.7 | 30.6 | 63.7 | 1,828 |
| 25–29 | 15.3 | 34.6 | 35.9 | 59.8 | 1,164 |
| 30–34 | 16.5 | 35.7 | 34.0 | 60.3 | 899 |
| 35–39 | 16.2 | 33.1 | 37.5 | 61.5 | 800 |
| 40–44 | 14.9 | 27.0 | 36.9 | 66.6 | 748 |
| 45–49 | 13.0 | 21.6 | 40.7 | 73.4 | 643 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.8 | 16.0 | 31.2 | 81.6 | 1,850 |
| Rural | 13.1 | 25.4 | 35.4 | 69.7 | 7,669 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 12.1 | 31.3 | 32.7 | 64.4 | 1,337 |
| Central | 11.5 | 19.2 | 35.5 | 76.5 | 3,652 |
| Southern | 11.7 | 24.8 | 34.5 | 70.7 | 4,530 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 16.9 | 31.3 | 30.1 | 63.1 | 634 |
| Primary | 11.9 | 23.7 | 34.4 | 71.8 | 5,979 |
| Secondary | 10.5 | 21.9 | 34.9 | 73.9 | 2,579 |
| More than secondary | 6.7 | 18.3 | 45.3 | 79.9 | 327 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 13.5 | 27.4 | 32.4 | 67.9 | 1,728 |
| Second | 14.7 | 26.7 | 35.4 | 67.9 | 1,749 |
| Middle | 13.5 | 27.0 | 36.1 | 67.6 | 1,821 |
| Fourth | 11.3 | 22.7 | 33.9 | 72.9 | 1,846 |
| Highest | 7.0 | 16.4 | 35.1 | 80.8 | 2,374 |
| Total | 11.7 | 23.5 | 34.6 | 72.0 | 9,518 |

# INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

## Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** In the 5 years before the survey, the under-5 mortality rate was 48 deaths per 1,000 live births, the neonatal mortality rate was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate was 35 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ***Trends:*** Under-5 mortality declined from 234 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 48 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2024. Over the same period, infant mortality declined from 135 deaths per 1,000 live births to 35 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ***High-risk fertility behaviour:*** 41% of the births in the 5 years preceding the survey were in any avoidable high-risk category. Fifty-eight percent of currently married women age 15–49 would have been in an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and people's quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, postneonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history in which female respondents listed all of the children to whom they have given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which could distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This could happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 3 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another. For example, heaping of age at death on 12 months can result in underestimation of infant mortality and overestimation of child mortality. To minimize errors in reporting of age at death, interviewers were instructed to record age at death in days if the death took

place in the month following the birth, in months if the child died before age 2, and in years if the child was at least age 2. Interviewers were also asked to probe for deaths reported at 1 year to determine a more precise age at death in terms of months.

- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, **Tables C.5** and **C.6**.

## 8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

**Neonatal mortality:** The probability of dying within the first month of life.

**Postneonatal mortality:** The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

**Infant mortality:** The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

**Child mortality:** The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

**Under-5 mortality:** The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the 5 years before the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 35 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 48 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). Neonatal deaths account for 50% of under-5 mortality.

**Trends:** The under-5 mortality rate decreased from 234 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the 1992 MDHS to 48 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the 2024 MDHS. Over the same period, the infant mortality rate declined from 135 to 35 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Figure 8.1**).

***Figure 8.1*** **Trends in early childhood mortality rates**

*Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the survey*

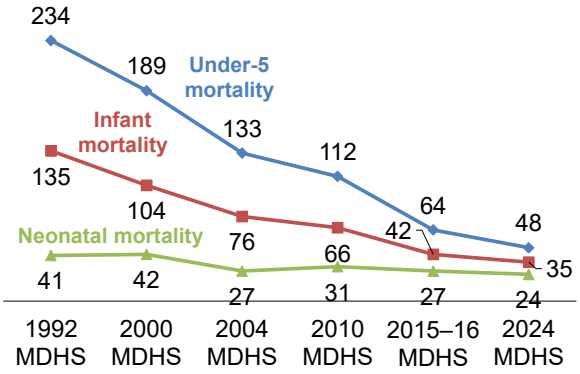


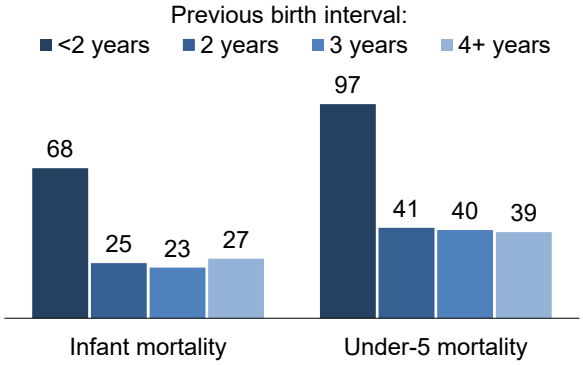

**Table 8.2** presents data on childhood mortality by background characteristics. **Table 8.3** presents data on the relationship between additional characteristics and childhood mortality for the 10-year period preceding the survey. A 10-year period was used to increase the reliability of the estimates calculated.

Shorter birth intervals are associated with higher mortality. Infant and under-5 mortality rates are highest among children born less than 2 years after the preceding birth (68 and 97 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively). These figures are more than twice the rate observed among children with a birth interval of 2 years or more after the preceding birth (**Figure 8.2**).

During the 10-year period before the survey, the under-5 mortality rate ranged from 46 deaths per 1,000 live births in the Northern region to 51 deaths per 1,000 live births in the Southern region (**Map 8.1**).

***Figure 8.2*** **Childhood mortality by previous birth interval**

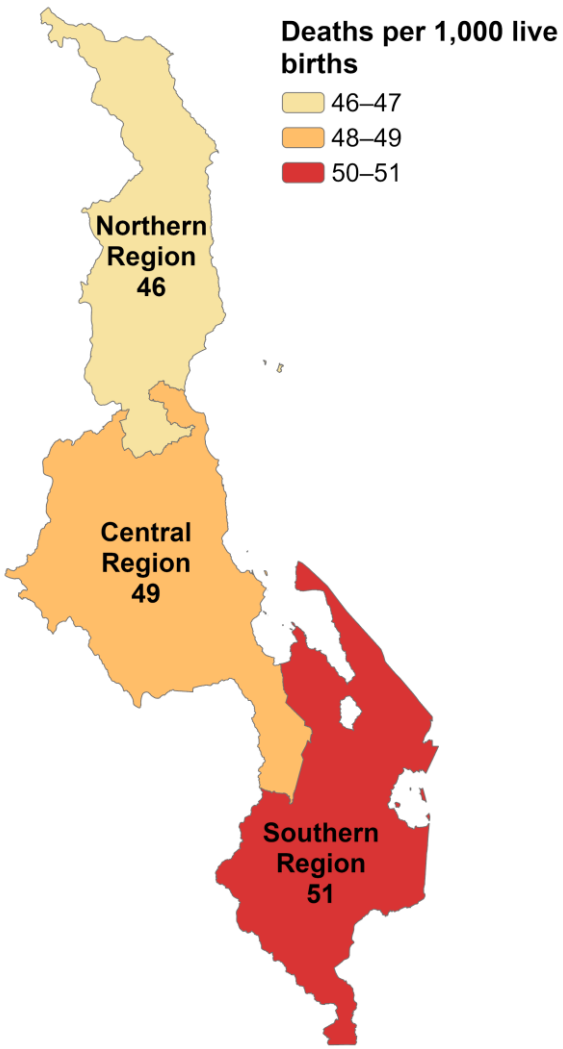
*Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey*




Note: Excludes first-order births

***Map 8.1*** **Under-5 mortality by region**

*Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 10-year period before the survey*



## 8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

**Perinatal mortality rate**

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 28 weeks of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.

***Sample:*** Number of pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

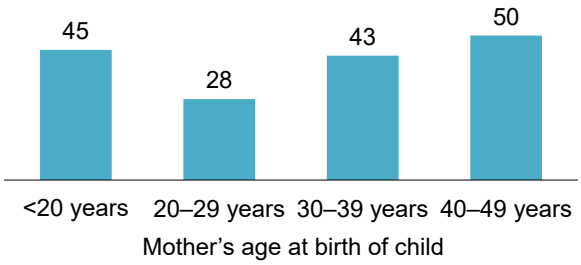
In 2014 the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multipartner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030 (WHO and UNICEF 2014).

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to determine whether a death is one or the other. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths and offers a better measure of the level of mortality and quality of service around delivery.

In the 2024 MDHS, 219 stillbirths were recorded, which is equivalent to 18 stillbirths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration. Similarly, there were 233 early neonatal deaths during the 5-year period preceding the survey, with a nearly equivalent rate of 19 early neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. This leads to a perinatal mortality rate of 37 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration (**Table 8.4**). Perinatal mortality varies according to the age of the mother at childbirth, and the highest rates are observed among children born to women in the lowest (less than 20 years) and highest (40–49 years) age groups (**Figure 8.3**).

***Figure 8.3* Perinatal mortality by mother's age at birth**

*Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration in the 5–year period before the survey*




## 8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). **Table 8.5** gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality (along with risk ratios) and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Thirty-five percent of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey were not in any high-risk category. Twenty-four percent of births were in an unavoidable risk category. Forty-one percent of births were in any avoidable high-risk category, 28% were in a single high-risk category (mother's age less than 18 years, mother's age more than 34 years, birth interval less than 24 months, and birth order greater than three), and 13% were in multiple high-risk categories (**Table 8.5**).

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. For example, the risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.54 times that for a child not in any high-risk category. Among births in a single high-risk category, the risk ratio is highest for children with a

birth interval of less than 24 months; children with a birth interval of less than 24 months have a 2.27 times greater risk of death than those not in any risk category.

Among children born in multiple high-risk categories, the risk of dying is highest for births to mothers above age 34, with a birth interval of less than 24 months, and with a birth order greater than three. Children born to mothers in all three of these categories have a 3.32 times greater risk of death than those born to mothers who are not in any high-risk category.

Fifty-eight percent of currently married women age 15–49 would have been in any avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey; 26% would have been in a single high-risk category, and 32% would have been in multiple high-risk categories.

## List of Tables

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

**Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Malawi DHS 2024

| Years preceding the survey | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1] | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0–4 | 24 (CI: 20, 28) | 10 (CI: 8, 13) | 35 (CI: 30, 39) | 14 (CI: 12, 17) | 48 (CI: 43, 54) |
| 5–9 | 23 (CI: 20, 27) | 12 (CI: 9, 14) | 35 (CI: 30, 39) | 16 (CI: 13, 19) | 51 (CI: 45, 56) |
| 10–14 | 22 (CI: 18, 26) | 15 (CI: 12, 18) | 37 (CI: 32, 43) | 23 (CI: 19, 26) | 59 (CI: 53, 66) |

CI = Confidence interval
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

**Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1] | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Child's sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 29 | 12 | 40 | 18 | 58 |
| Female | 20 | 9 | 29 | 11 | 39 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 28 | 6 | 34 | 10 | 43 |
| Rural | 24 | 11 | 35 | 15 | 49 |
| Total | 24 | 10 | 35 | 14 | 48 |

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

**Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1] | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | |
| <20 | 35 | 12 | 47 | 15 | 61 |
| 20–29 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 15 | 42 |
| 30–39 | 23 | 11 | 35 | 16 | 50 |
| 40–49 | 19 | 28 | 48 | * | * |
| **Birth order** | | | | | |
| 1 | 33 | 13 | 46 | 12 | 57 |
| 2–3 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 14 | 39 |
| 4–6 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 18 | 50 |
| 7+ | 27 | 23 | 50 | 26 | 75 |
| **Previous birth interval[2]** | | | | | |
| <2 years | 46 | 22 | 68 | 31 | 97 |
| 2 years | 14 | 12 | 25 | 16 | 41 |
| 3 years | 13 | 9 | 23 | 18 | 40 |
| 4+ years | 19 | 8 | 27 | 12 | 39 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 24 | 11 | 35 | 11 | 46 |
| Central | 25 | 9 | 34 | 16 | 49 |
| Southern | 23 | 13 | 35 | 16 | 51 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No education | 19 | 13 | 32 | 15 | 46 |
| Primary | 24 | 11 | 35 | 17 | 52 |
| Secondary | 26 | 9 | 35 | 9 | 44 |
| More than secondary | 34 | (5) | (39) | (8) | (47) |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 22 | 13 | 35 | 19 | 53 |
| Second | 22 | 11 | 32 | 17 | 49 |
| Middle | 24 | 15 | 40 | 15 | 54 |
| Fourth | 26 | 9 | 35 | 13 | 48 |
| Highest | 25 | 7 | 32 | 11 | 42 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 children. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted children and has been suppressed.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

**Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal death rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Number of stillbirths[1] | Number of early neonatal deaths[2] | Stillbirth rate[3] | Early neonatal death rate[4] | Perinatal mortality rate[5] | Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration[6] | Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 49 | 87 | 16 | 29 | 45 | 3,007 | 0.6 |
| 20–29 | 94 | 76 | 16 | 13 | 28 | 5,976 | 1.2 |
| 30–39 | 58 | 64 | 20 | 23 | 43 | 2,820 | 0.9 |
| 40–49 | 18 | 6 | 37 | 13 | 50 | 493 | 3.1 |
| **Previous pregnancy interval in months[7]** | | | | | | | |
| First pregnancy | 61 | 84 | 16 | 22 | 38 | 3,844 | 0.7 |
| <15 | 19 | 39 | 19 | 41 | 59 | 963 | 0.5 |
| 15–26 | 18 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 1,324 | 1.7 |
| 27–38 | 23 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 1,503 | 1.3 |
| 39+ | 98 | 82 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 4,661 | 1.2 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22 | 34 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 1,764 | 0.6 |
| Rural | 197 | 199 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 10,532 | 1.0 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 36 | 24 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 1,545 | 1.5 |
| Central | 94 | 96 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 5,041 | 1.0 |
| Southern | 89 | 113 | 16 | 20 | 35 | 5,709 | 0.8 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 889 | 0.8 |
| Primary | 157 | 156 | 19 | 19 | 37 | 8,432 | 1.0 |
| Secondary | 49 | 60 | 18 | 22 | 40 | 2,745 | 0.8 |
| More than secondary | 2 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 22 | 229 | 0.5 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 56 | 54 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 3,138 | 1.0 |
| Second | 42 | 43 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 2,467 | 1.0 |
| Middle | 41 | 55 | 18 | 24 | 41 | 2,310 | 0.8 |
| Fourth | 44 | 44 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 2,165 | 1.0 |
| Highest | 35 | 38 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 2,214 | 0.9 |
| Total | 219 | 233 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 12,295 | 0.9 |

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.
[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.
[3] The number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[4] The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000
[5] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[6] Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months
[7] Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

**Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Malawi DHS 2024

| Risk category | Births in the 5 years preceding the survey | | Percentage of currently married women[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage of births | Risk ratio | |
| **Not in any high-risk category** | 35.1 | 1.00 | 38.0[a] |
| **Unavoidable risk category** | | | |
| First-order births between age 18 and age 34 | 23.5 | 1.30 | 3.9 |
| **In any avoidable high-risk category** | 41.4 | 1.54 | 58.0 |
| **Single high-risk category** | | | |
| Mother's age <18 only | 10.1 | 1.76 | 0.5 |
| Mother's age >34 only | 1.0 | 1.25 | 2.4 |
| Birth interval <24 months only | 2.3 | 2.27 | 10.3 |
| Birth order >3 only | 14.6 | 1.05 | 13.1 |
| **Subtotal** | 28.0 | 1.41 | 26.3 |
| **Multiple high-risk category** | | | |
| Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2] | 0.3 | (0.33) | 0.3 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Age >34 and birth order >3 | 11.0 | 1.64 | 23.0 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 0.7 | 3.32 | 3.0 |
| Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 1.4 | 2.83 | 5.3 |
| **Subtotal** | 13.4 | 1.81 | 31.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | na | 100.0 |
| **Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category** | | | |
| Mother's age <18 | 10.4 | 1.72 | 0.9 |
| Mother's age >34 | 12.8 | 1.69 | 28.5 |
| Birth interval <24 months | 4.6 | 2.45 | 19.1 |
| Birth order >3 | 27.7 | 1.43 | 44.4 |
| Number of births/women | 12,076 | na | 12,600 |

Notes: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a ratio is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilised women

# MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE 9

## Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care coverage:*** 96% of women age 15–49 received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider, and 62% had at least four ANC visits. Midwives and nurses were the most common service providers (70%).
- ***Institutional deliveries:*** 97% of live births occurred in health facilities and 3% at home. A majority of births were delivered by midwives and nurses (68%).
- ***Caesarean section deliveries:*** 12% of live births were delivered via caesarean section.
- ***Postnatal care:*** 58% of both mothers and newborns had postnatal checks during the first 2 days after birth.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and infants through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention under hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care provides an opportunity to treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns and men's involvement in maternal health care. The final section covers issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status: whether women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility.

## 9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

### 9.1.1 Skilled Providers

**Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider**

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, clinical officers, medical assistants, midwives, and nurses.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Overall, 96% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. Midwives and nurses were the most common service providers (70%), followed by doctors (26%). Only 3% of women did not receive any ANC (**Table 9.1**).

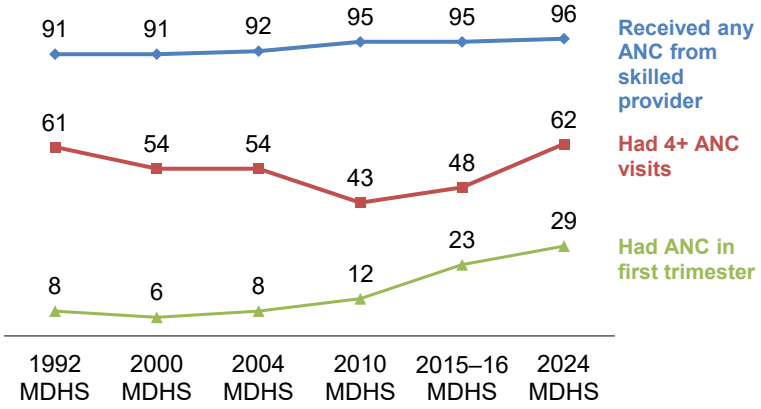
**Trends:** As shown in **Figure 9.1**, the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care from a skilled provider increased from 91% in 1992 to 96% in 2024.

### 9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

Sixty-two percent of women had four or more ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy resulting in a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, and 3% had eight or more ANC visits (**Table 9.2**).

***Figure 9.1*** **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

*Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)*




**Trends:** The percentage of women who had four or more ANC visits declined from 61% in 1992 to 43% in 2010 and then increased to 62% in 2024 (**Figure 9.1**).

## 9.2 Components of Antenatal Care

**Components of antenatal care**

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counselling about the mother's diet, counselling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding.

***Sample—quality of care indicator:*** Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

***Sample—population-based indicator:*** All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider.

As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. These include the following:

- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care visit is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.
- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.
- Listening to the baby's heartbeat. This can confirm that the foetus is alive as well as reassure the mother.
- Counselling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding. These counselling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.

- Asking about vaginal bleeding. Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious; a pregnant woman experiencing heavy bleeding should visit a health care provider.

**Table 9.3.1** shows the percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who reported that they had at least one ANC visit and received specified ANC services. The results in this table measure the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.3.2** shows the percentage of all women with a live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit. The results in this table measure coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women age 15–49 who received ANC for their most recent live or still birth, 89% had their blood pressure measured, 90% each had a blood sample taken and were counselled on breastfeeding, 97% reported that the provider listened to the baby's heartbeat, 89% were counselled on their diet, and 81% were asked if they had experienced vaginal bleeding (**Table 9.3.1** and **Figure 9.2**).

**Trends:** The percentage of women who had their blood pressure measured dropped from 81% in 2000 to 76% in 2004 and then increased to 89% in 2024. Over the same period, the percentage of women who had a blood sample taken declined from 42% to 34% before increasing to 90% (**Figure 9.3**).

***Figure 9.2* Components of antenatal care**

*Among women who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage with selected services*

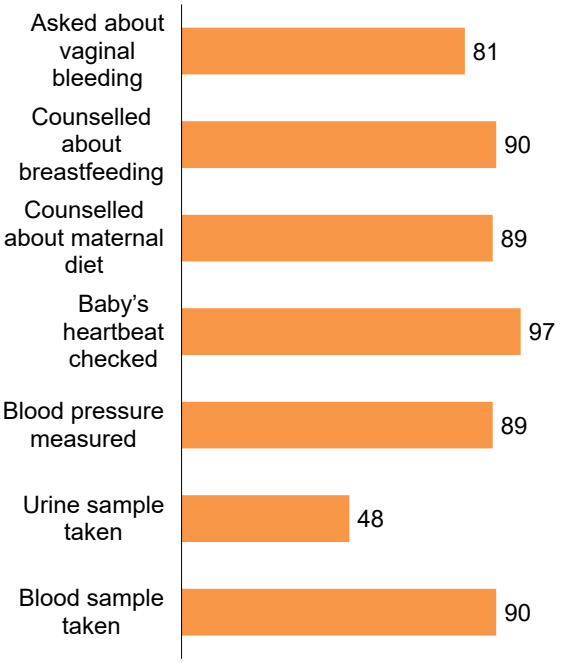
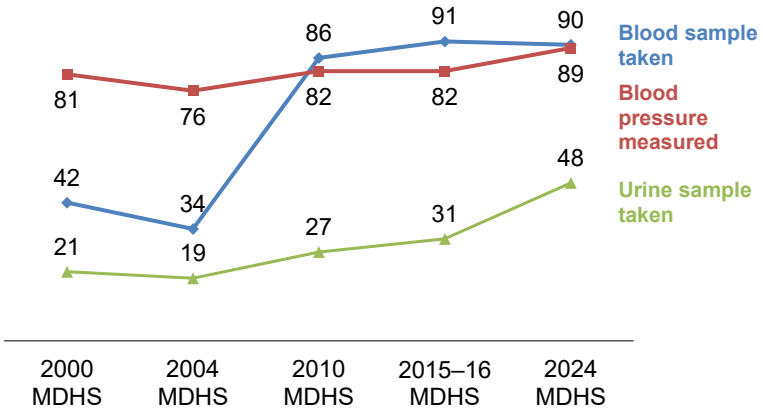



***Figure 9.3* Trends in components of ANC**

*Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)*




## 9.2.1 Food or Cash Assistance, Deworming and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy

Food and cash assistance programmes provide assistance to pregnant and lactating women to support healthy diets and address malnutrition. Overall, 3% of women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey received food or cash assistance during the pregnancy for the most recent birth.

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrient needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anaemia. Severe anaemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labour and increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anaemia,

interventions provide iron tablets or syrup and/or iron-containing multiple micronutrient supplements to pregnant women (WHO 2016c).

Women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey were asked if they took iron supplementation and deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy. **Table 9.4** shows that 79% of women took some form of iron supplementation and 37% took deworming medication. Overall, 28% of women took iron supplements for 90 days or more and 3% took them for more than 6 months.

### 9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

Information on sources of iron-containing supplements can increase understanding of the distribution patterns of supplements.

Among women age 15–49 with a live and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who took some form of iron supplementation during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, 84% obtained supplements from public sector sources, 10% from CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/Mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), and 4% from private medical sector sources. Within the public sector, government health centres were the predominant source (65%), followed by government hospitals (19%) (**Table 9.5**).

## 9.3 Protection against Neonatal Tetanus

**Protection against neonatal tetanus**

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus, one of the major causes of early infant death in many low-income countries. Neonatal tetanus is often caused by lack of access to hygienic procedures during delivery.

Seventy-eight percent of women age 15–49 received two or more tetanus toxoid injections for their most recent live birth. Overall, 89% of women had their most recent live births protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.6**).

**Trends:** The percentage of women whose most recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 86% in 2010 to 89% in 2024.

## 9.4 Delivery Services

### 9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

**Institutional deliveries**

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

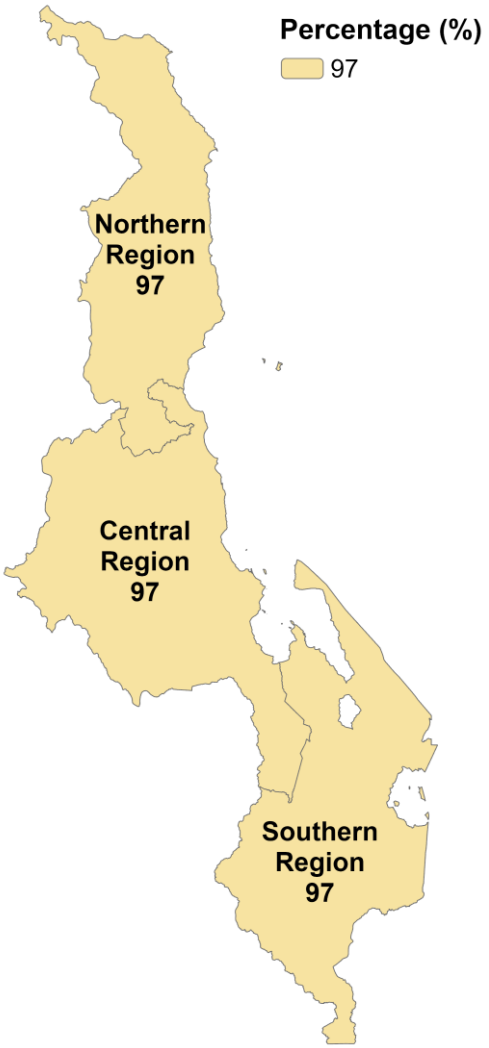
***Sample:*** All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Ninety-seven percent of live births or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility, with no difference between regions (**Map 9.1**). Eighty-three percent of births occurred in a public facility, 11% in a CHAM/Mission/IHAM facility, and 3% at home (**Table 9.7**). Almost all births to women with at least a primary education are delivered in a health facility (97%–99%), as compared with 90% of births to women with no education (**Figure 9.4**).

**Trends:** Institutional deliveries increased from 54% in 1992 to 97% in 2024. Over the same period, home deliveries declined from 45% to 3% (**Figure 9.5**).

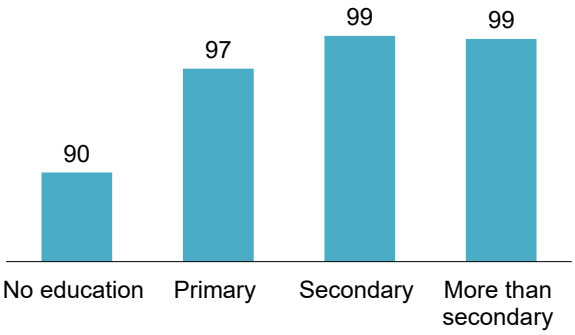
### *Map 9.1* Health facility births by region

*Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility*



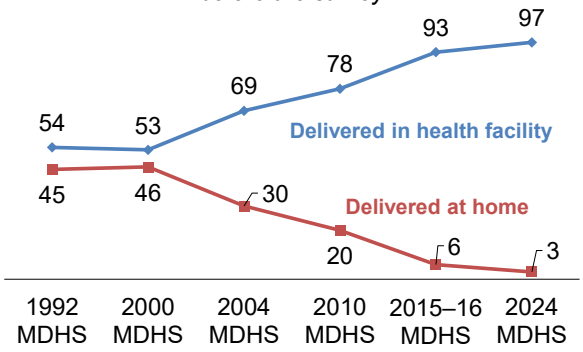

### *Figure 9.4* Health facility births by education

*Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility*




### *Figure 9.5* Trends in place of birth

*Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey*



### 9.4.2 Delivery by Caesarean

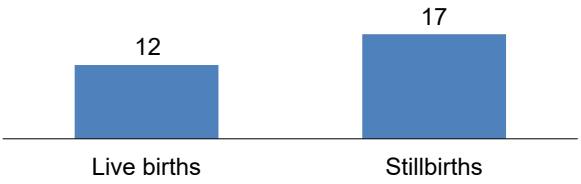
Caesarean sections (C-sections) may be required when vaginal delivery poses a risk to the mother or baby. Although this procedure can save lives, it can place women and babies at risk of medical problems if performed without medical need.

Slightly more than 1 in 8 (12%) live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via caesarean section. Caesarean section deliveries were higher among stillbirths (17%) (**Table 9.8** and **Figure 9.6**).

**Trends:** The percentage of births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via caesarean section has increased steadily over time, from 3% in 1992 to 12% in 2024.

***Figure 9.6* Caesarean section by birth outcome**

*Percentage of births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by caesarean section*




### 9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

**Skilled assistance during delivery**

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, clinical officers, medical assistants, and midwives/nurses.

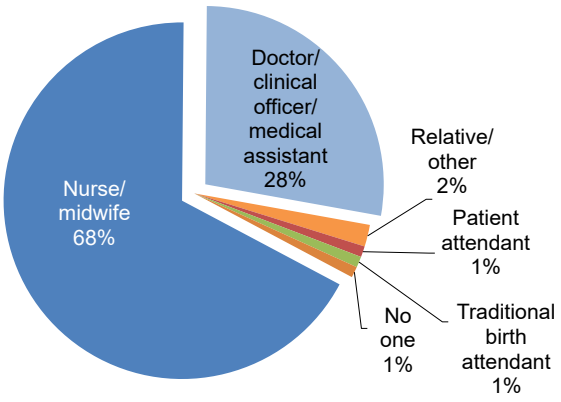
***Sample:*** All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

During pregnancy, counselling should be provided to pregnant women and their families about the benefits of giving birth in a health facility with assistance from a skilled health professional. Evidence suggests that even if all precautions are taken during pregnancy, complications can still occur before, during, or after childbirth (WHO 2017c). Giving birth at a hospital with skilled assistance increases the chances of resolving all ensuing complications to improve the health of the mother and newborn (GHS 2016).

Sixty-eight percent of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by midwives or nurses, 28% by doctors/clinical officers/medical assistants, 1% by traditional birth attendants, 1% by patient attendants, and 2% by relatives; 1% of deliveries were not assisted by anyone (**Table 9.9** and **Figure 9.7**). Ninety-six percent of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider. The percentage of deliveries attended by a skilled provider increases with increasing number of ANC visits, from 81% among women with no visits to 97% among those with four or more visits (**Figure 9.8**).

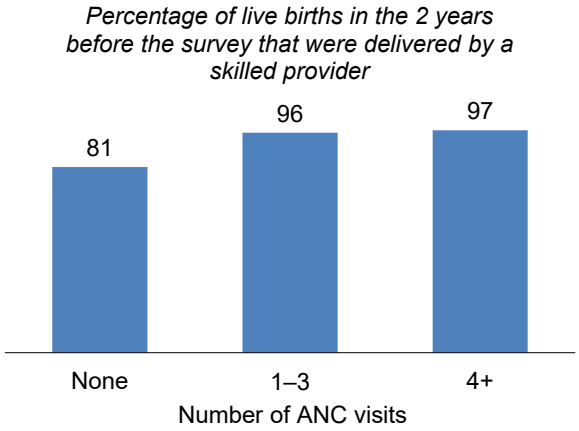
***Figure 9.7* Assistance during delivery**

*Percent distribution of births in the 2 years before the survey*




Note: Values may add to more than 100% due to rounding.

***Figure 9.8* Skilled assistance at delivery by number of ANC visits**



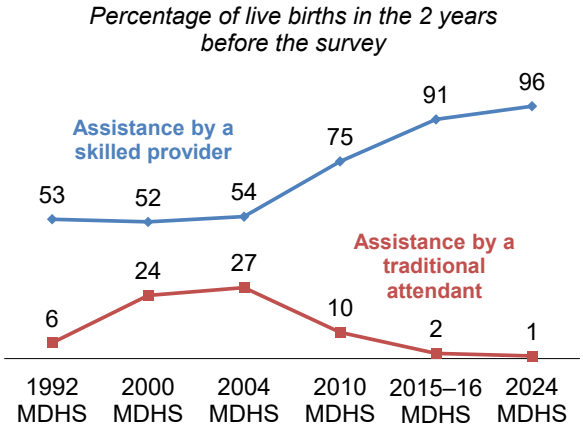

**Trends:** The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider ranged from 52% to 54% between 1992 and 2004 and then increased to 75% in 2010 and 96% in 2024. The percentage of live births delivered by traditional birth attendants increased from 6% in 1992 to 27% in 2004 before decreasing to 10% in 2010 and 1% in 2024 (**Figure 9.9**).

### *Duration of Stay at Health Facility*

Monitoring of the mother and the newborn after birth is necessary to ensure timely diagnosis and treatment of any complications that may arise. To enable close monitoring of both mothers and newborns, it is recommended that women with uncomplicated vaginal deliveries stay in the hospital at least 24 hours after delivery (WHO 2013a). Women with a caesarean delivery should stay in the hospital for 3 to 4 days.

Among women who delivered via caesarean section for their most recent live birth or stillbirth, 75% stayed in the health facility for 3 or more days. Among women who had a live or stillborn vaginal birth, 75% stayed in the health facility for 1 to 2 days (**Table 9.10**).

***Figure 9.9* Trends in assistance during delivery**



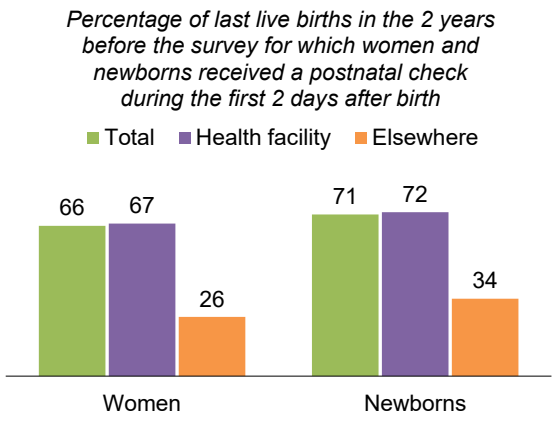

## 9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

### 9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 66% had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent live birth, with most checks occurring within 4 hours of delivery (42%). Twenty-seven percent of women received no postnatal check (**Table 9.11**).

Women who deliver in a health facility are more likely to receive their first postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (67%) than those who deliver elsewhere (26%) (**Figure 9.10**).

***Figure 9.10* Postnatal care by place of delivery**



### *Type of Provider*

Sixty-four percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery from a doctor, a midwife, or a nurse. A relative or friend provided the first postnatal check for 1% of women (**Table 9.12**).

### *Content of Care*

Sixty-eight percent of women with a live and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey had their blood pressure checked, 67% discussed vaginal bleeding, and 73% were counselled about family planning during the first 2 days after their most recent birth by a health care provider. Overall, 55% of women had all three checks performed by a health care provider in the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.13**).

## 9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Seventy-one percent of newborns had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, with most checks taking place less than 4 hours after delivery (49%). One in 4 newborns (25%) had no postnatal check (**Table 9.14**).

### *Type of Provider*

Seventy percent of newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth from a doctor, a midwife, or a nurse, while patient attendants provided the first postnatal check for 1% of newborns. Twenty-nine percent of newborns received no postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.15**).

### *Content of Care*

The 2024 MDHS collected information on whether five key signal functions of newborn care were performed within 2 days after birth. These signal functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs and how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing the newborn (Moran et al. 2013). Postnatal breastfeeding counselling supports exclusive breastfeeding. Face-to-face breastfeeding counselling facilitates observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counselling and support (WHO 2018).

Seventy-three percent of newborns had their umbilical cord examined, 76% had their temperature measured, and 90% had their weight measured. Eighty-six percent of mothers of newborns were counselled on breastfeeding, 81% were observed breastfeeding, and 73% were counselled on newborn danger signs. Overall, 55% of newborns had all five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.16**).

## 9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

For the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, 66% of mothers and 71% of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth, with both mothers and newborns receiving checks in 58% of cases. In 22% of live births, neither the mother nor the newborn received any postnatal care (**Table 9.17**).

# 9.6 Men's Involvement in Maternal Health Care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, 96% reported that the child's mother had an antenatal check-up during the pregnancy. Among men who reported that the mother of their youngest child had an antenatal check-up, 78% were present during an antenatal check-up. Ninety-one percent of men

reported that their child was born in a health facility, and 51% of these men said that they went with the child's mother to the health facility at the time of delivery (**Table 9.18**).

## 9.7 Breast and Cervical Cancer Examinations

**Breast cancer examination**

Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

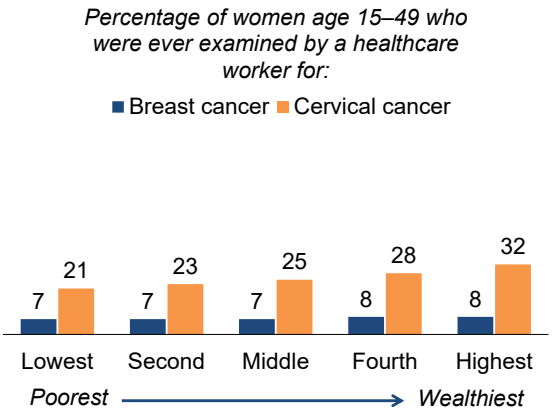
**Cervical cancer examination**

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the health care worker uses a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

Overall, among women age 15–49, 26% have ever been tested for cervical cancer and 8% have ever been examined for breast cancer by a doctor or a health care worker (**Table 9.19**). The percentage of women who have received a cervical cancer examination increases with increasing household wealth, while the percentage of women who have received a breast cancer examination stands at 7%–8% across the wealth quintiles (**Figure 9.11**).

***Figure 9.11*** **Breast and cervical cancer exams by household wealth**




## 9.8 Problems in Accessing Health Care

**Problems in accessing health care**

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

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

Two-thirds of women (66%) reported that they have at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves. The most common problem is distance to a health facility (53%), followed closely by getting

money for treatment (49%). Twenty-one percent of women mentioned not wanting to go alone, and 12% mentioned getting permission to go for treatment (**Table 9.20**).

## 9.9 Distance and Means of Transport to the Nearest Health Facility

Distance to the nearest health facility is one of the major factors influencing the health-seeking practices of women in Malawi. In the 2024 MDHS, women were asked to provide details on travel time to the nearest health facility and the means of transport by which they reached the facility.

Thirty-nine percent of women reported travelling less than 1 hour to the nearest health facility; 31% travel between 60 and 119 minutes, while 30% travel 2 hours or more to the nearest health facility.

Travelling via nonmotorised means is more common among the women interviewed (87%) than travelling via motorised means (13%) (**Table 9.21**).

## List of Tables

For more information on maternal and newborn health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1 Antenatal care**
- **Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC**
- **Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women**
- **Table 9.4 Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy**
- **Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements**
- **Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections**
- **Table 9.7 Place of delivery**
- **Table 9.8 Caesarean section**
- **Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery**
- **Table 9.10 Duration of stay in health facility after birth**
- **Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother**
- **Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 9.17 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn**
- **Table 9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care**
- **Table 9.19 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer**
- **Table 9.20 Problems in accessing health care**
- **Table 9.21 Distance from health care**

**Table 9.1 Antenatal care**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Antenatal care provider | | | | | No ANC | Total | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Doctor/ clinical officer/ medical assistant | Nurse/ midwife | Patient attendant | Relative/ friend | Other | | | | |
| | | | | LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | |
| **Age at birth** | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 24.5 | 70.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 27.2 | 69.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 22.9 | 72.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 616 |
| **Birth order[2]** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 26.5 | 69.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 26.0 | 70.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 25.1 | 71.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 817 |
| 6+ | 25.3 | 70.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 446 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.3 | 68.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 710 |
| Rural | 25.6 | 70.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 19.9 | 75.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 669 |
| Central | 34.2 | 62.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 20.3 | 75.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 2,278 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 27.6 | 66.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 347 |
| Primary | 25.5 | 70.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 25.9 | 70.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 35.9 | 64.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 25.6 | 70.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 1,308 |
| Second | 26.0 | 69.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 24.3 | 71.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 930 |
| Fourth | 29.0 | 67.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 883 |
| Highest | 25.2 | 71.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 895 |
| Total | 26.0 | 70.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 5,018 |
| | | | | STILLBIRTHS | | | | | |
| Total | 24.1 | 67.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 100 |
| | | | | LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3] | | | | | |
| Total | 25.9 | 70.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 5,098 |

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife.

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

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

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Number of ANC visits | | | | | | | | Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit | | | | | | | Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC) | Number of women with ANC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | None | 1 | 2–3 | 4–7 | 8+ | Don't know | Total | 4+ ANC visits | No antenatal care | <4 | 4–6 | 7+ | Don't know | Total | Number of women | | |
| | | | | | | | | LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| **Age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 32.8 | 59.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 3.2 | 25.5 | 67.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,269 | 4.8 | 1,229 |
| 20–34 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 31.3 | 61.6 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 64.5 | 2.0 | 29.7 | 62.7 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,132 | 4.7 | 3,071 |
| 35–49 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 40.9 | 52.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 2.9 | 29.1 | 59.8 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 616 | 4.9 | 598 |
| **Birth order**[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 28.9 | 63.7 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 66.4 | 2.4 | 27.3 | 66.4 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,733 | 4.7 | 1,692 |
| 2–3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 33.0 | 59.4 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 62.5 | 2.4 | 29.5 | 62.3 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,021 | 4.8 | 1,973 |
| 4–5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 38.8 | 54.8 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 56.2 | 2.2 | 25.4 | 64.7 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 817 | 5.0 | 799 |
| 6+ | 2.9 | 3.1 | 36.4 | 55.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.5 | 2.9 | 34.8 | 54.8 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 446 | 4.7 | 433 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.2 | 1.3 | 27.6 | 62.9 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 2.2 | 28.2 | 64.4 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 710 | 4.7 | 695 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 2.2 | 33.7 | 59.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 61.3 | 2.4 | 28.6 | 63.3 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,307 | 4.8 | 4,203 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.6 | 1.3 | 31.9 | 60.8 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 64.0 | 2.6 | 27.1 | 62.8 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 669 | 4.8 | 651 |
| Central | 2.6 | 2.5 | 32.9 | 58.4 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 2.6 | 26.3 | 64.4 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,071 | 4.9 | 2,016 |
| Southern | 2.1 | 1.9 | 33.0 | 60.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 62.5 | 2.1 | 31.1 | 62.8 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,278 | 4.7 | 2,230 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.7 | 3.7 | 34.4 | 54.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 5.7 | 28.5 | 57.1 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 347 | 4.9 | 327 |
| Primary | 2.5 | 2.2 | 34.7 | 58.4 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 2.5 | 28.2 | 63.2 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,428 | 4.8 | 3,343 |
| Secondary | 1.3 | 1.2 | 28.5 | 64.5 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 68.6 | 1.3 | 27.8 | 67.7 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,139 | 4.8 | 1,124 |
| More than secondary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 74.5 | 13.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 0.0 | 50.2 | 45.2 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 104 | 4.0 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.2 | 2.9 | 35.0 | 57.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 58.6 | 3.2 | 27.3 | 62.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,308 | 4.9 | 1,267 |
| Second | 2.0 | 2.1 | 36.4 | 57.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 59.2 | 2.0 | 29.2 | 62.9 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,000 | 4.7 | 980 |
| Middle | 2.9 | 1.7 | 31.9 | 60.9 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 2.9 | 27.6 | 64.7 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 930 | 4.8 | 904 |
| Fourth | 1.6 | 2.2 | 33.4 | 59.5 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 1.6 | 28.2 | 63.9 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 883 | 4.8 | 869 |
| Highest | 1.9 | 1.1 | 26.1 | 65.5 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 70.4 | 1.9 | 31.0 | 63.0 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 895 | 4.6 | 878 |
| Total | 2.4 | 2.1 | 32.8 | 59.9 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 2.4 | 28.6 | 63.4 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,018 | 4.8 | 4,898 |
| | | | | | | | | STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8.3 | 2.9 | 39.5 | 48.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 48.4 | 8.3 | 27.1 | 59.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 4.6 | 92 |
| | | | | | | | | LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2] | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2.5 | 2.1 | 33.0 | 59.6 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 2.5 | 28.5 | 63.4 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,098 | 4.8 | 4,970 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC**

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider: | | | | | | | Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat checked | Counselled about maternal diet | Counselled about breastfeeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | |
| **Age at birth** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 87.0 | 45.9 | 89.1 | 94.8 | 84.9 | 86.1 | 74.3 | 1,229 |
| 20–34 | 89.1 | 47.7 | 90.7 | 97.0 | 90.4 | 91.1 | 83.0 | 3,071 |
| 35–49 | 90.5 | 51.1 | 91.5 | 97.7 | 89.0 | 91.3 | 86.3 | 598 |
| **Birth order**[1] | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 87.7 | 47.4 | 88.7 | 95.3 | 86.3 | 87.8 | 77.0 | 1,692 |
| 2–3 | 88.8 | 48.2 | 91.1 | 96.8 | 90.6 | 90.3 | 82.4 | 1,973 |
| 4–5 | 89.0 | 48.5 | 92.4 | 97.4 | 90.4 | 92.0 | 83.7 | 799 |
| 6+ | 92.0 | 44.8 | 90.4 | 98.3 | 88.6 | 92.4 | 88.0 | 433 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.4 | 59.2 | 93.6 | 96.8 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 84.2 | 695 |
| Rural | 88.0 | 45.8 | 89.9 | 96.5 | 88.4 | 89.5 | 80.8 | 4,203 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 93.3 | 55.3 | 91.6 | 95.5 | 90.3 | 88.6 | 84.5 | 651 |
| Central | 85.3 | 45.5 | 89.5 | 96.6 | 86.4 | 88.7 | 77.4 | 2,016 |
| Southern | 90.5 | 47.4 | 91.0 | 96.7 | 90.7 | 91.4 | 83.8 | 2,230 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 85.1 | 49.1 | 90.4 | 95.2 | 85.2 | 86.9 | 78.4 | 327 |
| Primary | 87.8 | 45.8 | 89.6 | 96.5 | 87.8 | 89.3 | 80.2 | 3,343 |
| Secondary | 91.5 | 50.2 | 92.1 | 96.7 | 92.6 | 92.1 | 84.4 | 1,124 |
| More than secondary | 99.3 | 74.6 | 97.7 | 98.8 | 94.3 | 93.8 | 88.9 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 85.3 | 42.7 | 89.2 | 96.5 | 87.5 | 88.6 | 77.9 | 1,267 |
| Second | 86.8 | 49.5 | 90.1 | 96.2 | 86.2 | 90.1 | 79.7 | 980 |
| Middle | 89.0 | 43.4 | 90.3 | 97.6 | 88.8 | 91.7 | 81.7 | 904 |
| Fourth | 90.8 | 45.1 | 89.6 | 95.0 | 90.0 | 86.9 | 85.0 | 869 |
| Highest | 93.5 | 59.8 | 93.6 | 97.3 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 83.7 | 878 |
| Total | 88.7 | 47.7 | 90.4 | 96.5 | 88.9 | 89.9 | 81.3 | 4,898 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 85.7 | 47.9 | 86.4 | 90.6 | 81.8 | 79.0 | 82.1 | 92 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2] | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 88.7 | 47.6 | 90.3 | 96.4 | 88.7 | 89.7 | 81.2 | 4,970 |

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women**

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Among all women with live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider: | | | | | | | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat checked | Counselled about maternal diet | Counselled about breastfeeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | |
| **Age at birth** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 84.2 | 44.4 | 86.3 | 91.8 | 82.2 | 83.4 | 72.0 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 87.3 | 46.8 | 89.0 | 95.1 | 88.7 | 89.3 | 81.4 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 87.8 | 49.6 | 88.8 | 94.9 | 86.4 | 88.7 | 83.8 | 616 |
| **Birth order**[1] | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 85.6 | 46.3 | 86.6 | 93.0 | 84.3 | 85.7 | 75.2 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 86.7 | 47.0 | 88.9 | 94.5 | 88.4 | 88.2 | 80.5 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 87.0 | 47.5 | 90.4 | 95.3 | 88.4 | 90.0 | 81.9 | 817 |
| 6+ | 89.3 | 43.5 | 87.8 | 95.4 | 86.0 | 89.7 | 85.5 | 446 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.3 | 57.9 | 91.5 | 94.8 | 89.8 | 90.5 | 82.4 | 710 |
| Rural | 85.8 | 44.7 | 87.7 | 94.1 | 86.3 | 87.3 | 78.8 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 90.8 | 53.9 | 89.2 | 93.0 | 87.9 | 86.2 | 82.3 | 669 |
| Central | 83.1 | 44.3 | 87.1 | 94.1 | 84.1 | 86.3 | 75.4 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 88.6 | 46.4 | 89.1 | 94.7 | 88.8 | 89.5 | 82.0 | 2,278 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 80.3 | 46.3 | 85.3 | 89.8 | 80.4 | 81.9 | 74.0 | 347 |
| Primary | 85.6 | 44.7 | 87.4 | 94.1 | 85.6 | 87.1 | 78.3 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 90.3 | 49.6 | 90.9 | 95.4 | 91.4 | 90.9 | 83.2 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 99.3 | 74.6 | 97.7 | 98.8 | 94.3 | 93.8 | 88.9 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 82.6 | 41.4 | 86.3 | 93.4 | 84.7 | 85.7 | 75.4 | 1,308 |
| Second | 85.1 | 48.5 | 88.3 | 94.3 | 84.5 | 88.3 | 78.1 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 86.4 | 42.1 | 87.7 | 94.8 | 86.2 | 89.1 | 79.3 | 930 |
| Fourth | 89.4 | 44.4 | 88.2 | 93.5 | 88.5 | 85.5 | 83.6 | 883 |
| Highest | 91.8 | 58.6 | 91.8 | 95.5 | 91.2 | 91.0 | 82.1 | 895 |
| Total | 86.6 | 46.5 | 88.3 | 94.2 | 86.8 | 87.8 | 79.3 | 5,018 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 78.5 | 43.9 | 79.1 | 83.0 | 74.9 | 72.4 | 75.2 | 100 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2] | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 86.4 | 46.4 | 88.1 | 94.0 | 86.5 | 87.4 | 79.2 | 5,098 |

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.4 Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who received food or cash assistance, took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | | Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[2] during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | | | | | | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Received food or cash assistance[1] | Took deworming medication | Took any iron-containing supplements[2] | None | <60 | 60–89 | 90–179 | 180+ | Don't know | Total | |
| **LIVE BIRTHS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 2.8 | 31.7 | 75.8 | 24.2 | 35.9 | 11.1 | 23.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 3.2 | 39.1 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 35.4 | 13.6 | 25.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 2.8 | 40.1 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 34.2 | 12.6 | 22.9 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 616 |
| **Birth order[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3.3 | 32.9 | 77.4 | 22.6 | 34.9 | 10.6 | 25.7 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 3.0 | 38.6 | 80.4 | 19.6 | 37.0 | 13.4 | 23.8 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 2.2 | 43.8 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 32.8 | 13.8 | 26.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 817 |
| 6+ | 3.9 | 37.1 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 34.6 | 17.2 | 21.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 446 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.3 | 38.3 | 80.1 | 19.9 | 40.4 | 10.1 | 20.2 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 710 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 37.2 | 78.5 | 21.5 | 34.6 | 13.3 | 25.4 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.3 | 40.1 | 74.6 | 25.4 | 38.2 | 9.4 | 21.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 669 |
| Central | 2.9 | 36.6 | 80.7 | 19.3 | 34.8 | 13.4 | 27.2 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 3.4 | 37.3 | 78.1 | 21.9 | 35.1 | 13.4 | 23.1 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 2,278 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.1 | 39.6 | 73.7 | 26.3 | 36.3 | 11.7 | 22.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Primary | 2.7 | 36.8 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 35.3 | 14.1 | 23.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 4.0 | 38.5 | 80.1 | 19.9 | 36.3 | 9.9 | 26.5 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 1.5 | 35.2 | 89.4 | 10.6 | 24.7 | 7.9 | 38.1 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.6 | 34.5 | 77.1 | 22.9 | 33.4 | 13.2 | 25.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,308 |
| Second | 2.2 | 38.4 | 76.1 | 23.9 | 34.4 | 13.4 | 25.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 1.9 | 39.1 | 80.3 | 19.7 | 37.1 | 13.2 | 23.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 930 |
| Fourth | 3.3 | 38.2 | 79.3 | 20.7 | 36.1 | 11.0 | 25.9 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 883 |
| Highest | 5.6 | 37.8 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 37.1 | 13.3 | 22.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 895 |
| Total | 3.1 | 37.4 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 35.4 | 12.9 | 24.6 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 5,018 |
| **STILLBIRTHS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3.9 | 34.4 | 71.1 | 28.9 | 35.4 | 13.3 | 17.9 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| **LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3.1 | 37.3 | 78.5 | 21.5 | 35.4 | 12.8 | 24.5 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 5,098 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Food or cash assistance programme(s)

[2] Iron tablets and syrup

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements[1] from each source: | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Source | Live births | Stillbirths | Live births and stillbirths[2] |
| **Public sector** | **84.4** | **80.4** | **84.4** |
| Government hospital | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| Government health centre | 65.4 | 62.4 | 65.3 |
| Other public sector | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| **CHAM/Mission/IHAM** | **10.4** | **14.1** | **10.4** |
| Hospital | 4.0 | 6.9 | 4.0 |
| Health centre | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| **Private medical sector (non-NGO)** | **3.6** | **0.8** | **3.6** |
| Private hospital/clinic | 3.6 | 0.8 | 3.5 |
| Private doctor | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Private medical sector (NGO)** | **0.2** | **0.0** | **0.2** |
| PSI | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| FPAM | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other NGO medical sector | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **Other private sector** | **1.7** | **4.8** | **1.8** |
| Shop | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Market | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mass distribution campaign | 0.4 | 4.1 | 0.5 |
| **Other** | **0.1** | **0.7** | **0.1** |
| Number of women | 3,974 | 71 | 4,029 |

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation; PSI = Population Services International (Malawi); FPAM = Family Planning Association of Malawi
[1] Iron tablets and syrup
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age at birth** | | | |
| <20 | 80.8 | 83.4 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 78.9 | 91.3 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 70.7 | 91.9 | 616 |
| **Birth order[2]** | | | |
| 1 | 82.6 | 83.8 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 78.7 | 92.2 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 73.7 | 92.5 | 817 |
| 6+ | 68.3 | 92.3 | 446 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 86.3 | 92.7 | 710 |
| Rural | 77.0 | 88.8 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 72.0 | 87.8 | 669 |
| Central | 81.1 | 90.2 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 77.7 | 89.1 | 2,278 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 65.3 | 84.2 | 347 |
| Primary | 79.0 | 89.2 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 79.6 | 90.7 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 87.4 | 95.7 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 76.4 | 87.4 | 1,308 |
| Second | 77.8 | 89.2 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 78.2 | 88.8 | 930 |
| Fourth | 76.5 | 89.6 | 883 |
| Highest | 83.7 | 92.8 | 895 |
| Total | 78.3 | 89.4 | 5,018 |

[1] Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

**Table 9.7 Place of delivery**

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Health facility | | | | Home | Other | Total | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public sector | CHAM/ Mission/ IHAM | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | Private medical sector (NGO) | | | | | |
| | | | | LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 86.0 | 10.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 1,280 |
| 20–34 | 83.3 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 3,219 |
| 35–49 | 77.3 | 14.3 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 642 |
| **Birth order**[1] | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 85.7 | 10.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 1,759 |
| 2–3 | 83.3 | 10.8 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 2,065 |
| 4–5 | 80.9 | 13.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 857 |
| 6+ | 77.7 | 13.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 460 |
| **Antenatal care visits**[2] | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 72.7 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 120 |
| 1–3 | 82.3 | 11.5 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 1,750 |
| 4+ | 83.8 | 11.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 3,130 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 17 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.1 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 734 |
| Rural | 82.4 | 12.5 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 4,407 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 78.6 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 686 |
| Central | 83.8 | 9.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 2,120 |
| Southern | 84.0 | 11.4 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 2,335 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 79.7 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 357 |
| Primary | 83.9 | 10.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 3,500 |
| Secondary | 84.4 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 1,177 |
| More than secondary | 58.7 | 14.2 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 106 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 82.9 | 10.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 1,335 |
| Second | 84.3 | 10.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 1,022 |
| Middle | 81.8 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 962 |
| Fourth | 84.1 | 12.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 898 |
| Highest | 83.0 | 9.5 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 924 |
| Total | 83.2 | 11.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 5,141 |
| | | | | STILLBIRTHS | | | | | |
| Total | 73.4 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 100 |
| | | | | LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3] | | | | | |
| Total | 83.0 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 5,241 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only

**Table 9.8 Caesarean section**

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage delivered by C-section | Number of births |
|---|---|---|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | |
| <20 | 10.5 | 1,280 |
| 20–34 | 12.1 | 3,219 |
| 35–49 | 10.5 | 642 |
| **Birth order**[1] | | |
| 1 | 15.4 | 1,759 |
| 2–3 | 10.7 | 2,065 |
| 4–5 | 7.9 | 857 |
| 6+ | 7.2 | 460 |
| **Antenatal care visits**[2] | | |
| None | 13.7 | 120 |
| 1–3 | 8.5 | 1,750 |
| 4+ | 12.5 | 3,130 |
| Don't know/missing | * | 17 |
| **Place of delivery** | | |
| Health facility | 11.9 | 4,983 |
| Public sector | 11.3 | 4,278 |
| CHAM/Mission/IHAM | 14.1 | 582 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 23.0 | 121 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | * | 2 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 18.9 | 734 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 4,407 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 12.0 | 686 |
| Central | 13.1 | 2,120 |
| Southern | 9.9 | 2,335 |
| **Mother's education** | | |
| No education | 6.4 | 357 |
| Primary | 9.7 | 3,500 |
| Secondary | 16.2 | 1,177 |
| More than secondary | 36.4 | 106 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 8.3 | 1,335 |
| Second | 9.8 | 1,022 |
| Middle | 9.7 | 962 |
| Fourth | 12.1 | 898 |
| Highest | 19.3 | 924 |
| Total | 11.5 | 5,141 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | |
| Total | 16.7 | 100 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3] | | |
| Total | 11.6 | 5,241 |

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery**

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | | | | Among most recent live births | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Doctor/ clinical officer/ medial assistant | Nurse/ midwife | Patient attendant | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/ other | No one | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1] | Number of live births and/or stillbirths | Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immedi-ately after birth | Number of live births |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 28.5 | 69.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 1,280 | 63.2 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 28.0 | 68.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 3,219 | 66.9 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 25.0 | 69.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 642 | 69.5 | 616 |
| **Birth order[2]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 30.8 | 66.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 1,759 | 61.9 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 27.0 | 69.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 2,065 | 67.0 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 25.5 | 69.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 857 | 72.7 | 817 |
| 6+ | 23.6 | 68.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 460 | 68.3 | 446 |
| **Antenatal care visits[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 22.3 | 58.5 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 120 | 48.8 | 120 |
| 1–3 | 25.8 | 69.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 1,750 | 67.5 | 1,750 |
| 4+ | 28.6 | 68.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 3,130 | 66.3 | 3,130 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 17 | * | 17 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 28.6 | 70.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 4,983 | 67.1 | 4,862 |
| Public sector | 27.6 | 71.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 4,278 | 67.6 | 4,168 |
| CHAM/mission/IHAM | 30.9 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 582 | 67.7 | 572 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 51.2 | 48.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 121 | 48.4 | 120 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 2 | * | 2 |
| Elsewhere | 3.3 | 15.7 | 0.8 | 14.3 | 46.5 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 158 | 42.4 | 156 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 33.9 | 63.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 734 | 65.5 | 710 |
| Rural | 26.8 | 69.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 4,407 | 66.4 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 25.7 | 70.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 686 | 71.3 | 669 |
| Central | 34.3 | 62.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 2,120 | 63.1 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 22.5 | 73.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 2,335 | 67.8 | 2,278 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.2 | 69.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 357 | 62.3 | 347 |
| Primary | 26.8 | 69.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 3,500 | 66.8 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 30.9 | 66.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1,177 | 67.2 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 46.1 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 106 | 54.7 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 27.9 | 66.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 1,335 | 65.2 | 1,308 |
| Second | 24.8 | 71.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 1,022 | 64.4 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 25.5 | 71.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 962 | 67.9 | 930 |
| Fourth | 28.4 | 68.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 898 | 67.5 | 883 |
| Highest | 32.6 | 65.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 924 | 67.1 | 895 |
| Total | 27.8 | 68.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 5,141 | 66.3 | 5,018 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 32.8 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 100 | na | na |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 27.9 | 68.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 5,241 | na | na |

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.10 Duration of stay in health facility after birth**

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Malawi DHS 2024

| Type of delivery | <6 hours | 6–11 hours | 12–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3+ days | Missing | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 3.3 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 75.6 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,301 |
| Caesarean section | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 19.8 | 75.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 561 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 42.0 | 47.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Caesarean section | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 17 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[1] | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 3.3 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 75.2 | 14.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,361 |
| Caesarean section | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 20.5 | 74.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 573 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1] | | | | | | | | Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 4 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | 7–41 days | Don't know/ missing | No postnatal check[2] | Total | | |
| | | | | | LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | |
| **Age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 42.2 | 11.8 | 9.6 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 29.6 | 100.0 | 63.6 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 41.1 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 64.6 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 47.2 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 616 |
| **Birth order[3]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 41.1 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 41.6 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 65.0 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 43.7 | 10.7 | 12.4 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 66.8 | 817 |
| 6+ | 45.0 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 64.0 | 446 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 43.0 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 4,862 |
| Elsewhere | 13.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 80.7 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 156 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 47.4 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 28.7 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 710 |
| Rural | 41.2 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 64.6 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 48.4 | 16.1 | 11.7 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 76.2 | 669 |
| Central | 36.7 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 28.3 | 100.0 | 64.9 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 45.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 31.3 | 100.0 | 61.3 | 2,278 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 37.6 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 347 |
| Primary | 41.7 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 43.3 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 57.4 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 38.3 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 58.9 | 1,308 |
| Second | 43.4 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 64.5 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 40.0 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 63.6 | 930 |
| Fourth | 44.7 | 14.7 | 12.1 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 71.6 | 883 |
| Highest | 45.7 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 895 |
| Total | 42.1 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 64.8 | 5,018 |
| | | | | | STILLBIRTHS | | | | | |
| Total | 44.4 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 64.5 | 100 |
| | | | | | LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4] | | | | | |
| Total | 42.1 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 64.7 | 5,098 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife or patient attendant

[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check | | | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Doctor/clinical officer/medical assistant | Nurse/midwife | Patient attendant | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | |
| **Age at birth** | | | | | | |
| <20 | 11.9 | 51.2 | 0.5 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 15.0 | 49.0 | 0.7 | 35.4 | 100.0 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 15.2 | 52.5 | 0.3 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 616 |
| **Birth order**[1] | | | | | | |
| 1 | 13.7 | 49.5 | 0.6 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 14.0 | 50.2 | 0.8 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 16.0 | 50.6 | 0.2 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 817 |
| 6+ | 13.8 | 49.8 | 0.4 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 446 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 14.6 | 51.0 | 0.6 | 33.7 | 100.0 | 4,862 |
| Elsewhere | 1.3 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 81.5 | 100.0 | 156 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.7 | 49.3 | 0.6 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 710 |
| Rural | 14.0 | 50.1 | 0.6 | 35.4 | 100.0 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 14.1 | 61.2 | 0.8 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 669 |
| Central | 16.9 | 47.8 | 0.2 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 11.8 | 48.6 | 0.9 | 38.7 | 100.0 | 2,278 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.9 | 45.6 | 0.1 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Primary | 13.6 | 48.9 | 0.6 | 36.9 | 100.0 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 17.0 | 54.2 | 0.7 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 22.5 | 54.4 | 0.1 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 13.4 | 45.1 | 0.5 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 1,308 |
| Second | 14.2 | 49.6 | 0.7 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 12.3 | 50.5 | 0.8 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 930 |
| Fourth | 15.9 | 55.0 | 0.7 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 883 |
| Highest | 15.7 | 52.1 | 0.3 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 895 |
| Total | 14.2 | 50.0 | 0.6 | 35.2 | 100.0 | 5,018 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | |
| Total | 15.5 | 49.0 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 100 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2] | | | | | | |
| Total | 14.2 | 49.9 | 0.6 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 5,098 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider: | | | Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Measured blood pressure | Discussed vaginal bleeding | Discussed family planning | | |
| | | | LIVE BIRTHS | | |
| **Age at birth** | | | | | |
| <20 | 62.7 | 60.8 | 68.4 | 47.8 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 69.0 | 68.4 | 74.8 | 57.7 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 71.2 | 71.0 | 75.9 | 60.3 | 616 |
| **Birth order**[1] | | | | | |
| 1 | 65.5 | 63.2 | 71.0 | 50.8 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 68.0 | 67.8 | 73.5 | 56.7 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 70.6 | 70.7 | 76.9 | 60.1 | 817 |
| 6+ | 69.4 | 69.0 | 75.2 | 59.9 | 446 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | |
| Health facility | 69.1 | 68.0 | 74.8 | 56.6 | 4,862 |
| Public sector | 68.2 | 67.8 | 75.0 | 56.4 | 4,168 |
| CHAM/Mission/IHAM | 73.1 | 69.6 | 73.7 | 58.8 | 572 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 81.9 | 68.3 | 71.0 | 56.0 | 120 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Elsewhere | 24.5 | 28.0 | 27.3 | 20.1 | 156 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 80.0 | 74.1 | 82.2 | 67.1 | 710 |
| Rural | 65.7 | 65.6 | 71.9 | 53.6 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 74.4 | 77.7 | 77.5 | 62.7 | 669 |
| Central | 63.5 | 62.1 | 69.7 | 51.0 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 69.5 | 67.9 | 75.4 | 57.5 | 2,278 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No education | 63.4 | 59.7 | 60.9 | 49.9 | 347 |
| Primary | 65.6 | 65.1 | 71.7 | 53.3 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 73.4 | 72.6 | 81.3 | 62.2 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 88.6 | 80.9 | 81.7 | 71.9 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 59.4 | 59.3 | 66.3 | 46.6 | 1,308 |
| Second | 66.2 | 65.8 | 72.2 | 55.6 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 66.7 | 66.8 | 72.6 | 55.6 | 930 |
| Fourth | 72.0 | 72.4 | 77.0 | 59.1 | 883 |
| Highest | 78.2 | 73.3 | 82.0 | 64.7 | 895 |
| Total | 67.7 | 66.8 | 73.3 | 55.5 | 5,018 |
| | | | STILLBIRTHS | | |
| Total | 66.9 | 59.3 | 62.9 | 45.1 | 100 |
| | | | LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2] | | |
| Total | 67.6 | 66.7 | 73.1 | 55.3 | 5,098 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1] | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1] | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 hour | 1–3 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | Don't know | No postnatal check[2] | | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 17.3 | 30.9 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 68.9 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 17.4 | 30.6 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 21.0 | 33.1 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 74.4 | 616 |
| **Birth order[3]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 17.2 | 30.9 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 17.6 | 29.8 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 69.6 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 19.7 | 31.6 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 817 |
| 6+ | 17.8 | 35.8 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 73.9 | 446 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 18.3 | 31.6 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 72.1 | 4,862 |
| Elsewhere | 4.8 | 12.5 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 69.9 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 156 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.6 | 26.4 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 66.1 | 710 |
| Rural | 17.4 | 31.7 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 20.1 | 31.4 | 16.3 | 12.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 669 |
| Central | 11.2 | 32.0 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 23.2 | 30.0 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 66.8 | 2,278 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.0 | 36.2 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 347 |
| Primary | 18.2 | 31.3 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 18.7 | 28.7 | 11.5 | 15.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 29.6 | 29.9 | 12.0 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.8 | 32.4 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 66.2 | 1,308 |
| Second | 18.4 | 31.1 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 17.5 | 30.6 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 930 |
| Fourth | 17.9 | 33.0 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 883 |
| Highest | 21.8 | 27.2 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 895 |
| Total | 17.8 | 31.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 70.7 | 5,018 |

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife, or patient attendant
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

**Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check | | | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Doctor/clinical officer/medical assistant | Nurse/midwife | Patient attendant | | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | |
| <20 | 13.4 | 55.2 | 0.3 | 31.1 | 100.0 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 16.0 | 53.9 | 0.8 | 29.2 | 100.0 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 15.5 | 58.1 | 0.9 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 616 |
| **Birth order**[1] | | | | | | |
| 1 | 15.3 | 54.2 | 0.6 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 15.2 | 53.7 | 0.7 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 15.4 | 56.8 | 1.0 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 817 |
| 6+ | 15.5 | 57.9 | 0.5 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 446 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 15.7 | 55.6 | 0.7 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 4,862 |
| Elsewhere | 2.0 | 26.8 | 0.0 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 156 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.8 | 49.6 | 0.7 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 710 |
| Rural | 15.2 | 55.6 | 0.7 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 13.9 | 65.7 | 0.6 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 669 |
| Central | 18.7 | 52.9 | 0.4 | 28.0 | 100.0 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 12.7 | 53.2 | 1.0 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 2,278 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.1 | 52.5 | 0.1 | 37.3 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Primary | 15.1 | 54.5 | 0.7 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 16.4 | 56.5 | 1.0 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 26.2 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.3 | 51.5 | 0.4 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 1,308 |
| Second | 15.6 | 56.1 | 0.9 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 13.7 | 55.9 | 0.9 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 930 |
| Fourth | 17.1 | 57.0 | 0.7 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 883 |
| Highest | 16.2 | 54.6 | 0.6 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 895 |
| Total | 15.3 | 54.7 | 0.7 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 5,018 |

[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

**Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns**

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth: | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Cord examined | Temperature measured | Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention | Mother counselled on breastfeeding | Mother observed breastfeeding | Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding | Weighed[1] | Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth | Number of births |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 68.5 | 72.7 | 68.0 | 85.7 | 80.7 | 77.6 | 88.5 | 47.4 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 73.6 | 76.3 | 74.4 | 86.8 | 80.9 | 78.6 | 91.4 | 56.9 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 75.2 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 83.9 | 79.1 | 77.7 | 87.9 | 58.8 | 616 |
| **Birth order[3]** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 71.3 | 75.1 | 70.2 | 87.2 | 81.8 | 79.2 | 90.3 | 51.1 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 71.8 | 75.6 | 72.9 | 86.0 | 79.6 | 77.0 | 91.8 | 55.9 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 75.1 | 76.8 | 79.3 | 87.0 | 81.9 | 80.2 | 89.0 | 58.3 | 817 |
| 6+ | 76.0 | 75.3 | 75.0 | 81.3 | 78.1 | 76.3 | 85.2 | 57.5 | 446 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 73.5 | 76.7 | 74.2 | 87.4 | 82.0 | 79.6 | 92.2 | 56.0 | 4,862 |
| Elsewhere | 42.8 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 46.3 | 36.3 | 35.0 | 30.3 | 14.8 | 156 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 80.8 | 85.0 | 81.2 | 88.7 | 80.9 | 80.2 | 96.2 | 69.1 | 710 |
| Rural | 71.2 | 74.0 | 71.9 | 85.8 | 80.5 | 77.9 | 89.2 | 52.4 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 87.7 | 81.6 | 81.5 | 89.7 | 85.2 | 83.9 | 94.4 | 69.8 | 669 |
| Central | 71.4 | 73.6 | 71.0 | 85.8 | 79.1 | 76.2 | 93.9 | 55.0 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 69.1 | 75.6 | 72.7 | 85.5 | 80.6 | 78.4 | 85.7 | 50.1 | 2,278 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 71.4 | 69.1 | 64.2 | 75.1 | 71.9 | 70.2 | 73.7 | 46.0 | 347 |
| Primary | 71.6 | 74.4 | 72.6 | 86.1 | 80.6 | 77.7 | 89.6 | 52.8 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 74.8 | 80.3 | 76.9 | 89.8 | 83.2 | 82.1 | 96.5 | 62.2 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 80.6 | 85.4 | 80.9 | 86.6 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 96.9 | 64.8 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 69.2 | 70.5 | 66.4 | 82.3 | 76.1 | 73.6 | 87.3 | 47.8 | 1,308 |
| Second | 68.6 | 71.3 | 69.7 | 85.5 | 79.9 | 77.2 | 89.1 | 48.0 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 73.2 | 76.3 | 75.3 | 85.9 | 81.9 | 78.7 | 89.2 | 57.5 | 930 |
| Fourth | 74.9 | 79.7 | 76.9 | 88.2 | 85.1 | 82.7 | 90.5 | 57.9 | 883 |
| Highest | 78.7 | 83.1 | 81.2 | 90.9 | 82.1 | 81.2 | 96.5 | 66.5 | 895 |
| Total | 72.5 | 75.6 | 73.2 | 86.2 | 80.6 | 78.2 | 90.2 | 54.7 | 5,018 |

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.
[2] The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

**Table 9.17 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn**

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both the mother and newborn received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither the mother nor newborn received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth | | | | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mother | Newborn | Both mother and newborn | Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check[2] | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | |
| <20 | 64.6 | 69.0 | 56.0 | 22.4 | 1,269 |
| 20–34 | 65.3 | 71.1 | 58.3 | 21.9 | 3,132 |
| 35–49 | 67.9 | 74.6 | 62.5 | 20.0 | 616 |
| **Birth order[3]** | | | | | |
| 1 | 64.6 | 70.2 | 56.7 | 21.9 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 65.6 | 69.9 | 57.8 | 22.4 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 67.3 | 73.2 | 60.6 | 20.1 | 817 |
| 6+ | 64.9 | 74.9 | 61.5 | 21.6 | 446 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | |
| Health facility | 66.7 | 72.2 | 59.4 | 20.5 | 4,862 |
| Public sector | 66.6 | 71.9 | 59.3 | 20.8 | 4,168 |
| CHAM/Mission/IHAM | 68.3 | 75.6 | 60.7 | 16.9 | 572 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 64.2 | 65.9 | 56.3 | 26.2 | 120 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Elsewhere | 25.5 | 33.5 | 21.6 | 62.6 | 156 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 65.9 | 66.1 | 58.1 | 26.1 | 710 |
| Rural | 65.4 | 71.8 | 58.2 | 21.0 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 77.1 | 81.4 | 69.7 | 11.2 | 669 |
| Central | 65.9 | 72.0 | 58.9 | 20.9 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 61.6 | 67.0 | 54.3 | 25.7 | 2,278 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No education | 55.0 | 63.4 | 50.1 | 31.8 | 347 |
| Primary | 63.9 | 70.6 | 56.6 | 22.1 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 72.2 | 73.8 | 64.1 | 18.1 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 76.9 | 78.4 | 72.5 | 17.2 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 60.4 | 66.8 | 52.4 | 25.2 | 1,308 |
| Second | 64.7 | 72.6 | 58.9 | 21.6 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 64.1 | 70.9 | 56.7 | 21.7 | 930 |
| Fourth | 72.0 | 75.1 | 63.5 | 16.4 | 883 |
| Highest | 68.6 | 71.4 | 62.3 | 22.3 | 895 |
| Total | 65.5 | 71.0 | 58.2 | 21.8 | 5,018 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Non-governmental organisation

[1] Includes checks from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse/midwife, patient attendant, or traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

**Table 9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care**

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 | | Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child | Number of men | Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up | Number of men | Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility | Number of men | Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility | Number of men |
| **Father's age at interview** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | (84.9) | 40 | (70.0) | 34 | (92.4) | 40 | (25.9) | 37 |
| 20–34 | 95.7 | 1,296 | 78.4 | 1,241 | 91.8 | 1,296 | 48.7 | 1,190 |
| 35–49 | 96.6 | 625 | 77.8 | 604 | 89.9 | 625 | 56.8 | 562 |
| **Number of children ever fathered** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 94.7 | 584 | 74.4 | 553 | 92.1 | 584 | 42.0 | 538 |
| 2–3 | 95.2 | 719 | 80.0 | 684 | 91.8 | 719 | 51.0 | 660 |
| 4–5 | 96.7 | 350 | 77.0 | 338 | 92.2 | 350 | 58.9 | 323 |
| 6+ | 98.4 | 308 | 81.5 | 304 | 87.0 | 308 | 58.5 | 268 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.5 | 317 | 64.8 | 290 | 97.7 | 317 | 43.8 | 310 |
| Rural | 96.6 | 1,644 | 80.5 | 1,589 | 89.9 | 1,644 | 52.3 | 1,479 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 97.3 | 262 | 81.9 | 255 | 91.2 | 262 | 41.4 | 239 |
| Central | 97.3 | 878 | 81.2 | 854 | 89.8 | 878 | 51.5 | 788 |
| Southern | 93.8 | 821 | 73.3 | 770 | 92.7 | 821 | 53.1 | 762 |
| **Father's education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 94.0 | 117 | 82.9 | 110 | 74.7 | 117 | 63.6 | 88 |
| Primary | 96.1 | 1,073 | 80.4 | 1,032 | 91.0 | 1,073 | 51.5 | 976 |
| Secondary | 95.5 | 684 | 74.5 | 653 | 93.8 | 684 | 47.1 | 641 |
| More than secondary | 96.3 | 86 | 70.9 | 83 | 96.2 | 86 | 57.7 | 83 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 95.1 | 459 | 83.0 | 436 | 89.8 | 459 | 47.5 | 412 |
| Second | 98.2 | 363 | 81.2 | 356 | 87.4 | 363 | 48.0 | 317 |
| Middle | 97.6 | 364 | 82.6 | 355 | 91.9 | 364 | 59.9 | 334 |
| Fourth | 94.8 | 367 | 73.8 | 348 | 91.2 | 367 | 52.9 | 334 |
| Highest | 93.8 | 409 | 69.3 | 383 | 95.6 | 409 | 47.0 | 391 |
| Total 15–49 | 95.8 | 1,961 | 78.1 | 1,879 | 91.2 | 1,961 | 50.8 | 1,789 |
| 50–54 | (94.9) | 48 | (61.5) | 46 | (74.9) | 48 | (39.7) | 36 |
| Total 15–54 | 95.8 | 2,009 | 77.7 | 1,924 | 90.8 | 2,009 | 50.6 | 1,825 |

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

**Table 9.19 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer**

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage examined for breast cancer | Percentage tested for cervical cancer | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | |
| 15–29 | 5.5 | 16.4 | 11,957 |
| 30–49 | 10.3 | 39.3 | 8,892 |
| 30–34 | 9.5 | 34.3 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 9.5 | 40.4 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 11.1 | 41.7 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 12.0 | 43.3 | 1,525 |
| 30–44 | 10.0 | 38.5 | 7,367 |
| 40–49 | 11.5 | 42.4 | 3,680 |
| **Number of living children** | | | |
| 0 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 4,629 |
| 1–2 | 8.0 | 25.1 | 7,835 |
| 3–4 | 10.0 | 37.6 | 5,071 |
| 5+ | 9.9 | 37.2 | 3,314 |
| **Marital status** | | | |
| Never married | 2.9 | 8.3 | 4,505 |
| Married or living together | 8.7 | 30.0 | 12,600 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed/ nullified | 9.4 | 34.8 | 3,720 |
| Missing | (0.0) | (29.9) | 25 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | | |
| Not employed | 6.1 | 20.9 | 7,962 |
| Employed for cash | 8.8 | 30.4 | 7,551 |
| Employed not for cash | 7.9 | 28.3 | 5,336 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 9.5 | 33.4 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 7.1 | 24.6 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 6.6 | 20.8 | 2,717 |
| Central | 7.3 | 20.3 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 8.0 | 33.4 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 8.5 | 27.3 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 7.4 | 25.7 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 6.9 | 26.3 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 14.1 | 34.1 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 7.3 | 21.1 | 4,124 |
| Second | 7.1 | 23.4 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 7.2 | 25.4 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 7.5 | 28.2 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 8.4 | 32.0 | 4,805 |
| Total | 7.5 | 26.2 | 20,849 |

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

**Table 9.20 Problems in accessing health care**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Problems in accessing health care | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Getting permission to go for treatment | Getting money for treatment | Distance to health facility | Not wanting to go alone | At least one problem accessing health care | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.9 | 44.4 | 50.4 | 24.4 | 64.2 | 4,445 |
| 20–34 | 11.6 | 48.2 | 52.2 | 20.1 | 65.1 | 10,273 |
| 35–49 | 11.3 | 53.1 | 56.7 | 21.7 | 69.7 | 6,131 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | |
| 0 | 11.5 | 42.3 | 46.5 | 22.8 | 60.7 | 4,629 |
| 1–2 | 11.4 | 48.3 | 51.4 | 19.5 | 65.1 | 7,835 |
| 3–4 | 11.9 | 50.5 | 55.7 | 20.9 | 68.0 | 5,071 |
| 5+ | 11.5 | 56.9 | 62.5 | 25.0 | 74.2 | 3,314 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 11.3 | 42.1 | 45.8 | 22.9 | 60.2 | 4,505 |
| Married or living together | 11.7 | 48.6 | 54.5 | 20.6 | 66.8 | 12,600 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 11.5 | 57.7 | 57.2 | 22.6 | 71.7 | 3,720 |
| Missing | (18.7) | (64.4) | (56.6) | (13.5) | (78.7) | 25 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 13.8 | 48.4 | 50.2 | 19.0 | 63.4 | 7,962 |
| Employed for cash | 9.2 | 49.3 | 53.0 | 19.9 | 66.6 | 7,551 |
| Employed not for cash | 11.5 | 48.9 | 57.7 | 27.2 | 70.2 | 5,336 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.9 | 36.9 | 27.6 | 10.4 | 47.2 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 12.1 | 51.4 | 58.7 | 23.8 | 70.4 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 13.9 | 54.9 | 57.9 | 20.2 | 70.6 | 2,717 |
| Central | 11.9 | 45.8 | 49.5 | 17.0 | 61.5 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 10.5 | 50.0 | 55.2 | 26.0 | 69.5 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 13.4 | 56.0 | 62.5 | 25.5 | 74.5 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 12.0 | 51.2 | 57.0 | 23.3 | 69.6 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 10.3 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 17.0 | 59.3 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 7.2 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 31.7 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 13.0 | 57.2 | 64.0 | 25.3 | 74.6 | 4,124 |
| Second | 13.3 | 55.7 | 63.1 | 26.3 | 74.8 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 12.5 | 53.1 | 58.2 | 23.6 | 71.5 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 10.5 | 46.3 | 53.9 | 21.8 | 66.9 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 9.1 | 34.6 | 30.8 | 12.1 | 47.3 | 4,805 |
| Total | 11.6 | 48.8 | 53.1 | 21.4 | 66.3 | 20,849 |

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

**Table 9.21 Distance from health care**

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Travel time to nearest health facility | | | | | Means of transport to nearest health facility | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <30 minutes | 30–59 minutes | 60–119 minutes | ≥2 hours | Total | Motorised[1] | Not motorised[2] | Other | Total | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 32.4 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 87.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,445 |
| 20–34 | 20.2 | 19.7 | 29.6 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 85.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10,273 |
| 35–49 | 20.5 | 18.4 | 30.8 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 86.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,131 |
| **Accessing health care** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Distance to health facility is a problem | 9.9 | 11.7 | 34.5 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 88.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,076 |
| Distance to health facility is not a problem | 31.2 | 27.5 | 26.1 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 84.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,773 |
| **Means of transport to nearest health facility** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motorised[1] | 24.4 | 30.0 | 31.5 | 14.1 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | 2,803 |
| Not motorised[2] | 19.1 | 17.4 | 30.4 | 33.0 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | 18,034 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | 12 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.0 | 36.2 | 24.5 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 71.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 17.7 | 15.4 | 31.9 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 89.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 20.1 | 19.7 | 28.5 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 83.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,717 |
| Central | 20.7 | 19.2 | 29.2 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 85.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 19.1 | 18.9 | 32.5 | 29.6 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 88.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15.2 | 16.4 | 31.4 | 37.0 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 92.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 17.0 | 16.2 | 31.8 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 89.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 24.6 | 26.4 | 29.3 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 80.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 57.5 | 28.5 | 10.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.1 | 11.8 | 31.8 | 42.3 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 94.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,124 |
| Second | 14.6 | 12.4 | 31.9 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 93.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 17.4 | 15.6 | 33.0 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 90.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 18.6 | 21.0 | 33.7 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 86.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 32.3 | 32.3 | 23.7 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 28.9 | 71.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,805 |
| Total | 19.9 | 19.1 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 86.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 20,849 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor
[2] Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking

# CHILD HEALTH 10

## Key Findings

- ***Birth weight:*** Among infants born in the last 2 years who had their birth weight reported, 14% had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg).
- ***Vaccinations:*** By the time of the survey, 67% of children age 12–23 months were fully vaccinated against all basic antigens, and 47% were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- ***Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:*** 10% of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; advice or treatment was sought for 70% of these children.
- ***Fever:*** 36% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 67% of these children were taken for advice or treatment.
- ***Diarrhoea:*** 22% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 64% of these children. Sixty-five percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 20% received no treatment.
- ***Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030):*** According to the ECDI2030, 58% of youngest children age 24–59 months living with their biological mother are developmentally on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Malawi.

This chapter presents information on child size at birth, birth weight, and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviours for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. In addition, the chapter presents data on early childhood development, which will provide insight regarding whether the children of Malawi are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

## 10.1 CHILD'S SIZE AND BIRTH WEIGHT

**Low birth weight**

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

***Sample:*** Live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight from either a written record or the mother's report

The 2024 MDHS collected information on the size and birth weight of all children born in the 2 years before the survey. Children who weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth or are reported to be very small or smaller than average are considered to have a higher-than-average risk of early childhood death.

Overall, information on birth weight was available for 28% of babies through written records and 62% through the mother's recall. Fourteen percent of infants with a reported birth weight had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg) (**Table 10.1**).

**Table 10.1** also includes information on a mother's estimate of her infant's size at birth. The mother's estimate of size is subjective but can be a useful proxy for the child's weight. Four percent of births are reported as very small, 10% as smaller than average, and 84% as average or larger than average.

**Trends:** The percentage of children with a low birth weight has increased since 1992, from 10% to 14%.

## 10.2 Vaccination of Children

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Malawi, routine childhood vaccines include bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), HepB (hepatitis B), oral polio vaccine (OPV) or inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), rotavirus vaccine (RV), measles-rubella vaccine (MR), yellow fever vaccine, and meningitis A vaccine.

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports. For each living child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewers the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunisations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If the mother was unable to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received particular vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multidose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

### 10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Ninety-nine percent each of children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded. However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview; 73% of children age 12–23 months and 53% of children age 24–35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview (**Table 10.2**).

### 10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

**Fully vaccinated: basic antigens**

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles and rubella (MR)

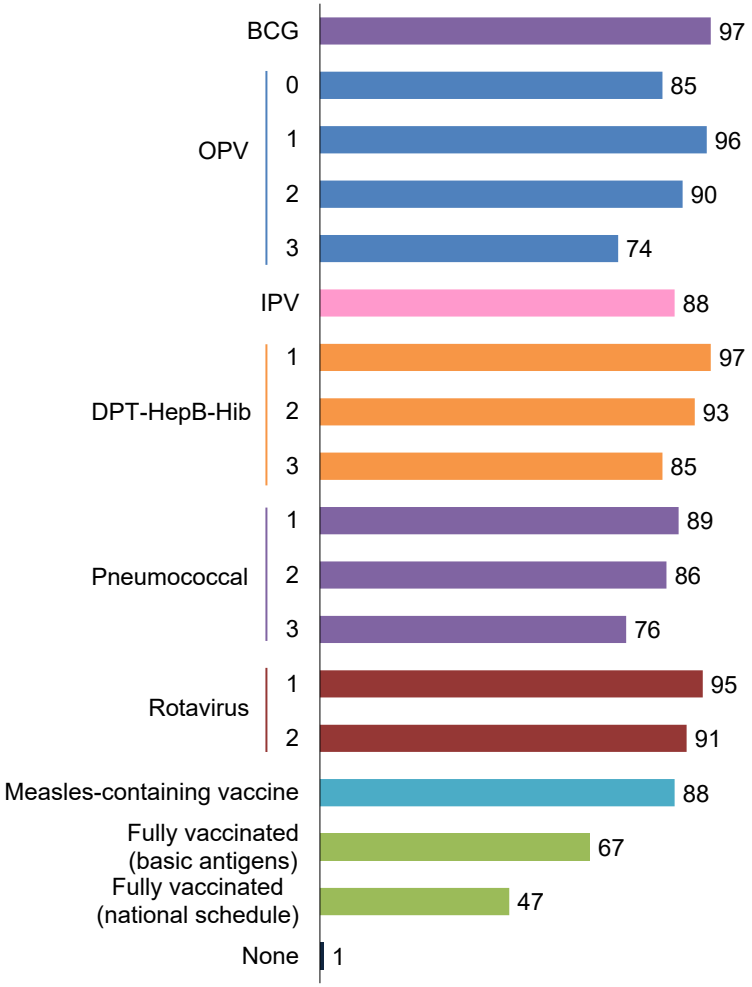
***Sample:*** Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Malawi, the BCG and polio 0 vaccines are given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Among children age 12–23 months, 67% were fully vaccinated with all basic antigens at any time before the survey. One percent of children age 12–23 months did not receive any vaccinations. Ninety-seven percent of children age 12–23 months received the BCG vaccine, 85% received the third dose of DPT-HepB-Hib, 74% received the third dose of OPV, 76% received the third dose of the pneumococcal vaccine, 91% received the second dose of the rotavirus vaccine, and 88% received the first dose of measles-rubella (**Table 10.3** and **Figure 10.1**).

***Figure 10.1*** **Childhood vaccinations**

*Percentage of children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey*

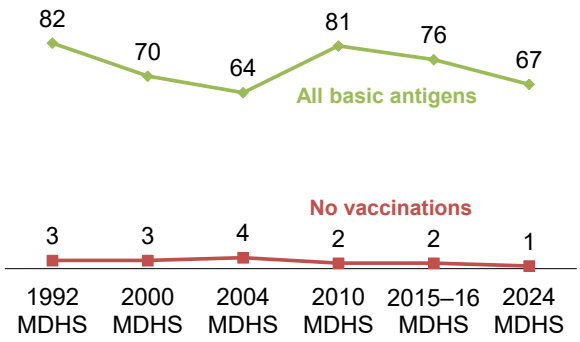


By region, full vaccination coverage among children age 12–23 months ranges from 61% in the Northern region to 67% in the Central region and 68% in the Southern region (**Map 10.1**).

**Trends:** The percentage of children age 12–23 months who have been fully vaccinated against all basic antigens has fluctuated over time, decreasing from 82% in 1992 to 64% in 2004, subsequently increasing to 81% in 2010, and then declining to 67% in 2024. The percentage of children with no vaccinations ranged from 2% to 4% between 1992 and 2015–16 and decreased to 1% in 2024 (**Figure 10.2**).

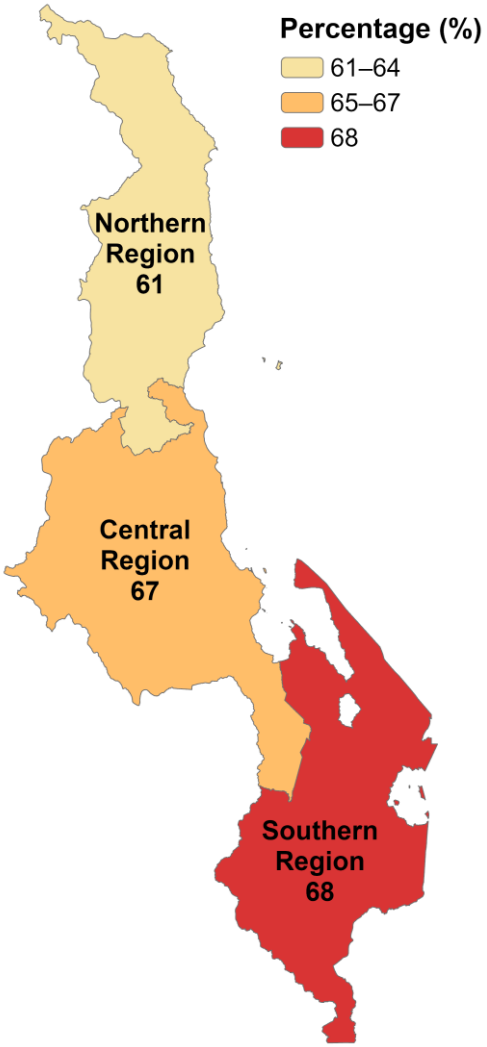
### *Figure 10.2* Trends in childhood vaccinations

*Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey*




### *Map 10.1* Vaccination coverage by region

*Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (basic antigens) at any time before the survey*




## 10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

**Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 12–23 months)**

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- OPV (birth dose)
- Hepatitis B vaccine (birth dose)
- Three doses of OPV and one dose of IPV
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- Three doses of PCV
- Two doses of rotavirus vaccine (RV)
- One dose of measles-rubella (MR)

***Sample:*** Children age 12–23 months

**Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 24–35 months)**

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of MR

***Sample:*** Children age 24–35 months

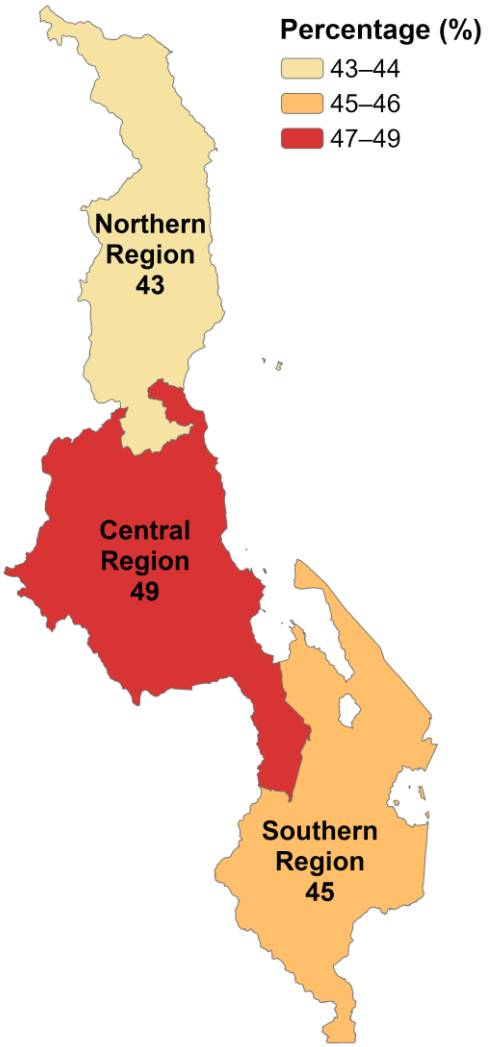
A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as a birth dose of OPV, a birth dose of HepB vaccine, a dose of IPV, three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella vaccine. Children age 24–35 months have received all vaccinations according to the national schedule if they have received a second dose of the measles-rubella vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

Among children age 12–23 months, 47% are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. Seventy-three percent of children age 24–25 months received a second dose of measles-rubella. Overall, 33% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule (**Table 10.4**).

The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule is highest in the Central region (49%) and lowest in the Northern region (43%) (**Map 10.2**).

***Map 10.2* Age-appropriate vaccinations by region**

*Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (according to the national schedule) at any time before the survey*




## *Source of Vaccinations*

**Table 10.5** shows that a majority of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months (91% and 90%, respectively) received vaccinations from public sector sources. The next most common source was CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/Missions/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi) (7% for both age groups).

## 10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection and Care-seeking Behaviour

**Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)**

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

***Sample:*** Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

**Table 10.6** shows that 10% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children with ARI symptoms, and advice or treatment was sought on the same day or the day after symptom onset for 41% of these children. The public sector (54%) is the most common source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI. Among public sector facilities, the main sources of advice are government health centres (38%) and government hospitals (12%). Eight percent of children with ARI symptoms were taken to private medical sector facilities and 6% to other private sector facilities (**Table 10.7**).

## 10.4 Fever and Care-seeking Behaviour

**Care seeking for fever**

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

***Sample:*** Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Fever is an abnormally high body temperature that is usually accompanied by shivering, headache, and restlessness. Fever indicates the presence of various illnesses including malaria, measles, pneumonia, influenza, and other infections. Delays in diagnosis and treatment of those infections may contribute to high levels of morbidity and mortality in young children.

**Table 10.8** indicates that 36% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-seven percent of those children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 41% were taken for advice or treatment the same or the next day. Forty-five percent of children with a fever were treated with an antibiotic.

## 10.5 Diarrhoeal Disease

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Malawi. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc supplementation has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhoea, and a 5-day course is recommended for all children with diarrhoea.

### 10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behaviour

**Care seeking for diarrhoea**

Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought.

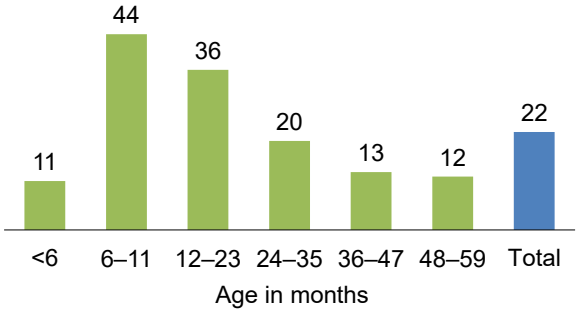
***Sample:*** Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Twenty-two percent of children under age 5 were reported to have had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Treatment or advice was sought for 64% of children with diarrhoea (**Table 10.9**).

The prevalence of diarrhoea rises from 11% among children under age 6 months to 44% among those age 6–11 months, when complementary foods and other liquids are introduced. The prevalence remains high (36%) at age 12–23 months, which is the time when children begin to walk and are at increased risk of contamination from the environment (**Figure 10.3**).

***Figure 10.3*** **Diarrhoea prevalence by age**

*Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey*




## 10.5.2 Feeding Practices

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, caretakers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids given to the child.

**Appropriate feeding practices**

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

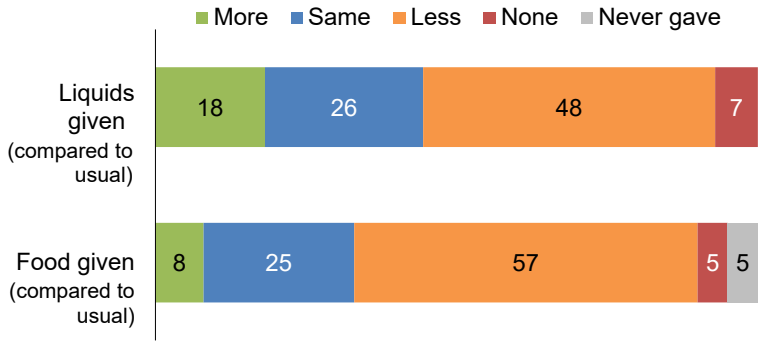
***Sample:*** Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Only 18% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, while 26% received the same amount of liquids. Twenty-two percent of children were given somewhat less liquid than usual, 26% were given much less liquid than usual, and 7% were given no liquid at all (**Table 10.10**).

A third of children with diarrhoea received recommended feeding practices; 25% were given the same amount of food as usual and 8% were given more food than usual. Twenty-seven percent of children were given somewhat less food than usual, 30% were given much less food than usual, and 10% were given no food at all (**Figure 10.4**).

***Figure 10.4*** **Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

*Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey*




## 10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

**Oral rehydration therapy**

Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

***Sample:*** Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

It is important that all children with diarrhoea receive appropriate treatment. However, only 65% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey received ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids). Fifty-three percent of children received fluids from ORS packets or prepackaged ORS liquid, and 13% received recommended home fluids. Thirty-eight percent of children were given ORT and continued feeding, and 29% received zinc. Twenty percent of children received no treatment (**Figure 10.5** and **Table 10.11**).

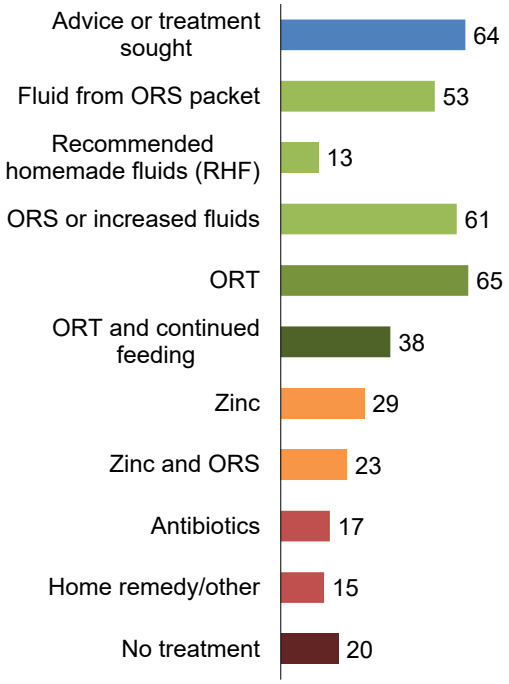
**Trends:** The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey who received ORT or increased fluids decreased from 78% in 2015–16 to 65% in 2024. The percentage of children who had diarrhoea who received no treatment declined from 22% in 2004 to 13% in 2015–16 but increased to 20% in 2024.

### *Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhoea*

Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought were most likely to be taken to public sector facilities (79%). Shops (8%) and non-NGO (nongovernmental organisation) private medical sector facilities (7%) were the next most common sources of advice and treatment for diarrhoea (**Table 10.12**).

***Figure 10.5* Treatment of diarrhoea**

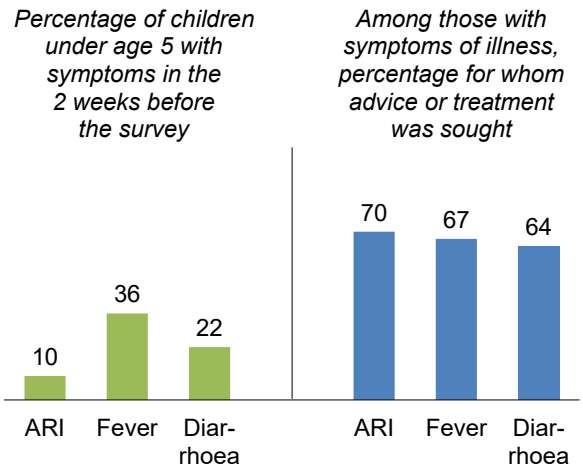
*Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey*




## 10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness

During the 2 weeks before the survey, fever (36%) was the most common illness reported among children under age 5, followed by diarrhoea (22%) and symptoms of ARI (10%). Children with ARI were most likely to be taken for advice or treatment. Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children with symptoms of ARI, 67% of children with fever, and 64% of children with diarrhoea (**Figure 10.6**).

***Figure 10.6* Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking**



## 10.7 Early Childhood Development Index 2030

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socioemotional, and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life (UNICEF et al. 2016). While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all of these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring that children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socioemotional development, and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning, and well-being (Shonkoff and Phillips 2000). In 2015, early childhood development became part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG Indicator 4.2.1). These global goals include a commitment to ensure that, by the year 2030, all children will have equitable access to quality early childhood development and early learning opportunities.

**Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030)**

The ECDI2030 comprises 20 items organised according to the three general domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core subdomains:

- Health subdomains: gross motor development, fine motor development, and self-care.
- Learning subdomains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, prewriting, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being subdomains: emotional skills, social skills, internalising behaviour, and externalising behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.

The MDHS asked mothers or primary caregivers 20 questions about the way their children behave in certain everyday situations and the skills and knowledge they have acquired. The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between age 24 and 59 months. The ECDI2030 measures the proportion of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

**Children developmentally on track according to the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030)**

Percentage of children who have achieved the minimum number of ECDI2030 milestones expected for their age group as follows:

- 24–29 months: at least 7 milestones
- 30–35 months: at least 9 milestones
- 36–41 months: at least 11 milestones
- 42–47 months: at least 13 milestones
- 48–59 months: at least 15 milestones

***Sample:*** Respondents' youngest child age 24–59 months living with them

According to the ECDI2030, 58% of Malawian children age 24–59 months living with their biological mother are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being(**Table 10.13**).

## List of Tables

For more information on child health, see the following tables:


- **Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations**
- **Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever**
- **Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.13 Early Childhood Development Index 2030**

**Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report); and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate | | | | | Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to: | | | | Among births with a reported birth weight[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Don't know | Total | Written record | Mother's report | Either | Number of births | Percentage less than 2.5 kg | Number of births |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 4.7 | 10.8 | 82.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 62.3 | 88.2 | 1,280 | 17.1 | 1,129 |
| 20–34 | 3.3 | 10.0 | 85.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 62.0 | 91.1 | 3,219 | 12.3 | 2,933 |
| 35–49 | 3.5 | 11.0 | 84.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 26.1 | 61.9 | 88.1 | 642 | 15.8 | 565 |
| **Birth order[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3.6 | 10.5 | 83.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 30.1 | 59.8 | 89.9 | 1,759 | 15.2 | 1,580 |
| 2–3 | 4.0 | 9.8 | 84.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 65.3 | 91.9 | 2,065 | 12.6 | 1,897 |
| 4–5 | 3.7 | 11.5 | 82.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 27.5 | 60.8 | 88.3 | 857 | 14.8 | 757 |
| 6+ | 2.3 | 9.1 | 87.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 26.7 | 58.6 | 85.3 | 460 | 12.9 | 392 |
| **Mother's smoking status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco | (6.0) | (12.6) | (81.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (25.3) | (63.9) | (89.2) | 36 | (15.3) | 32 |
| Does not smoke | 3.7 | 10.3 | 84.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 28.0 | 62.1 | 90.0 | 5,104 | 13.9 | 4,595 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.1 | 9.1 | 84.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 20.5 | 75.2 | 95.8 | 734 | 12.5 | 703 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 10.5 | 84.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 29.2 | 59.9 | 89.1 | 4,407 | 14.1 | 3,924 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.8 | 8.2 | 87.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 59.4 | 94.1 | 686 | 10.1 | 645 |
| Central | 3.3 | 11.4 | 82.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 27.1 | 66.5 | 93.6 | 2,120 | 15.8 | 1,985 |
| Southern | 4.2 | 9.9 | 84.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 26.7 | 58.8 | 85.5 | 2,335 | 13.2 | 1,997 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.5 | 9.7 | 82.0 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 23.5 | 50.1 | 73.6 | 357 | 17.6 | 263 |
| Primary | 3.7 | 11.0 | 83.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 27.2 | 62.2 | 89.4 | 3,500 | 14.8 | 3,129 |
| Secondary | 3.0 | 9.1 | 86.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 32.1 | 64.1 | 96.1 | 1,177 | 11.3 | 1,132 |
| More than secondary | 6.3 | 2.7 | 91.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 74.3 | 97.0 | 106 | 6.4 | 103 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.3 | 11.6 | 83.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 58.5 | 87.2 | 1,335 | 15.6 | 1,164 |
| Second | 4.2 | 11.7 | 82.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 27.4 | 61.4 | 88.8 | 1,022 | 14.1 | 907 |
| Middle | 3.8 | 9.8 | 84.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 31.0 | 57.8 | 88.8 | 962 | 14.9 | 854 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 8.7 | 86.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 60.7 | 90.5 | 898 | 11.1 | 812 |
| Highest | 3.8 | 8.9 | 85.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 73.6 | 96.2 | 924 | 13.1 | 889 |
| Total | 3.7 | 10.3 | 84.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 27.9 | 62.1 | 90.0 | 5,141 | 13.9 | 4,627 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

**Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Children age 12–23 months | | | Children age 24–35 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1] | Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1] | Number of children | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1] | Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1] | Number of children |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 99.1 | 74.4 | 1,260 | 99.3 | 53.6 | 1,023 |
| Female | 99.3 | 71.8 | 1,243 | 98.9 | 51.5 | 1,102 |
| **Birth order[1]** | | | | | | |
| 1 | 98.8 | 70.8 | 850 | 99.2 | 47.8 | 704 |
| 2–3 | 99.4 | 73.1 | 1,005 | 98.7 | 52.1 | 807 |
| 4–5 | 99.4 | 74.5 | 414 | 99.6 | 59.7 | 418 |
| 6+ | 99.1 | 79.4 | 234 | 99.0 | 56.0 | 195 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.7 | 59.4 | 368 | 99.3 | 41.0 | 280 |
| Rural | 99.4 | 75.5 | 2,135 | 99.0 | 54.3 | 1,845 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 99.7 | 70.9 | 297 | 99.1 | 52.9 | 260 |
| Central | 99.2 | 69.2 | 1,066 | 99.3 | 45.4 | 780 |
| Southern | 99.0 | 77.4 | 1,140 | 98.9 | 57.6 | 1,084 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 98.4 | 65.2 | 186 | 98.2 | 54.0 | 142 |
| Primary | 99.2 | 73.7 | 1,690 | 99.2 | 52.5 | 1,481 |
| Secondary | 99.3 | 74.8 | 584 | 99.0 | 52.9 | 458 |
| More than secondary | 100.0 | 62.2 | 43 | 97.9 | 46.1 | 43 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 99.3 | 74.6 | 657 | 99.0 | 52.4 | 543 |
| Second | 99.6 | 72.7 | 486 | 98.7 | 51.7 | 462 |
| Middle | 98.8 | 77.3 | 450 | 99.8 | 53.0 | 393 |
| Fourth | 99.5 | 72.5 | 433 | 99.1 | 59.7 | 380 |
| Highest | 98.8 | 68.3 | 477 | 98.9 | 45.4 | 347 |
| Total | 99.2 | 73.1 | 2,503 | 99.1 | 52.5 | 2,125 |

[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

**Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Children age 12–23 months | | | | Children age 24–35 months | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: | | | | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: | | | |
| Vaccine | Vaccination card[1] | Mother's report | Either source (crude coverage) | Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3] | Vaccination card[1] | Mother's report | Either source (crude coverage) | Vaccinated by appropriate age[3,4] |
| **BCG** | 72.0 | 25.3 | 97.4 | 96.8 | 51.4 | 45.2 | 96.6 | 95.3 |
| **DPT-HepB-Hib** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 72.4 | 24.3 | 96.8 | 96.5 | 52.0 | 44.1 | 96.1 | 95.1 |
| 2 | 71.4 | 21.8 | 93.3 | 93.0 | 51.7 | 40.0 | 91.7 | 90.9 |
| 3 | 70.1 | 14.8 | 84.8 | 83.9 | 51.0 | 30.3 | 81.3 | 79.4 |
| **Polio** | | | | | | | | |
| OPV 0 (birth dose) | 62.1 | 22.7 | 84.8 | 84.6 | 43.4 | 41.4 | 84.7 | 84.3 |
| OPV 1 | 72.4 | 23.8 | 96.2 | 95.9 | 51.9 | 43.6 | 95.5 | 94.7 |
| OPV 2 | 70.9 | 18.6 | 89.5 | 89.2 | 51.0 | 35.8 | 86.7 | 85.7 |
| OPV 3 | 67.5 | 6.7 | 74.2 | 73.3 | 48.9 | 11.1 | 60.1 | 58.4 |
| IPV | 64.7 | 23.5 | 88.2 | 86.4 | 46.9 | 42.9 | 89.8 | 85.1 |
| **Pneumococcal** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 67.3 | 22.0 | 89.3 | 88.9 | 48.9 | 40.8 | 89.7 | 89.1 |
| 2 | 66.4 | 19.3 | 85.7 | 85.4 | 48.5 | 37.2 | 85.7 | 85.1 |
| 3 | 62.4 | 13.5 | 76.0 | 74.8 | 47.2 | 27.1 | 74.2 | 72.4 |
| **Rotavirus** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 72.3 | 23.0 | 95.4 | 94.9 | 51.9 | 41.7 | 93.6 | 92.4 |
| 2 | 69.8 | 20.7 | 90.5 | 89.7 | 50.8 | 39.5 | 90.2 | 88.1 |
| **Measles-containing vaccine** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 66.8 | 21.4 | 88.2 | 82.1 | 49.1 | 42.2 | 91.2 | 79.2 |
| 2 | na | na | na | na | 39.9 | 33.5 | 73.4 | 71.0 |
| **Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[5]** | 62.4 | 4.4 | 66.7 | 61.0 | 46.1 | 8.6 | 54.7 | 45.4 |
| **Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[6]** | 43.7 | 2.9 | 46.6 | 41.5 | 28.3 | 5.0 | 33.3 | 27.0 |
| **No vaccinations** | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | na | 0.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | na |
| Number of children | 1,831 | 672 | 2,503 | 2,503 | 1,116 | 1,009 | 2,125 | 2,125 |

na = Not applicable
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin; DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = Hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; OPV = Oral polio vaccine; IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles-rubella 2, which should be received by age 24 months
[5] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles-rubella
[6] For children age 12–23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella. For children age 24–35 months: all of the vaccines just listed plus a second dose of measles-rubella.

**Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Children age 12–23 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | Polio | | | | | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | BCG | 1 | 2 | 3 | OPV 0 (birth dose) | OPV 1 | OPV 2 | OPV 3 | IPV | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Measles-rubella 1 | Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[1] | Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[2] | No vaccinations | Number of children | Measles-rubella 2 | Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[3] | Number of children |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 97.6 | 97.2 | 94.0 | 85.1 | 84.3 | 96.5 | 90.6 | 76.3 | 87.4 | 89.2 | 85.1 | 76.0 | 96.7 | 91.1 | 89.0 | 68.2 | 45.8 | 1.1 | 1,260 | 73.8 | 36.9 | 1,023 |
| Female | 97.2 | 96.3 | 92.5 | 84.6 | 85.3 | 95.8 | 88.4 | 72.1 | 89.1 | 89.4 | 86.2 | 75.9 | 94.0 | 89.8 | 87.4 | 65.2 | 47.4 | 1.5 | 1,243 | 73.1 | 29.9 | 1,102 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 97.1 | 96.3 | 92.2 | 83.2 | 84.5 | 96.8 | 89.3 | 73.9 | 86.7 | 87.6 | 83.3 | 72.8 | 95.0 | 89.8 | 87.7 | 67.6 | 45.2 | 1.2 | 850 | 74.4 | 34.5 | 704 |
| 2–3 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 94.3 | 86.4 | 87.8 | 96.4 | 89.4 | 73.9 | 89.6 | 90.9 | 87.2 | 77.7 | 96.2 | 91.0 | 90.2 | 66.9 | 48.5 | 0.8 | 1,005 | 73.3 | 32.1 | 807 |
| 4–5 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 93.0 | 83.1 | 80.2 | 94.3 | 89.2 | 72.7 | 87.7 | 87.7 | 85.0 | 74.5 | 94.1 | 89.7 | 86.3 | 63.5 | 43.9 | 2.5 | 414 | 76.5 | 36.1 | 418 |
| 6+ | 98.1 | 95.5 | 92.9 | 87.1 | 81.4 | 96.1 | 91.7 | 79.3 | 88.8 | 91.5 | 89.2 | 82.5 | 95.3 | 92.3 | 85.0 | 68.4 | 48.7 | 1.9 | 234 | 64.2 | 27.8 | 195 |
| **Vaccination card[4]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seen | 98.5 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 95.8 | 84.9 | 99.0 | 96.9 | 92.3 | 88.5 | 92.0 | 90.7 | 85.3 | 98.9 | 95.4 | 91.3 | 85.3 | 59.8 | 0.1 | 1,831 | 76.1 | 53.8 | 1,116 |
| Not seen or no longer has | 96.3 | 92.6 | 83.1 | 56.3 | 85.9 | 89.9 | 71.0 | 25.4 | 89.3 | 83.6 | 73.3 | 51.5 | 87.1 | 78.6 | 81.5 | 16.7 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 651 | 71.2 | 10.6 | 989 |
| Never had | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 21 | (39.0) | (7.9) | 20 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.8 | 94.0 | 90.3 | 74.4 | 85.8 | 88.7 | 76.8 | 60.2 | 85.3 | 88.9 | 86.9 | 71.3 | 93.5 | 87.7 | 84.7 | 53.2 | 37.8 | 3.8 | 368 | 66.6 | 24.6 | 280 |
| Rural | 97.7 | 97.2 | 93.8 | 86.6 | 84.7 | 97.5 | 91.7 | 76.6 | 88.7 | 89.4 | 85.5 | 76.8 | 95.7 | 91.0 | 88.8 | 69.1 | 48.2 | 0.9 | 2,135 | 74.5 | 34.6 | 1,845 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 97.9 | 96.4 | 91.6 | 83.8 | 85.5 | 95.9 | 81.8 | 67.9 | 78.5 | 86.6 | 84.4 | 78.8 | 93.2 | 89.4 | 86.6 | 60.5 | 43.2 | 1.5 | 297 | 76.6 | 32.7 | 260 |
| Central | 97.5 | 96.5 | 92.5 | 82.4 | 89.1 | 95.5 | 88.2 | 72.4 | 90.4 | 85.0 | 81.7 | 72.0 | 95.5 | 90.1 | 89.0 | 66.7 | 48.9 | 1.1 | 1,066 | 73.6 | 31.5 | 780 |
| Southern | 97.1 | 97.1 | 94.4 | 87.4 | 80.6 | 96.9 | 92.8 | 77.6 | 88.7 | 94.0 | 89.7 | 78.9 | 95.8 | 91.1 | 87.8 | 68.4 | 45.4 | 1.4 | 1,140 | 72.6 | 34.7 | 1,084 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 97.1 | 94.6 | 90.3 | 76.6 | 75.9 | 93.6 | 85.5 | 64.0 | 87.4 | 85.8 | 80.5 | 70.0 | 94.3 | 88.8 | 79.0 | 53.1 | 34.5 | 2.9 | 186 | 64.5 | 32.1 | 142 |
| Primary | 97.1 | 96.7 | 93.1 | 85.3 | 84.6 | 96.5 | 89.7 | 74.2 | 87.4 | 88.8 | 85.5 | 75.9 | 95.0 | 90.1 | 87.6 | 66.6 | 46.1 | 1.3 | 1,690 | 72.7 | 31.7 | 1,481 |
| Secondary | 98.0 | 97.3 | 94.5 | 86.3 | 87.3 | 96.0 | 90.1 | 77.4 | 90.5 | 91.5 | 88.0 | 77.7 | 96.2 | 91.6 | 92.9 | 71.0 | 51.1 | 0.9 | 584 | 77.2 | 37.9 | 458 |
| More than secondary | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 83.5 | 97.1 | 95.7 | 92.2 | 74.1 | 94.8 | 94.4 | 84.9 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 88.4 | 71.3 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 43 | 87.8 | 43.7 | 43 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 95.9 | 96.3 | 92.8 | 87.2 | 81.4 | 96.6 | 90.6 | 73.1 | 87.8 | 89.9 | 85.6 | 77.1 | 95.5 | 91.4 | 88.2 | 65.8 | 45.9 | 2.1 | 657 | 71.2 | 29.9 | 543 |
| Second | 98.1 | 97.8 | 94.9 | 86.4 | 85.1 | 98.6 | 92.8 | 76.7 | 90.4 | 88.8 | 85.8 | 76.4 | 95.0 | 90.4 | 89.4 | 70.5 | 46.1 | 0.1 | 486 | 71.5 | 33.4 | 462 |
| Middle | 97.9 | 96.2 | 93.3 | 86.6 | 83.0 | 96.1 | 89.4 | 78.4 | 88.3 | 87.4 | 84.6 | 75.7 | 94.6 | 90.8 | 88.3 | 69.6 | 46.1 | 1.0 | 450 | 73.2 | 34.9 | 393 |
| Fourth | 97.9 | 97.4 | 92.3 | 83.0 | 86.7 | 95.9 | 89.5 | 74.2 | 87.9 | 88.9 | 83.9 | 74.1 | 95.9 | 89.0 | 86.0 | 64.0 | 45.9 | 1.0 | 433 | 78.4 | 38.1 | 380 |
| Highest | 97.7 | 96.3 | 93.0 | 80.0 | 89.2 | 93.4 | 84.9 | 69.3 | 86.9 | 91.2 | 88.2 | 75.9 | 95.7 | 90.3 | 88.9 | 63.9 | 49.3 | 2.0 | 477 | 74.4 | 31.4 | 347 |
| Total | 97.4 | 96.8 | 93.3 | 84.8 | 84.8 | 96.2 | 89.5 | 74.2 | 88.2 | 89.3 | 85.7 | 76.0 | 95.4 | 90.5 | 88.2 | 66.7 | 46.6 | 1.3 | 2,503 | 73.4 | 33.3 | 2,125 |

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin; DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = Hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; OPV = Oral polio vaccine; IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

[1] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles-rubella

[2] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella

[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of measles-rubella

[4] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

**Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations**

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination | | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Source of most vaccinations | | | | | | | Source of most vaccinations | | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Public medical sector | CHAM/ mission/ IHAM | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | Private medical sector (NGO) | Other | Total | Number of children | Public medical sector | CHAM/ mission/ IHAM | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | Private medical sector (NGO) | Other | Total | Number of children |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 90.7 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,247 | 90.2 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,005 |
| Female | 90.2 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,224 | 90.5 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,077 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 89.3 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 840 | 89.6 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 688 |
| 2–3 | 90.3 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 997 | 90.4 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 794 |
| 4–5 | 91.9 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 404 | 93.6 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 412 |
| 6+ | 93.0 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 230 | 85.7 | 10.4 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 189 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.6 | 3.6 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 354 | 88.0 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Rural | 90.9 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,117 | 90.7 | 7.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,820 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 86.7 | 11.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 293 | 89.4 | 10.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 254 |
| Central | 91.3 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,054 | 89.9 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 769 |
| Southern | 90.6 | 7.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,124 | 90.9 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,059 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 95.2 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 180 | 93.7 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 141 |
| Primary | 92.2 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,668 | 91.6 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,451 |
| Secondary | 85.7 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 579 | 87.7 | 9.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 449 |
| More than secondary | 68.4 | 17.4 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 43 | 63.9 | 25.4 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 93.3 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 643 | 90.8 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 535 |
| Second | 93.6 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 486 | 92.6 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 456 |
| Middle | 90.5 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 445 | 90.5 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 385 |
| Fourth | 88.1 | 9.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 429 | 91.3 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 378 |
| Highest | 85.6 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 467 | 85.2 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 328 |
| Total | 90.5 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,471 | 90.3 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,082 |

CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

**Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI**

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1] | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2] | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2] | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | |
| <6 | 7.8 | 1,195 | 58.0 | 33.0 | 93 |
| 6–11 | 14.0 | 1,265 | 70.8 | 36.6 | 177 |
| 12–23 | 12.0 | 2,503 | 68.3 | 39.5 | 301 |
| 24–35 | 10.0 | 2,125 | 76.0 | 50.9 | 212 |
| 36–47 | 9.7 | 2,212 | 68.8 | 43.4 | 215 |
| 48–59 | 8.9 | 2,303 | 74.1 | 39.4 | 205 |
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 10.7 | 5,743 | 72.5 | 42.9 | 617 |
| Female | 10.0 | 5,860 | 68.0 | 39.5 | 586 |
| **Mother's smoking status** | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | 11.2 | 74 | * | * | 8 |
| Does not smoke | 10.4 | 11,529 | 70.3 | 41.5 | 1,195 |
| **Cooking fuels and technologies** | | | | | |
| Clean fuel and technology[3] | 7.3 | 142 | * | * | 10 |
| Solid fuel[4] | 10.4 | 11,433 | 70.3 | 41.2 | 1,187 |
| Other fuel | * | 1 | * | * | 0 |
| No food cooked in household | (19.9) | 28 | * | * | 6 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.3 | 1,672 | 81.1 | 45.5 | 122 |
| Rural | 10.9 | 9,931 | 69.1 | 40.8 | 1,081 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 15.5 | 1,461 | 65.7 | 34.3 | 226 |
| Central | 11.8 | 4,751 | 70.6 | 40.3 | 559 |
| Southern | 7.8 | 5,391 | 72.4 | 46.3 | 418 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No education | 9.5 | 844 | 64.0 | 36.5 | 80 |
| Primary | 10.6 | 7,945 | 69.5 | 41.9 | 843 |
| Secondary | 10.1 | 2,592 | 75.2 | 42.6 | 263 |
| More than secondary | 7.6 | 222 | * | * | 17 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.8 | 2,967 | 63.3 | 37.4 | 319 |
| Second | 10.0 | 2,337 | 64.9 | 42.9 | 234 |
| Middle | 10.4 | 2,154 | 74.2 | 39.9 | 224 |
| Fourth | 12.3 | 2,039 | 75.9 | 48.1 | 251 |
| Highest | 8.3 | 2,106 | 77.3 | 38.0 | 175 |
| Total | 10.4 | 11,603 | 70.3 | 41.3 | 1,203 |

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

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, friend, or relative.

[3] Includes stove/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

[4] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

**Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | |
|---|---|---|
| Source | Among children with symptoms of ARI[1] | Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1] |
| **Public sector** | **54.0** | **76.0** |
| Government hospital | 12.0 | 16.9 |
| Government health centre | 38.1 | 53.7 |
| Government health post | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| HSA | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| **CHAM/mission/IHAM** | **3.9** | **5.5** |
| Hospital | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Health centre | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| **Private medical sector (non-NGO)** | **8.2** | **11.5** |
| Private hospital | 6.3 | 8.8 |
| Pharmacy | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| CBDA/door to door | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| **Other private sector** | **5.5** | **7.7** |
| Shop | 4.9 | 6.9 |
| Friend/relative | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Number of children | 1,203 | 855 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.
HSA = Health surveillance assistant; CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = nongovernmental organisation; CBDA = Community-based distribution agent
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

**Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever**

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with fever: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1] | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1] | Percentage who took antibiotics | Number of children with fever |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | |
| <6 | 22.5 | 1,195 | 57.8 | 34.9 | 40.5 | 269 |
| 6–11 | 42.1 | 1,265 | 63.8 | 40.9 | 51.1 | 532 |
| 12–23 | 38.5 | 2,503 | 68.5 | 42.2 | 52.0 | 965 |
| 24–35 | 38.3 | 2,125 | 69.1 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 814 |
| 36–47 | 37.4 | 2,212 | 68.0 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 827 |
| 48–59 | 33.6 | 2,303 | 65.9 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 774 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 37.1 | 5,743 | 67.0 | 41.2 | 46.8 | 2,132 |
| Female | 35.0 | 5,860 | 66.5 | 41.1 | 43.5 | 2,048 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.3 | 1,672 | 63.8 | 37.3 | 54.2 | 373 |
| Rural | 38.3 | 9,931 | 67.0 | 41.5 | 44.3 | 3,807 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 34.4 | 1,461 | 68.3 | 37.9 | 53.7 | 502 |
| Central | 37.8 | 4,751 | 67.2 | 40.6 | 43.0 | 1,797 |
| Southern | 34.9 | 5,391 | 65.9 | 42.5 | 44.9 | 1,881 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 33.4 | 844 | 63.2 | 41.6 | 32.3 | 282 |
| Primary | 38.1 | 7,945 | 66.0 | 39.8 | 44.0 | 3,024 |
| Secondary | 32.4 | 2,592 | 70.4 | 46.4 | 52.3 | 839 |
| More than secondary | 15.9 | 222 | 75.2 | 29.5 | 75.8 | 35 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 39.1 | 2,967 | 65.4 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 1,161 |
| Second | 39.3 | 2,337 | 64.9 | 39.8 | 42.9 | 918 |
| Middle | 37.7 | 2,154 | 66.7 | 39.8 | 43.9 | 812 |
| Fourth | 36.8 | 2,039 | 72.6 | 45.5 | 50.7 | 751 |
| Highest | 25.6 | 2,106 | 64.6 | 40.2 | 54.9 | 539 |
| Total | 36.0 | 11,603 | 66.7 | 41.1 | 45.2 | 4,181 |

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, friend, or relative.

**Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage with diarrhoea | Number of children | Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1] | Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Number of children with diarrhoea |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age in months** | | | | |
| <6 | 11.1 | 1,195 | 35.6 | 133 |
| 6–11 | 43.8 | 1,265 | 63.5 | 554 |
| 12–23 | 35.7 | 2,503 | 64.3 | 893 |
| 24–35 | 20.2 | 2,125 | 68.0 | 429 |
| 36–47 | 13.3 | 2,212 | 67.1 | 295 |
| 48–59 | 12.1 | 2,303 | 65.5 | 278 |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 22.9 | 5,743 | 63.0 | 1,314 |
| Female | 21.7 | 5,860 | 64.4 | 1,269 |
| **Source of drinking water[2]** | | | | |
| Improved | 21.8 | 10,297 | 64.2 | 2,247 |
| Unimproved | 24.8 | 999 | 64.2 | 248 |
| Surface | 28.6 | 307 | 49.4 | 88 |
| **Type of toilet facility[3]** | | | | |
| Improved sanitation facility | 21.0 | 7,890 | 63.7 | 1,660 |
| Unimproved facility | 24.1 | 3,025 | 62.6 | 729 |
| Open defaecation | 28.0 | 688 | 67.9 | 193 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 17.1 | 1,672 | 62.9 | 286 |
| Rural | 23.1 | 9,931 | 63.8 | 2,297 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 24.3 | 1,461 | 58.5 | 355 |
| Central | 22.3 | 4,751 | 60.0 | 1,059 |
| Southern | 21.7 | 5,391 | 68.6 | 1,168 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | |
| No education | 20.9 | 844 | 60.8 | 176 |
| Primary | 23.9 | 7,945 | 64.3 | 1,895 |
| Secondary | 18.7 | 2,592 | 62.5 | 484 |
| More than secondary | 12.6 | 222 | (64.9) | 28 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 24.4 | 2,967 | 62.0 | 724 |
| Second | 23.6 | 2,337 | 64.4 | 552 |
| Middle | 23.3 | 2,154 | 63.4 | 501 |
| Fourth | 21.7 | 2,039 | 65.3 | 443 |
| Highest | 17.2 | 2,106 | 64.5 | 363 |
| Total | 22.3 | 11,603 | 63.7 | 2,583 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, friend, or relative.

[2] See Table 16.1 for definition of categories.

[3] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

**Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Amount of liquids given | | | | | | | Amount of food given | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | More | Same as usual | Somewhat less | Much less | None | Don't know/ missing | Total | More | Same as usual | Somewhat less | Much less | None | Never gave food | Don't know/ missing | Total | |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 14.8 | 36.2 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 17.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 28.1 | 12.6 | 15.8 | 1.0 | 39.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 133 |
| 6–11 | 17.0 | 28.0 | 21.5 | 24.2 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 27.7 | 25.4 | 27.7 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 554 |
| 12–23 | 19.1 | 24.7 | 22.8 | 27.5 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 21.9 | 25.9 | 32.0 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 893 |
| 24–35 | 15.7 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 28.3 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 23.5 | 30.8 | 34.5 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 429 |
| 36–47 | 20.1 | 26.8 | 24.9 | 22.1 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 26.0 | 35.3 | 24.4 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 295 |
| 48–59 | 21.9 | 23.4 | 18.6 | 29.9 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 24.3 | 28.7 | 34.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 278 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 18.1 | 27.1 | 22.4 | 24.7 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 24.7 | 26.7 | 29.7 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,314 |
| Female | 18.5 | 24.9 | 21.7 | 27.1 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 24.2 | 27.9 | 30.6 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,269 |
| **Breastfeeding status**[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 17.7 | 27.1 | 21.6 | 24.8 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 24.8 | 23.7 | 29.1 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,470 |
| Not breastfeeding | 17.1 | 24.1 | 23.5 | 29.0 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 22.8 | 31.8 | 33.6 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 540 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.4 | 27.9 | 26.1 | 23.9 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 28.4 | 29.5 | 25.1 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 286 |
| Rural | 18.4 | 25.8 | 21.6 | 26.1 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 24.0 | 27.0 | 30.8 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,297 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 20.0 | 35.8 | 22.9 | 13.9 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 33.0 | 26.3 | 17.4 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 355 |
| Central | 16.2 | 31.6 | 25.1 | 20.9 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 30.1 | 32.4 | 23.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,059 |
| Southern | 19.7 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 34.1 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 16.7 | 23.0 | 39.8 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,168 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.6 | 22.7 | 21.1 | 35.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 26.3 | 20.6 | 40.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Primary | 18.0 | 26.2 | 21.9 | 26.1 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 23.1 | 28.1 | 30.7 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,895 |
| Secondary | 19.6 | 26.3 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 8.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 28.0 | 26.9 | 24.7 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 484 |
| More than secondary | (35.1) | (26.2) | (20.4) | (18.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (5.7) | (46.5) | (22.4) | (21.1) | (4.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 21.3 | 25.6 | 22.5 | 23.1 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 24.4 | 28.1 | 29.8 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 724 |
| Second | 12.7 | 24.9 | 23.1 | 29.4 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 24.1 | 27.1 | 32.0 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 552 |
| Middle | 17.7 | 23.7 | 22.5 | 28.2 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 22.4 | 29.1 | 31.1 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 501 |
| Fourth | 20.3 | 25.7 | 21.4 | 26.2 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 23.9 | 26.6 | 30.0 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 443 |
| Highest | 19.2 | 31.9 | 19.9 | 22.6 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 28.7 | 24.3 | 26.8 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 363 |
| Total | 18.3 | 26.0 | 22.1 | 25.9 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 24.5 | 27.3 | 30.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,583 |

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Breastfeeding status is captured for children age 0–35 months only.

**Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea**

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS and continued feeding, ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, ORS or increased fluids, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), oral rehydration therapy (ORT), ORT and continued feeding, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Other treatments | | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid | Zinc | ORS and zinc | ORS and continued feeding[1] | ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[1] | ORS or increased fluids | Recom-mended home fluids (RHF) | ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids) | ORT and continued feeding[1] | Antibiotic drugs | Antimotility drugs | Intravenous solution | Home remedy/ other | Don't know | Percentage given no treatment | Number of children with diarrhoea |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 27.9 | 14.5 | 7.5 | 16.1 | 5.4 | 38.2 | 10.2 | 43.6 | 17.2 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 44.3 | 133 |
| 6–11 | 48.5 | 24.1 | 18.1 | 27.4 | 10.1 | 55.1 | 9.3 | 59.2 | 35.6 | 14.0 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 554 |
| 12–23 | 58.0 | 29.7 | 24.8 | 30.5 | 12.6 | 64.5 | 13.1 | 69.0 | 37.8 | 15.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 19.8 | 893 |
| 24–35 | 58.6 | 32.3 | 27.9 | 35.1 | 18.2 | 63.9 | 15.5 | 67.8 | 39.8 | 22.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 15.7 | 0.3 | 17.1 | 429 |
| 36–47 | 54.3 | 28.7 | 22.5 | 37.4 | 16.1 | 62.2 | 12.6 | 67.3 | 46.7 | 21.0 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 295 |
| 48–59 | 51.5 | 33.8 | 26.9 | 31.7 | 17.2 | 62.1 | 18.2 | 70.8 | 42.3 | 19.7 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 17.3 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 278 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 53.2 | 28.7 | 23.2 | 30.6 | 13.8 | 60.4 | 13.0 | 65.5 | 38.2 | 15.9 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 1,314 |
| Female | 53.6 | 28.3 | 22.7 | 31.0 | 13.3 | 60.6 | 13.1 | 65.3 | 38.0 | 17.7 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 19.7 | 1,269 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 56.7 | 34.4 | 30.2 | 35.8 | 19.0 | 64.6 | 9.2 | 68.3 | 44.4 | 21.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 286 |
| Rural | 53.0 | 27.8 | 22.1 | 30.1 | 12.8 | 60.0 | 13.5 | 65.0 | 37.3 | 16.2 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 0.1 | 20.6 | 2,297 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 44.6 | 24.9 | 18.3 | 29.6 | 12.4 | 53.3 | 16.9 | 59.6 | 38.6 | 21.3 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 11.7 | 0.7 | 22.3 | 355 |
| Central | 53.2 | 27.9 | 22.4 | 36.2 | 15.7 | 59.0 | 12.6 | 64.0 | 43.5 | 15.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 1,059 |
| Southern | 56.2 | 30.1 | 24.9 | 26.2 | 11.9 | 64.1 | 12.3 | 68.4 | 33.0 | 16.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 1,168 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 54.8 | 31.1 | 26.9 | 30.0 | 16.6 | 65.2 | 18.3 | 68.9 | 37.6 | 19.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 0.7 | 18.5 | 176 |
| Primary | 53.0 | 27.8 | 21.8 | 30.1 | 12.6 | 59.6 | 13.0 | 64.8 | 37.0 | 17.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 1,895 |
| Secondary | 54.4 | 29.0 | 25.1 | 33.2 | 15.2 | 61.4 | 11.5 | 65.6 | 41.4 | 14.3 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 22.0 | 484 |
| More than secondary | (51.5) | (49.5) | (37.7) | (38.0) | (31.6) | (77.8) | (7.4) | (80.2) | (59.1) | (31.4) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (14.6) | (0.0) | (14.1) | 28 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 54.6 | 26.2 | 21.3 | 32.0 | 12.9 | 64.1 | 15.3 | 70.6 | 41.1 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 724 |
| Second | 53.8 | 26.6 | 21.2 | 30.2 | 13.7 | 58.3 | 10.9 | 62.1 | 35.0 | 16.9 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 22.7 | 552 |
| Middle | 53.7 | 26.8 | 22.9 | 29.9 | 11.7 | 59.7 | 14.7 | 63.7 | 36.5 | 15.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 15.0 | 0.2 | 23.4 | 501 |
| Fourth | 52.7 | 31.0 | 23.4 | 30.2 | 13.1 | 59.0 | 12.3 | 63.9 | 37.0 | 17.5 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 11.8 | 0.3 | 21.7 | 443 |
| Highest | 50.8 | 35.3 | 28.6 | 31.1 | 17.7 | 59.6 | 10.5 | 64.0 | 40.4 | 23.9 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 363 |
| Total | 53.4 | 28.5 | 22.9 | 30.8 | 13.5 | 60.5 | 13.0 | 65.4 | 38.1 | 16.8 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 0.1 | 20.2 | 2,583 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

**Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Source | Among children with diarrhoea | Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought | Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS[1] | Among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc |
| **Public sector** | **51.9** | **78.9** | **74.8** | **74.5** |
| Government hospital | 8.7 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 15.3 |
| Government health centre | 37.9 | 57.7 | 53.0 | 54.2 |
| Government health post | 2.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 2.5 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| HSA | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| CBDA/door to door | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **CHAM/mission/IHAM** | **3.3** | **5.0** | **4.8** | **6.3** |
| Hospital | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Health centre | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 4.3 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Private medical sector (non-NGO)** | **4.3** | **6.6** | **5.0** | **8.4** |
| Private hospital | 2.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 5.5 |
| Pharmacy | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| Private doctor | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| **Private medical sector (NGO)** | **0.1** | **0.2** | **0.1** | **0.0** |
| NGO youth drop-in centre | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Other private sector** | **6.4** | **9.7** | **3.5** | **2.7** |
| Shop | 5.1 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Church | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Other | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Number of children | 2,583 | 1,699 | 1,379 | 736 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts; HSA = Health surveillance assistant; CBDA = Community-based distribution agent; CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation
[1] Fluids from ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid

**Table 10.13 Early Childhood Development Index 2030**

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Early Childhood Development Index 2030[1] | Number of children age 24–59 months |
|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | | |
| Male | 54.6 | 3,118 |
| Female | 60.5 | 3,158 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 54.6 | 856 |
| Rural | 58.0 | 5,420 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 43.3 | 710 |
| Central | 57.5 | 2,559 |
| Southern | 61.0 | 3,007 |
| **Age in months** | | |
| 24–35 | 68.5 | 2,051 |
| 36–47 | 57.7 | 2,071 |
| 48–59 | 47.0 | 2,154 |
| **Mother's education** | | |
| No education | 52.6 | 488 |
| Primary | 55.0 | 4,324 |
| Secondary | 65.8 | 1,354 |
| More than secondary | 80.3 | 110 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 54.1 | 1,618 |
| Second | 54.2 | 1,282 |
| Middle | 57.2 | 1,175 |
| Fourth | 60.1 | 1,121 |
| Highest | 64.5 | 1,081 |
| Total | 57.6 | 6,276 |

[1] SDG Indicator 4.2.1

# NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN 11

## Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** 38% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), 2% are wasted (too thin for their height), 10% are underweight (too thin for their age), and 6% are overweight or obese (heavy for their height).
- ***Breastfeeding:*** Among children age 0–23 months, 68% were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth and 94% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth; 60% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- ***Complementary feeding:*** 24% of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the day or night preceding the interview, 38% were fed the minimum number of times, and 13% were fed a minimum acceptable diet. Twenty-three percent of children age 6–23 months were given sweet beverages, 21% were given unhealthy foods, and 33% were not given vegetables or fruits.
- ***Growth monitoring:*** 65% of children under age 5 had their weight measured in the 3 months prior to the survey, while 25% had their height measured.
- ***Anaemia in children and women:*** 56% of children age 6–59 months and 36% of women age 15–49 are anaemic. Anaemia prevalence is 41% among pregnant women and 42% among adolescent women age 15–19.
- ***Nutritional status of women:*** 28% of women age 20–49 are overweight or obese, and 5% are thin. Among adolescent girls age 15–19, 10% are overweight or obese and 10% are thin.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on nutritional status and anaemia among children and adults, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counselling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, and deworming for children. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counselling, breastfeeding counselling, food or cash assistance, deworming, iron-containing supplementation and sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counselling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhoea.

## 11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to that of the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and

weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (*z* scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards are used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of the deficient growth environment to which children have been exposed and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal et al. 2018). Suboptimal nutrition can contribute to stunting, while other causes include recurrent infection, chronic diseases, and more; many of the causes of stunting are complex and unknown (WHO 2014a).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection causing weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. It reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

**Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)**

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

***Sample:*** Children under age 5

**Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)**

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

***Sample:*** Children under age 5

**Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)**

Weight-for-age is an indicator that reflects both acute and chronic forms of malnutrition. It is influenced by low weight-for-height (wasting) and low height-for-age (stunting). Children whose weight-for-age *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

***Sample:*** Children under age 5

**Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)**

Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

***Sample:*** Children under age 5

The means of the *z* scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The mean scores

describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean *z* score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean *z* scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

### *Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition*

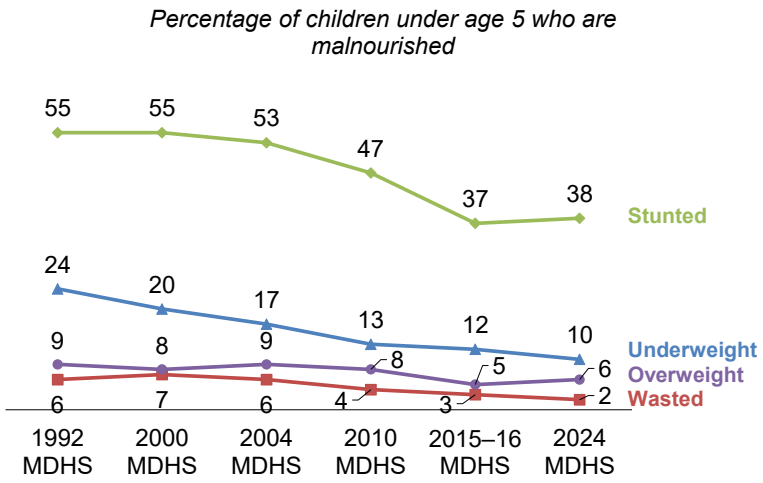
Information on anthropometry training, standardisation, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the standardisation results. The 2024 MDHS identified a total of 6,416 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). During measurements, 5% of children had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 2% of children were not minimally dressed or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.10**). Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 90% of eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 91% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 90% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). Appendix C, **Table C.8** provides additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final *z* scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for remeasurement, while the calculation of final *z* scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for remeasurement. The remeasurement completion rate was 97% among those selected for remeasurement. Appendix C, **Table C.9** provides additional information on remeasurement data (WHO and UNICEF 2019).

**Table 11.1** shows the nutritional status of children under age 5 according to the three anthropometric indices. Thirty-eight percent of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), with 12% severely stunted; 2% are wasted (too thin for their height), with less than 1% severely wasted; and 10% are underweight (too thin for their age). Six percent of children are overweight or obese.

**Trends:** A comparison of anthropometric measurements from previous MDHS surveys shows that there have been some improvements in the nutritional status of children under age 5 in the last three decades. The prevalence of stunting declined from 55% in 1992 to 38% in 2024 (**Figure 11.1**), while the prevalence of severe stunting decreased from 28% to 12% in the same period (**Figure 11.2**). The percentage of children who are wasted followed a similar trend, falling from 6%–7% between 1992 and 2004 to 2% in 2024, while the percentage who are underweight decreased from 24% in 1992 to 10% in 2024 (**Figure 11.1**). There have been small changes over time in the percentage of children who are overweight.

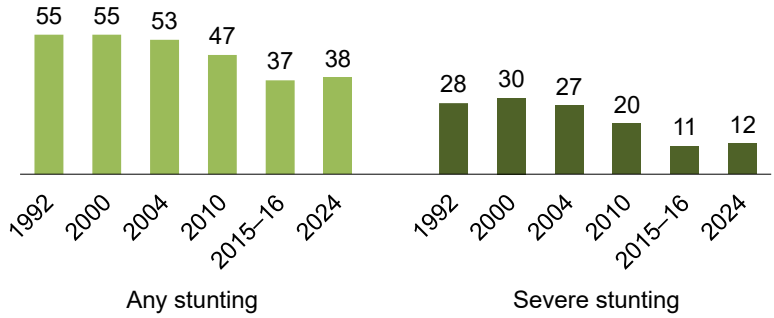
***Figure 11.1*** **Trends in child growth measures**



There are some disparities in stunting across regions. The prevalence of stunting is highest in the Central and Southern regions (both 39%) and lowest in the Northern region (33%) (**Map 11.1**).

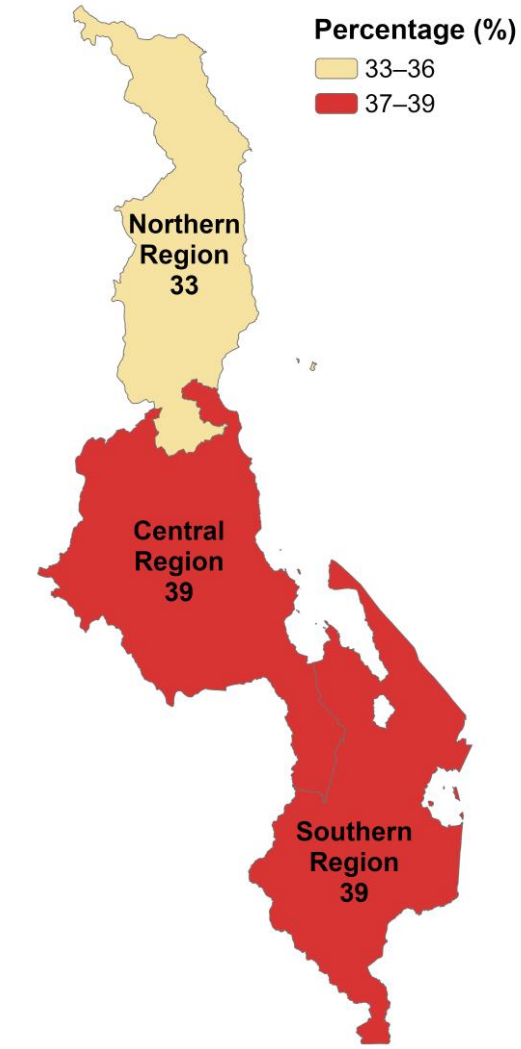
***Figure 11.2*** **Trends in stunting**

*Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted*




***Map 11.1*** **Stunting in children by region**

*Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted*



## 11.2 Growth Monitoring and Promotion

Growth monitoring and promotion programmes include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counselling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2013; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regular measurement of children's weight and length/height. According to the Malawi Growth Monitoring and Promotion schedule for children age 0–59 months, children age 0–11 months are expected to have their weight measured every month, while their length is expected to be measured every 3 months. Children age 12–23 months and age 24–59 months are expected to have their weight and length measured every 3 months and every 6 months, respectively. Globally, mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measurements are conducted for children age 6–59 months to help identify children at risk of wasting (WHO & UNICEF 2009). In Malawi, MUAC measurements for children are not routinely done during growth monitoring and promotion sessions.

**Weight measured in the last 3 months**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.

**Weight and height measured in the last 3 months**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.

**Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

**Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

***Sample:*** Children under age 5

Sixty-five percent of children age 0–59 months had a weight measurement taken in the 3 months prior to the survey, 25% had a height measurement taken, and 26% had a MUAC measurement taken (**Table 11.2**). Overall, 24% of children had height and weight measurements taken, and 14% had all three measurements taken (height, weight, and MUAC).

## 11.3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour after birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

### 11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

**Ever breastfed**

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed.

**Early initiation of breastfeeding**

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

**Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth**

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

***Sample:*** Children born in the last 2 years

Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Malawi, with 97% of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey having been breastfed (**Table 11.3**). Nearly 7 out of every 10 children (68%) under age 2 were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and 94% were exclusively breastfed (given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink) during the first 2 days after delivery.

**Trends:** The percentage of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who have ever been breastfed has remained similar over the last three decades (ranging from 97%–99% since 1994). Early initiation of breastfeeding dropped slightly from 70% in 2000 to 68% in 2004, increased to 94% in 2010, and then decreased to 76% in 2015–16 and 68% in 2024.

### 11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhoea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

***Sample:*** Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

**Mixed milk feeding under 6 months**

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.

***Sample:*** Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

The 2024 MDHS results show that 60% of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed (**Table 11.4**).

**Table 11.5** and **Figure 11.3** show the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. At age 0–1 month, 83% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations and 17% are not fed according to the recommended guidelines, with 3% receiving breast milk and water only, 3% receiving breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, and 2% receiving breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods. By age 2–3 months, there is a decline in the percentage of children exclusively breastfed (75%) and 25% of children are not being fed per WHO recommendations. By age 4–5 months, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed declines sharply to 22% and the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, primarily solid, semisolid, or soft foods (47%) and breast milk and plain water only (16%).

**Trends:** Exclusive breastfeeding among children age 0–5 months rose from 4% in 1992 to a peak of 72% in 2010 before declining to 61% in 2015–16 and 60% in 2024 (**Figure 11.4**).

***Figure 11.3*** **Infant feeding practices by age**

*Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months*

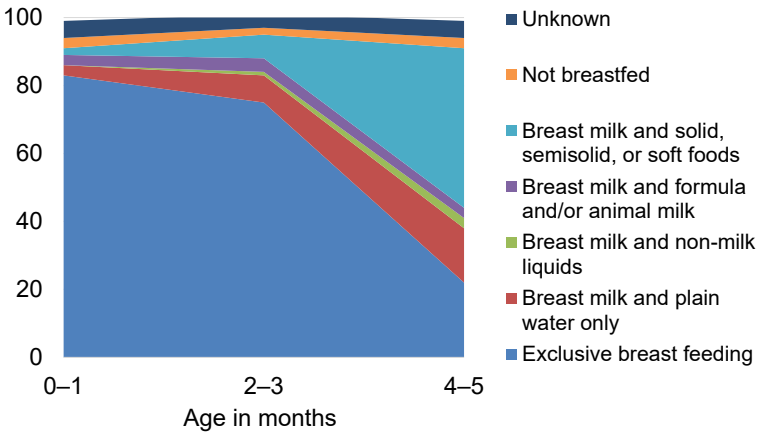
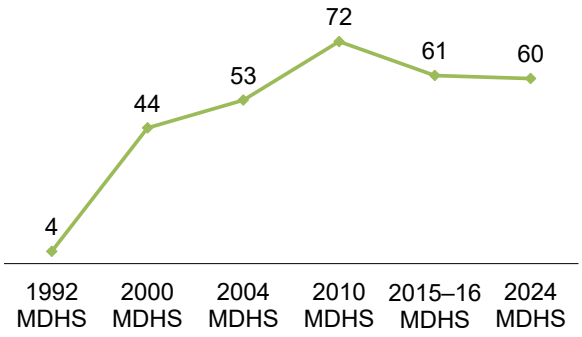



***Figure 11.4*** **Trends in exclusive breastfeeding**

*Percentage of youngest children age 0–5 months exclusively breastfed*




## 11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for women, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

**Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day.

***Sample:*** Children age 12–23 months

**Bottle feeding 0–23 months**

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

***Sample:*** Children age 0–23 months

Among children age 12–23 months, 78% are currently breastfeeding. Eight percent of children age 0–23 months are bottle fed (**Table 11.4**).

### 11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021). **Table 11.6** and **Table 11.7** show the types of liquids and foods consumed by children under age 2 during the day before the survey based on their age and breastfeeding status.

**Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months**

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day.

***Sample:*** Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

Overall, 93% of children were introduced to solid, semisolid, or soft foods at age 6–8 months (**Table 11.10**).

### 11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a higher likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

**Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

**Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft food (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

**Minimum milk feeding frequency 6–23 months**

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

**Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

***Sample:*** Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

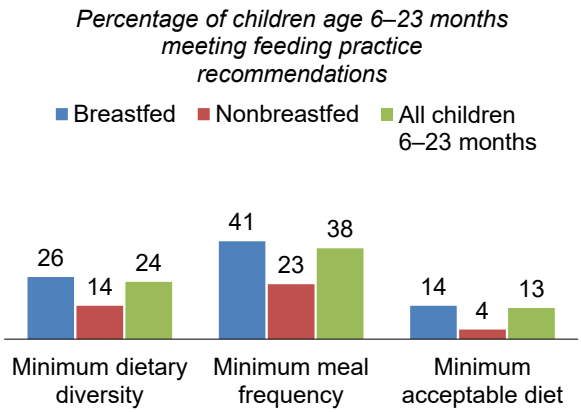
**Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

***Sample:*** Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

**Figure 11.5** and **Table 11.8** show that, overall, 24% of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the previous day (minimum dietary diversity); the percentage was higher for breastfed (26%) than for nonbreastfed (14%) children. Thirty-eight percent of children age 6–23 months were fed the minimum number of times (minimum meal frequency) (41% of breastfed children and 23% of nonbreastfed children). Eight percent of nonbreastfed children received the minimum number of milk feeds. Only 13% of children were fed a minimum acceptable diet (14% of breastfed children and 4% of nonbreastfed children).

***Figure 11.5*** **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status**




Only 30% of children age 6–23 months consumed eggs and/or flesh food (such as meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats) the previous day (**Table 11.9**).

### 11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets

low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intakes, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

**Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

**Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

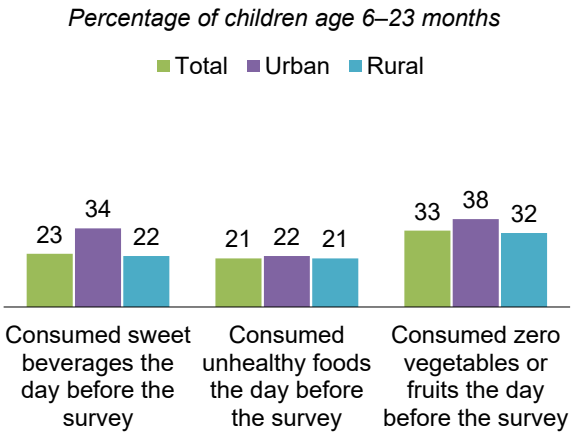
**Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

***Sample:*** Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

**Table 11.9** shows the percentage of children age 6–23 months with unhealthy feeding practices. Twenty-three percent of children consumed a sweet beverage, 21% consumed unhealthy foods, and 33% did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day or night. **Figure 11.6** shows that the percentages of children age 6–23 months consuming sweet beverages and not consuming vegetables or fruits are higher in urban areas (34% and 38%, respectively) than in rural areas (22% and 32%, respectively).

***Figure 11.6*** **Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by residence**




### 11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

**Table 11.10** summarises all 17 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators.

## 11.4 Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling

IYCF counselling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018). Counselling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counselling can take place in health facilities and the community and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

In Malawi, it is recommended that mothers of children age 0–23 months receive IYCF counselling from a health care worker or volunteer every 3 months.

**Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months**

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or community health worker.

***Sample:*** Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

**Table 11.11** shows that 37% of mothers of children age 0–23 months received IYCF counselling in the 6 months preceding the survey. The percentage of mothers who received IYCF counselling is higher in rural areas (39%) than in urban areas (24%).

## 11.5 Anaemia Prevalence in Children

Anaemia is a condition characterised by an insufficient level of haemoglobin in the blood (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Haemoglobin is a protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood. In children, anaemia can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health consequences. When anaemia is severe, it can cause death (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019).

**Anaemia in children**

| Anaemia status | Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre* | |
|---|---|---|
| | Children age 6–23 months | Children age 24–59 months |
| Anaemic | <10.5 | <11.0 |
| Mildly anaemic | 9.5–10.4 | 10.0–10.9 |
| Moderately anaemic | 7.0–9.4 | 7.0–9.9 |
| Severely anaemic | <7.0 | <7.0 |
| Not anaemic | ≥10.5 | ≥11.0 |

*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude according to WHO 2024.

***Sample:*** Children age 6–59 months

In 2024, WHO released new guidelines on haemoglobin cutoffs to define anaemia in children and women (WHO 2024b). In addition, the guidelines have updated the methodology for making altitude and cigarette smoking adjustments to haemoglobin levels. The new guidelines also recommend using venous blood to measure haemoglobin levels. This is because recent evidence shows that the type of blood source (e.g., venous blood or capillary blood) can result in different haemoglobin levels and therefore influence anaemia estimates (Hackl et al. 2024; Namaste et al. 2024; Neufeld et al. 2019; Stevens et al. 2022).

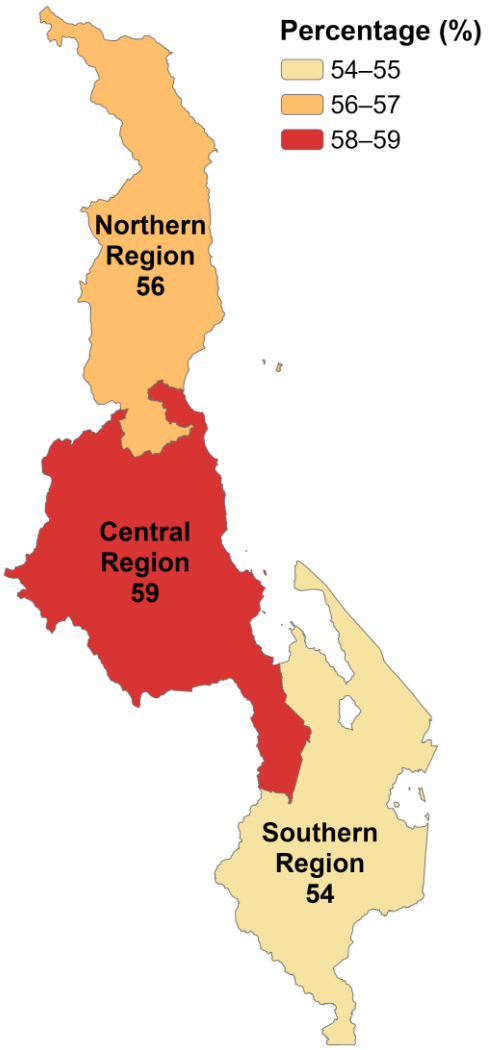
The results for children presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anaemia and have been adjusted for altitude according to the latest WHO guidance.[1] As it is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs, trends from previous surveys are not shown in this report.

[1] Anaemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected to result in lower anaemia estimates for children age 6–23 months relative to estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For children age 24–59 months, anaemia estimates are expected to be higher than under the 2011 WHO guidelines.

Overall, more than half of children age 6–59 months (56%) are classified as having any anaemia; 3% are classified as severely anaemic, 27% are mildly anaemic, and another 27% are moderately anaemic (**Table 11.12**). Anaemia is highest in the Central region (59%) and lowest in the Southern region (54%) (**Map 11.2**).

***Map 11.2*** **Anaemia in children by region**

*Percentage of children age 6–59 months with any anaemia*




## 11.6 Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anaemia include periodically giving children iron tablets or syrup and/or iron-containing micronutrient powders (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programmes help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhoea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programmes help reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b). In Malawi, deworming is recommended for children age 2 and above.

**Given iron tablets or syrups 6–59 months**

Percentage of children who were given iron tablets or syrup in the last 12 months.

**Given multiple micronutrient powders 6–59 months**

Percentage of children who were given multiple micronutrient powders in the last 12 months.

**Given iron-containing supplements 6–59 months**

Percentage of children who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

***Sample:*** Children age 6–59 months

**Given vitamin A supplements 6–59 months**

Percentage of children who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

***Sample:*** Children age 6–59 months

**Given deworming medication 12–59 months**

Percentage of children who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

***Sample:*** Children age 12–59 months

**Table 11.13** shows that 17% of children age 6–59 months received iron-containing supplements in the 12 months prior to the survey and 62% were given vitamin A supplements. Among children age 12–59 months, 40% were given deworming medication in the past 6 months.

## 11.7 Women's Nutritional Status

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared; it is used to measure nutritional status in adults age 20–49. BMI values are independent of age and sex. Adult women age 20–49 whose height is less than 145 centimetres are classified as being of short stature.

BMI-for-age, the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups, is used to measure nutritional status among children and adolescents age 5–19 (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age specific. The reason is that adolescents are still growing and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS surveys, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature among adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed according to low height-for-age.

**Body mass index (BMI)**

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared ($kg/m^2$).

| Adult status | BMI |
|---|---|
| Too thin for height | Less than 18.5 |
| Normal | Between 18.5 and 24.9 |
| Overweight | Between 25.0 and 29.9 |
| Obese | Greater than or equal to 30.0 |

***Sample:*** Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

**BMI-for-age**

BMI-for-age is measured in *z* score standard deviations (SD).

| Adolescent status | BMI-for-age |
|---|---|
| Too thin for height | Less than −1 SD |
| Normal | Between −1 SD and +1 SD |
| Overweight | Between +1 SD and +2 SD |
| Obese | Greater than +2 SD |

***Sample:*** Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

**Short stature**

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145 cm.

***Sample:*** Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age *z* score less than −2 SD.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–19

Height and weight data were collected for 10,933 eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 13% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 5% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among women age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height and BMI. Overall, 3% of women age 20–49 are classified as having short stature (shorter than 145 cm). In Malawi, overweight and obesity in women are of greater concern than thinness. A total of 5% of women are thin, with 4% being mildly thin and 1% being moderately or severely thin. Conversely, 28% of women are overweight or obese, with 20% being overweight and 8% being obese (**Table 11.14.1**).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Overall, 14% of adolescent women are short for their age (height-for-age below −2 SD), 10% are thin (with 1% being moderately or severely thin), and 10% are overweight or obese (**Table 11.14.2**).

## 11.8 Women's Dietary Practices

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and

plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

**Minimum dietary diversity for women**

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

**Sweet beverage consumption**

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

**Unhealthy food consumption**

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

**Table 11.15** shows that commonly consumed foods are foods made from grains (97%), dark green leafy vegetables (73%), other, non-vitamin A rich, vegetables (58%), and meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats (42%).

**Table 11.16** shows that about one-third of women (32%) consumed five out of the 10 selected food groups during the previous day. Twenty-seven percent consumed sweet beverages and 23% consumed unhealthy foods within the same period.

## 11.9 Anaemia Prevalence in Women

Anaemia in women can cause fatigue, lethargy, reduced physical productivity, and poor work performance (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Anaemia is a major concern among pregnant women because it can lead to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes (Haider et al. 2013).

**Anaemia in women**

| Anaemia status | Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nonpregnant women age 15–49 | Pregnant women age 15–49 | | |
| | | First trimester | Second trimester | Third trimester |
| Anaemic | <12.0 | <11.0 | <10.5 | <11.0 |
| Mildly anaemic | 11.0–11.9 | 10.0–10.9 | 9.5–10.4 | 10.0–10.9 |
| Moderately anaemic | 8.0–10.9 | 7.0–9.9 | 7.0–9.4 | 7.0–9.9 |
| Severely anaemic | <8.0 | <7.0 | <7.0 | <7.0 |
| Not anaemic | ≥12.0 | ≥11.0 | ≥10.5 | ≥11.0 |

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude according to WHO 2024.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

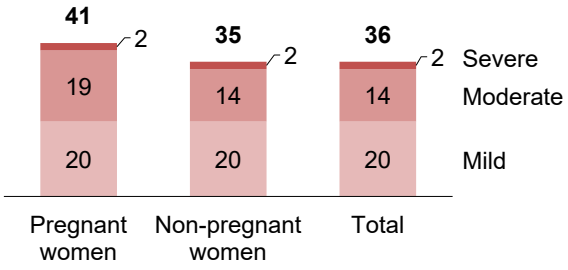
As described in Section 11.5, WHO released new guidelines on the preferred blood source for measuring haemoglobin, the methodology for adjusting haemoglobin levels for altitude and cigarette smoking, and the haemoglobin cutoffs used to define anaemia (WHO 2024b). Under this new guidance, the cutoffs to define anaemia among pregnant women have changed.

The results for women presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anaemia and have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking according to the latest WHO guidelines.[2] It is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs.

The 2024 MDHS results show that anaemia among women age 15–49 is of severe public health importance. Thirty-six percent of women have any level of anaemia; 20% are mildly anaemic, 14% are moderately anaemic, and 2% are severely anaemic. Pregnant women are at higher risk of being anaemic than nonpregnant women (41% versus 35%) (**Table 11.17** and **Figure 11.7**).

***Figure 11.7*** **Anaemia in pregnant and nonpregnant women**

*Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as anemic*




Note: Not all percentages equal to sum due to rounding.

[2] Anaemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected to result in lower anaemia estimates for pregnant women in the second trimester relative to estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For nonpregnant women and pregnant women in the first and third trimesters, anaemia estimates are expected to be higher relative to the 2011 guidelines.

## List of Tables

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**Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age[1] | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | | Weight-for-age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage below −3 SD | Percentage below −2 SD[2] | Mean *z* score (SD) | Number of children | Percentage below −3 SD | Percentage below −2 SD[2] | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean *z* score (SD) | Number of children | Percentage below −3 SD | Percentage below −2 SD[2] | Mean *z* score (SD) | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 9.5 | 23.0 | −1.1 | 574 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 21.9 | 1.0 | 551 | 1.0 | 4.3 | −0.1 | 579 |
| 6–11 | 7.0 | 23.3 | −1.1 | 594 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 596 | 1.3 | 6.7 | −0.4 | 597 |
| 12–23 | 11.1 | 37.4 | −1.6 | 1,180 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 1,190 | 2.0 | 10.1 | −0.6 | 1,187 |
| 24–35 | 18.3 | 49.1 | −1.9 | 1,123 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 1,133 | 2.4 | 11.3 | −0.8 | 1,128 |
| 36–47 | 14.5 | 42.0 | −1.8 | 1,132 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 1,144 | 1.6 | 10.0 | −0.8 | 1,133 |
| 48–59 | 10.2 | 37.8 | −1.6 | 1,173 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1,198 | 2.3 | 11.5 | −0.9 | 1,180 |
| 0–23 | 9.7 | 30.3 | −1.4 | 2,349 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 2,337 | 1.6 | 7.8 | −0.5 | 2,362 |
| 24–59 | 14.3 | 42.9 | −1.8 | 3,427 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 3,476 | 2.1 | 11.0 | −0.8 | 3,441 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 13.6 | 40.1 | −1.7 | 2,855 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 2,864 | 1.8 | 10.1 | −0.7 | 2,877 |
| Female | 11.2 | 35.5 | −1.5 | 2,921 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 2,949 | 2.0 | 9.3 | −0.7 | 2,926 |
| **Birth interval in months[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First birth[4] | 13.6 | 41.0 | −1.7 | 1,524 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 1,512 | 2.1 | 10.3 | −0.8 | 1,532 |
| <24 | 18.3 | 46.2 | −1.8 | 389 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 388 | 2.3 | 12.8 | −0.8 | 389 |
| 24–47 | 13.6 | 38.1 | −1.7 | 1,241 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 1,239 | 2.2 | 10.8 | −0.7 | 1,249 |
| 48+ | 9.0 | 32.9 | −1.5 | 2,026 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 2,017 | 1.4 | 7.6 | −0.6 | 2,032 |
| **Size at birth[3,5]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very small | 31.8 | 56.2 | −2.2 | 98 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 97 | 2.0 | 17.0 | −1.2 | 98 |
| Small | 17.7 | 48.2 | −1.8 | 355 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 354 | 3.1 | 12.8 | −0.9 | 358 |
| Average or larger | 10.3 | 33.3 | −1.5 | 2,767 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 2,749 | 1.7 | 8.0 | −0.5 | 2,778 |
| Don't know | (10.9) | (20.6) | −1.3 | 38 | (1.6) | (4.8) | (11.6) | 0.4 | 38 | (1.5) | (3.0) | −0.4 | 38 |
| **Mother's interview status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 12.2 | 37.5 | −1.6 | 5,179 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 5,156 | 1.9 | 9.6 | −0.7 | 5,201 |
| Not interviewed but in household | 22.9 | 46.0 | −1.8 | 104 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 113 | 0.0 | 9.7 | −0.7 | 105 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household[6] | 12.8 | 38.5 | −1.5 | 493 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 545 | 2.5 | 10.7 | −0.7 | 497 |
| **Mother's age[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 16.1 | 42.3 | −1.8 | 1,176 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 1,170 | 2.3 | 12.1 | −0.8 | 1,184 |
| 20–34 | 11.1 | 36.0 | −1.6 | 3,319 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 3,302 | 1.7 | 8.8 | −0.6 | 3,331 |
| 35–49 | 10.5 | 37.0 | −1.5 | 684 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 683 | 2.1 | 9.0 | −0.7 | 686 |
| **Mother's nutritional status[7]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thin | 23.7 | 50.6 | −2.0 | 258 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 1.1 | −0.2 | 257 | 4.4 | 23.3 | −1.3 | 260 |
| Normal | 12.0 | 38.0 | −1.7 | 3,429 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 3,419 | 2.0 | 9.9 | −0.7 | 3,441 |
| Overweight/obese | 8.5 | 32.8 | −1.4 | 1,020 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 1,020 | 0.8 | 6.4 | −0.4 | 1,027 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.2 | 33.9 | −1.4 | 731 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 740 | 1.2 | 7.9 | −0.5 | 734 |
| Rural | 12.7 | 38.3 | −1.6 | 5,046 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 5,072 | 2.0 | 9.9 | −0.7 | 5,069 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 10.4 | 33.2 | −1.5 | 781 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 786 | 1.1 | 7.5 | −0.6 | 786 |
| Central | 12.4 | 38.5 | −1.6 | 2,304 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 2,314 | 2.2 | 9.6 | −0.7 | 2,317 |
| Southern | 13.0 | 38.5 | −1.6 | 2,691 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 2,713 | 1.9 | 10.4 | −0.7 | 2,700 |
| **Mother's education[8]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15.7 | 42.5 | −1.7 | 392 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 393 | 3.6 | 15.1 | −0.8 | 393 |
| Primary | 13.0 | 39.9 | −1.7 | 3,646 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 3,632 | 1.9 | 10.1 | −0.7 | 3,663 |
| Secondary | 9.6 | 30.6 | −1.4 | 1,166 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 1,164 | 1.0 | 6.4 | −0.5 | 1,171 |
| More than secondary | 6.0 | 18.4 | −1.1 | 79 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 13.6 | 0.8 | 79 | 1.0 | 5.6 | −0.1 | 79 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 13.8 | 42.5 | −1.7 | 1,459 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 1,459 | 3.1 | 13.6 | −0.8 | 1,469 |
| Second | 15.7 | 40.6 | −1.7 | 1,186 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 1,203 | 1.9 | 10.6 | −0.8 | 1,189 |
| Middle | 12.2 | 37.8 | −1.6 | 1,040 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 1,044 | 1.1 | 8.9 | −0.7 | 1,047 |
| Fourth | 11.4 | 36.3 | −1.6 | 1,115 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 1,119 | 1.9 | 7.2 | −0.6 | 1,117 |
| Highest | 7.8 | 29.0 | −1.4 | 976 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 988 | 1.0 | 6.4 | −0.4 | 982 |
| Total | 12.4 | 37.8 | −1.6 | 5,776 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 5,813 | 1.9 | 9.7 | −0.7 | 5,803 |

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

[2] Includes children who are below −3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

[5] Information available only for children age 0–35 months

[6] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[7] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20–49 and BMI-for-age for mothers age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2).

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

**Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Weight | Height | Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) | Weight and height | Weight, height, and MUAC | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age in months** | | | | | | |
| <6 | 78.8 | 24.7 | 16.9 | 24.5 | 11.1 | 1,195 |
| 6–11 | 88.4 | 26.4 | 24.3 | 26.1 | 13.9 | 1,265 |
| 12–23 | 80.0 | 28.9 | 31.1 | 28.3 | 17.3 | 2,503 |
| 24–35 | 63.8 | 26.7 | 30.9 | 24.8 | 16.3 | 2,125 |
| 36–47 | 51.7 | 21.9 | 23.5 | 20.8 | 12.9 | 2,212 |
| 48–59 | 41.4 | 20.6 | 22.0 | 19.0 | 12.3 | 2,303 |
| 0–23 | 81.9 | 27.3 | 26.0 | 26.8 | 14.9 | 4,963 |
| 24–59 | 52.0 | 23.0 | 25.3 | 21.5 | 13.8 | 6,640 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 64.3 | 24.4 | 25.2 | 23.2 | 14.2 | 5,743 |
| Female | 65.2 | 25.2 | 25.9 | 24.2 | 14.4 | 5,860 |
| **Mother's age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 65.5 | 22.5 | 25.6 | 21.5 | 12.5 | 2,757 |
| 20–29 | 65.7 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 24.6 | 14.5 | 5,695 |
| 30–39 | 62.7 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 23.8 | 14.6 | 2,641 |
| 40–49 | 61.7 | 26.8 | 29.8 | 26.5 | 19.1 | 510 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.9 | 25.3 | 18.9 | 24.9 | 13.4 | 1,672 |
| Rural | 65.8 | 24.7 | 26.7 | 23.6 | 14.4 | 9,931 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 73.8 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 25.5 | 16.2 | 1,461 |
| Central | 65.3 | 24.8 | 19.4 | 24.1 | 12.4 | 4,751 |
| Southern | 61.9 | 24.5 | 30.8 | 23.0 | 15.4 | 5,391 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 52.5 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 24.0 | 12.5 | 844 |
| Primary | 65.0 | 24.6 | 26.2 | 23.5 | 14.4 | 7,945 |
| Secondary | 68.3 | 25.1 | 24.1 | 24.4 | 14.3 | 2,592 |
| More than secondary | 62.5 | 26.5 | 21.3 | 24.5 | 14.4 | 222 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 65.3 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 23.7 | 13.3 | 2,967 |
| Second | 64.8 | 25.1 | 27.4 | 23.8 | 15.7 | 2,337 |
| Middle | 65.4 | 25.6 | 29.1 | 24.5 | 15.5 | 2,154 |
| Fourth | 65.8 | 24.4 | 26.5 | 23.3 | 13.9 | 2,039 |
| Highest | 62.5 | 24.1 | 20.7 | 23.4 | 13.0 | 2,106 |
| Total | 64.8 | 24.8 | 25.6 | 23.8 | 14.3 | 11,603 |

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

**Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding**

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth | Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1] | Number of children born in the last 2 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 96.7 | 65.3 | 93.4 | 2,568 |
| Female | 98.0 | 70.2 | 93.8 | 2,572 |
| **Breastfeeding counselling during ANC[2]** | | | | |
| Counselled | 97.8 | 67.6 | 94.3 | 4,403 |
| Not counselled/don't know | 96.7 | 70.8 | 92.3 | 495 |
| Did not receive ANC | 90.3 | 63.8 | 83.3 | 243 |
| **Assistance at delivery** | | | | |
| Health personnel[3] | 97.3 | 68.1 | 93.5 | 4,984 |
| Traditional birth attendant | * | * | * | 23 |
| Other | 98.2 | 61.5 | 95.0 | 77 |
| No one | (99.6) | (46.4) | (96.9) | 57 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | |
| Health facility | 97.3 | 68.1 | 93.6 | 4,983 |
| At home | 98.9 | 64.8 | 96.4 | 122 |
| Other | (96.5) | (32.7) | (85.1) | 36 |
| **Type of delivery** | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 97.7 | 71.2 | 94.4 | 4,549 |
| Caesarean section | 95.1 | 40.9 | 86.9 | 591 |
| **Breastfeeding counselling during PNC[2,4]** | | | | |
| Counselled | 98.5 | 68.2 | 94.8 | 4,324 |
| Not counselled/don't know | 93.2 | 67.6 | 88.8 | 694 |
| **Breastfeeding observation during PNC[2,4]** | | | | |
| Observed | 98.4 | 68.2 | 94.9 | 4,044 |
| Not observed/don't know | 94.9 | 67.6 | 90.2 | 974 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 96.5 | 66.9 | 89.8 | 734 |
| Rural | 97.5 | 67.9 | 94.2 | 4,407 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 96.9 | 61.8 | 92.1 | 686 |
| Central | 97.6 | 65.7 | 93.3 | 2,120 |
| Southern | 97.3 | 71.4 | 94.2 | 2,335 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | |
| No education | 96.7 | 72.4 | 92.4 | 357 |
| Primary | 97.3 | 67.4 | 93.9 | 3,500 |
| Secondary | 97.7 | 68.2 | 94.2 | 1,177 |
| More than secondary | 98.2 | 57.2 | 82.1 | 106 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 98.0 | 68.3 | 95.6 | 1,335 |
| Second | 97.3 | 66.7 | 93.1 | 1,022 |
| Middle | 97.4 | 67.8 | 94.2 | 962 |
| Fourth | 97.5 | 68.3 | 93.3 | 898 |
| Highest | 96.5 | 67.5 | 90.8 | 924 |
| Total | 97.4 | 67.8 | 93.6 | 5,141 |

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ANC = Antenatal care
PNC = Postnatal care
[1] Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery
[2] Information available for the most recent live birth only
[3] Doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse/midwife, or patient attendant
[4] Women were asked about counselling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

**Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age**

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; and among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother: | | | Among all children age 12–23 months: | | Among all children age 0–23 months: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage exclusively breastfeeding | Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1] | Number of children | Percentage currently breastfeeding[2] | Number of children | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 83.3 | 2.3 | 381 | na | na | 3.5 | 397 |
| 2–3 | 74.5 | 2.4 | 399 | na | na | 3.8 | 408 |
| 4–5 | 21.9 | 3.3 | 381 | na | na | 5.3 | 390 |
| 6–11 | na | na | na | na | na | 9.5 | 1,265 |
| 12–15 | na | na | na | 96.8 | 857 | 8.2 | 857 |
| 16–19 | na | na | na | 86.6 | 849 | 9.4 | 849 |
| 20–23 | na | na | na | 47.2 | 797 | 6.3 | 797 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | 62.0 | 2.2 | 566 | 78.4 | 1,260 | 7.6 | 2,469 |
| Female | 58.3 | 3.1 | 595 | 76.7 | 1,243 | 7.3 | 2,495 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 61.8 | 5.7 | 162 | 64.3 | 368 | 15.4 | 710 |
| Rural | 59.8 | 2.2 | 998 | 79.9 | 2,135 | 6.1 | 4,254 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 53.9 | 3.7 | 175 | 78.1 | 297 | 9.2 | 665 |
| Central | 56.7 | 2.6 | 450 | 77.9 | 1,066 | 7.9 | 2,047 |
| Southern | 65.0 | 2.3 | 535 | 77.1 | 1,140 | 6.6 | 2,251 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 70.8 | 0.0 | 72 | 80.1 | 186 | 2.2 | 338 |
| Primary | 56.6 | 2.6 | 783 | 79.6 | 1,690 | 5.2 | 3,390 |
| Secondary | 66.8 | 2.3 | 276 | 73.1 | 584 | 12.7 | 1,132 |
| More than secondary | (65.5) | (13.5) | 30 | 47.6 | 43 | 41.3 | 102 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 51.9 | 0.6 | 299 | 81.9 | 657 | 3.5 | 1,290 |
| Second | 56.6 | 1.8 | 243 | 81.3 | 486 | 4.6 | 989 |
| Middle | 70.1 | 2.5 | 230 | 80.0 | 450 | 6.1 | 927 |
| Fourth | 60.8 | 3.1 | 197 | 76.5 | 433 | 6.7 | 860 |
| Highest | 64.6 | 6.8 | 192 | 66.5 | 477 | 18.4 | 898 |
| Total | 60.1 | 2.7 | 1,160 | 77.6 | 2,503 | 7.5 | 4,963 |

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Received breast milk and infant formula and/or animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.
[2] Corresponds to the IYCF indicator "continued breastfeeding"

**Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age**

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category, according to age in months, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age group in months | Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed) | Breast milk and plain water only | Breast milk and non-milk liquids[1] | Breast milk and animal milk and/or infant formula[2] | Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods[3] | Not breastfed | Unknown[4] | Total | Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0–1 | 83.3 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 381 |
| 2–3 | 74.5 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 399 |
| 4–5 | 21.9 | 16.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 47.4 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 381 |
| 0–5 | 60.1 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 18.8 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 1,160 |

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour period" (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only, breast milk and plain water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods, and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.
[1] Children fed breast milk along with non-milk liquids (e.g., juice, herbal tea, sweetened water, flavoured water). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water.
[2] Children fed breast milk along with animal milk, infant formula, and/or animal milk-based yogurt drinks. Children in this category may have also been fed non-milk liquids and/or plain water.
[3] Children fed breast milk along with solid, semisolid, or soft food from any food group (e.g., grains, meat, eggs, fruits, vegetables). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, and/or animal milk, infant formula, and animal milk-based yogurt drinks.
[4] Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses.

**Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age in months | Plain water | Infant formula | Animal milk | | Yogurt or chambiko drinks | | Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks | Sodas, sports drinks, or energy drinks | Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks | | Clear broth or clear soup | Other liquids | | Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Any | Sweet/ flavoured | Any | Sweet/ flavoured | | | Any | Sweet-ened | | Any | Sweet-ened | |
| BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 371 |
| 2–3 | 14.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 392 |
| 4–5 | 63.2 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 15.3 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 370 |
| 6–8 | 93.7 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 39.0 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 607 |
| 9–11 | 94.2 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 43.9 | 12.3 | 1.3 | 581 |
| 12–17 | 94.7 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 8.5 | 1.9 | 13.4 | 9.2 | 45.0 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 1,218 |
| 18–23 | 95.9 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 10.2 | 3.6 | 15.9 | 12.3 | 51.2 | 9.4 | 1.3 | 681 |
| 0–5 | 27.3 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 1,133 |
| 6–11 | 93.9 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 8.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 41.4 | 10.8 | 1.4 | 1,188 |
| 12–23 | 95.1 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 14.3 | 10.3 | 47.2 | 9.7 | 1.8 | 1,899 |
| 6–23 | 94.7 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 45.0 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 3,088 |
| Total | 76.6 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 34.4 | 8.0 | 1.3 | 4,220 |
| NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| 2–3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 4–5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| 6–8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 27 |
| 9–11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| 12–17 | 92.7 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 9.5 | 57.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 59 |
| 18–23 | 95.2 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 19.6 | 2.8 | 25.9 | 18.8 | 56.1 | 12.0 | 3.1 | 461 |
| 0–5 | (23.5) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (7.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (5.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 27 |
| 6–11 | (78.7) | (6.7) | (3.9) | (3.9) | (2.6) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (8.7) | (10.0) | (5.6) | (27.3) | (5.7) | (0.0) | 41 |
| 12–23 | 94.9 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 19.1 | 2.5 | 25.4 | 17.7 | 56.3 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 519 |
| 6–23 | 93.7 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 17.7 | 2.9 | 24.3 | 16.8 | 54.1 | 10.9 | 2.5 | 560 |
| Total | 90.5 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 16.9 | 3.1 | 23.2 | 16.0 | 51.9 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 588 |

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

**Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Solid or semisolid foods | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age in months | Grains | Roots, tubers, and plantains | Pulses (beans, peas), lentils, nuts, and seeds | Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese) | Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats) | Eggs | Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables | Other fruits and vegetables | Insects and other small protein foods | Red palm oil | Sweet foods[1] | Fried and salty foods[2] | Other solid, semi-solid, and soft food | |
| BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 371 |
| 2–3 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 392 |
| 4–5 | 47.8 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 370 |
| 6–8 | 88.2 | 6.6 | 19.9 | 4.1 | 15.7 | 6.9 | 28.2 | 29.9 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 12.4 | 607 |
| 9–11 | 90.6 | 14.1 | 32.3 | 2.0 | 21.8 | 5.3 | 45.6 | 40.4 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 11.4 | 581 |
| 12–17 | 87.1 | 19.9 | 39.3 | 2.2 | 25.5 | 8.6 | 51.9 | 54.2 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 12.4 | 1,218 |
| 18–23 | 88.7 | 24.3 | 38.5 | 1.8 | 27.9 | 10.2 | 56.0 | 59.1 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 16.3 | 18.0 | 14.4 | 681 |
| 0–5 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1,133 |
| 6–11 | 89.4 | 10.3 | 26.0 | 3.1 | 18.7 | 6.1 | 36.7 | 35.0 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 11.9 | 1,188 |
| 12–23 | 87.7 | 21.5 | 39.0 | 2.0 | 26.3 | 9.2 | 53.4 | 56.0 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 13.5 | 16.3 | 13.1 | 1,899 |
| 6–23 | 88.3 | 17.2 | 34.0 | 2.5 | 23.4 | 8.0 | 47.0 | 47.9 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 3,088 |
| Total | 69.4 | 12.6 | 25.3 | 2.1 | 17.4 | 5.9 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 4,220 |
| NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| 2–3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 4–5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| 6–8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 27 |
| 9–11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| 12–17 | 83.3 | 23.0 | 34.8 | 2.3 | 31.8 | 12.7 | 56.8 | 49.6 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 59 |
| 18–23 | 92.7 | 32.9 | 43.4 | 2.8 | 32.6 | 9.4 | 62.6 | 66.3 | 1.1 | 10.5 | 21.4 | 24.4 | 16.9 | 461 |
| 0–5 | (22.8) | (0.0) | (6.8) | (5.9) | (0.0) | (1.7) | (6.8) | (6.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.8) | (6.8) | (0.0) | 27 |
| 6–11 | (73.0) | (7.3) | (14.3) | (6.4) | (14.7) | (3.2) | (16.9) | (27.0) | (0.0) | (4.4) | (7.3) | (12.7) | (11.6) | 41 |
| 12–23 | 91.6 | 31.8 | 42.4 | 2.7 | 32.5 | 9.8 | 62.0 | 64.4 | 1.0 | 10.4 | 20.1 | 22.6 | 16.1 | 519 |
| 6–23 | 90.3 | 30.0 | 40.3 | 3.0 | 31.2 | 9.3 | 58.7 | 61.7 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 19.2 | 21.9 | 15.8 | 560 |
| Total | 87.1 | 28.6 | 38.8 | 3.1 | 29.8 | 8.9 | 56.2 | 59.1 | 0.8 | 9.5 | 18.6 | 21.2 | 15.0 | 588 |

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for the list of liquids and foods. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or freezies

[2] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, or samosa

**Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children**

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received: | | | | Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received: | | | | | Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Minimum dietary diversity[1] | Minimum meal frequency[2] | Minimum acceptable diet[3] | Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months | Minimum milk feeding frequency[4] | Minimum dietary diversity[1] | Minimum meal frequency[5] | Minimum acceptable diet[6] | Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months | Minimum dietary diversity[1] | Minimum meal frequency[7] | Minimum acceptable diet[8] | Number of all children age 6–23 months |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–11 | 18.0 | 48.5 | 11.3 | 1,188 | (6.7) | (3.2) | (17.0) | (2.1) | 41 | 17.5 | 47.5 | 11.0 | 1,229 |
| 6–8 | 14.9 | 64.9 | 12.0 | 607 | * | * | * | * | 27 | 14.3 | 62.9 | 11.5 | 634 |
| 9–11 | 21.3 | 31.4 | 10.5 | 581 | * | * | * | * | 14 | 21.0 | 31.0 | 10.4 | 595 |
| 12–17 | 29.0 | 35.3 | 15.0 | 1,218 | 18.6 | 12.6 | 27.7 | 5.8 | 59 | 28.2 | 34.9 | 14.6 | 1,277 |
| 18–23 | 33.0 | 38.1 | 17.6 | 681 | 6.5 | 15.6 | 22.8 | 3.3 | 461 | 26.0 | 31.9 | 11.8 | 1,141 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 26.4 | 42.9 | 14.8 | 1,559 | 9.3 | 15.1 | 21.9 | 4.1 | 263 | 24.8 | 39.9 | 13.3 | 1,822 |
| Female | 24.9 | 39.0 | 13.5 | 1,529 | 6.4 | 13.7 | 23.8 | 2.9 | 298 | 23.1 | 36.5 | 11.8 | 1,826 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.7 | 46.0 | 19.3 | 397 | 12.2 | 19.2 | 35.7 | 4.8 | 127 | 27.9 | 43.5 | 15.8 | 524 |
| Rural | 24.9 | 40.3 | 13.4 | 2,690 | 6.4 | 13.0 | 19.1 | 3.1 | 434 | 23.3 | 37.3 | 12.0 | 3,124 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 35.6 | 44.7 | 19.3 | 399 | 11.0 | 20.8 | 24.6 | 7.0 | 63 | 33.6 | 42.0 | 17.6 | 462 |
| Central | 27.8 | 46.5 | 17.2 | 1,296 | 8.8 | 19.1 | 28.5 | 4.7 | 232 | 26.5 | 43.8 | 15.3 | 1,528 |
| Southern | 20.8 | 34.8 | 9.9 | 1,393 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 17.6 | 1.6 | 265 | 18.8 | 32.0 | 8.6 | 1,658 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.8 | 30.1 | 8.0 | 214 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (8.8) | (0.0) | 42 | 9.9 | 26.6 | 6.7 | 256 |
| Primary | 23.1 | 39.7 | 12.1 | 2,162 | 6.3 | 10.8 | 21.5 | 2.9 | 349 | 21.4 | 37.2 | 10.8 | 2,512 |
| Secondary | 36.8 | 46.6 | 20.9 | 665 | 8.0 | 22.4 | 25.4 | 4.2 | 148 | 34.2 | 42.8 | 17.9 | 813 |
| More than secondary | 48.0 | 68.5 | 42.4 | 47 | * | * | * | * | 21 | 47.3 | 64.7 | 34.2 | 68 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.4 | 37.5 | 10.3 | 834 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 128 | 18.8 | 35.0 | 8.9 | 962 |
| Second | 21.2 | 39.4 | 13.0 | 620 | 2.6 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 2.6 | 92 | 19.8 | 35.8 | 11.7 | 712 |
| Middle | 23.9 | 40.6 | 11.8 | 571 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 18.4 | 3.1 | 91 | 22.0 | 37.5 | 10.6 | 662 |
| Fourth | 32.2 | 43.9 | 17.9 | 546 | 8.8 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 1.5 | 96 | 29.3 | 39.4 | 15.5 | 642 |
| Highest | 34.6 | 45.9 | 20.4 | 517 | 16.1 | 25.4 | 41.5 | 8.4 | 153 | 32.5 | 44.9 | 17.6 | 670 |
| Total | 25.7 | 41.0 | 14.2 | 3,088 | 7.7 | 14.4 | 22.9 | 3.5 | 560 | 23.9 | 38.2 | 12.5 | 3,648 |

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

[1] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants 6–8 months and at least 3 times a day for children 9–23 months.

[3] For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

[4] For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is 2 or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.

[5] For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day. At least 1 of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

[6] For nonbreastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

[7] Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

[8] Minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnotes 2 5), and a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4).

**Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months**

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Eggs and/or flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats) | Unhealthy feeding practices: | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sweet beverage[1] | Unhealthy food[2] | Zero vegetables or fruits[3] | |
| **Age in months** | | | | | |
| 6–11 | 22.7 | 16.9 | 11.3 | 49.1 | 1,229 |
| 6–8 | 20.2 | 15.5 | 8.4 | 59.0 | 634 |
| 9–11 | 25.4 | 18.3 | 14.4 | 38.6 | 595 |
| 12–17 | 30.8 | 22.3 | 21.8 | 27.5 | 1,277 |
| 18–23 | 35.7 | 31.6 | 30.7 | 20.1 | 1,141 |
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 28.8 | 23.7 | 21.9 | 31.7 | 1,822 |
| Female | 30.4 | 23.0 | 20.2 | 33.3 | 1,826 |
| **Breastfeeding status** | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 28.5 | 20.9 | 19.3 | 34.4 | 3,088 |
| Not breastfeeding | 35.8 | 36.6 | 30.5 | 21.6 | 560 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 37.5 | 33.5 | 21.8 | 37.6 | 524 |
| Rural | 28.3 | 21.6 | 20.9 | 31.6 | 3,124 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 38.8 | 29.1 | 27.8 | 33.9 | 462 |
| Central | 31.7 | 25.7 | 19.9 | 27.3 | 1,528 |
| Southern | 25.1 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 36.8 | 1,658 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No education | 17.2 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 41.7 | 256 |
| Primary | 26.5 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 32.8 | 2,512 |
| Secondary | 40.5 | 34.1 | 27.0 | 28.8 | 813 |
| More than secondary | 58.9 | 56.5 | 26.4 | 30.3 | 68 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.7 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 34.4 | 962 |
| Second | 24.8 | 16.4 | 19.1 | 29.7 | 712 |
| Middle | 28.4 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 31.8 | 662 |
| Fourth | 33.3 | 29.8 | 22.5 | 30.8 | 642 |
| Highest | 45.1 | 37.9 | 28.6 | 34.9 | 670 |
| Total | 29.6 | 23.4 | 21.1 | 32.5 | 3,648 |

[1] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, cacao or milo, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.
[2] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, and samosa.
[3] No vitamin A-rich fruits or vegetables and no other fruits or vegetables

**Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators**

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Malawi DHS 2024

| IYCF # | IYCF abbrev. | DHS-8 table # | Indicator | Indicator definition and denominator | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | EvBF | 11.3 | Ever breastfed[1] | Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed | 97.4 |
| | | | | Number of children born in the last 2 years | 5,141 |
| 2 | EIBF | 11.3 | Early initiation of breastfeeding[1] | Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth | 67.8 |
| | | | | Number of children born in the last 2 years | 5,141 |
| 3 | EBF2D | 11.3 | Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1] | Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth | 93.6 |
| | | | | Number of children born in the last 2 years | 5,141 |
| 4 | EBF | 11.4 | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day | 60.1 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother | 1,160 |
| 5 | MixMF | 11.4 | Mixed milk feeding under 6 months | Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day | 2.7 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother | 1,160 |
| 6 | CBF | 11.4 | Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months | Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day | 77.6 |
| | | | | Number of children age 12–23 months | 2,503 |
| 7 | ISSSF | - | Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months | Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day | 92.8 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother | 634 |
| 8 | MDD | 11.8 | Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day | 23.9 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 3,648 |
| 9 | MMF | 11.8 | Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (also including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day | 38.2 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 3,648 |
| 10 | MMFF | 11.8 | Minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children 6–23 months | Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day | 7.7 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who were not breastfed | 560 |
| 11 | MAD | 11.8 | Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day | 12.5 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 3,648 |
| 12 | EFF | 11.9 | Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day | 29.6 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 3,648 |
| 13 | SWB | 11.9 | Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day | 23.4 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 3,648 |
| 14 | UFC | 11.9 | Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day | 21.1 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 3,648 |
| 15 | ZVF | 11.9 | Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day | 32.5 |
| | | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 3,648 |
| 16 | BoF | 11.4 | Bottle feeding 0–23 months | Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day | 7.5 |
| | | | | Number of children age 0–23 months | 4,963 |
| 17 | | 11.5 | Infant feeding area graph | Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category | |
| | | | | Number of youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother | |

[1] Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview

**Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling**

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child | Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them |
|---|---|---|
| **Child's age in months** | | |
| 6–11 | 36.6 | 1,229 |
| 12–23 | 37.1 | 2,418 |
| **Child's sex** | | |
| Male | 36.9 | 1,822 |
| Female | 36.9 | 1,826 |
| **Age** | | |
| 15–19 | 32.7 | 541 |
| 20–29 | 38.1 | 1,974 |
| 30–39 | 37.4 | 941 |
| 40–49 | 34.0 | 191 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 23.9 | 524 |
| Rural | 39.1 | 3,124 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 55.6 | 462 |
| Central | 33.3 | 1,528 |
| Southern | 35.1 | 1,658 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 25.0 | 256 |
| Primary | 37.0 | 2,512 |
| Secondary | 39.9 | 813 |
| More than secondary | 44.4 | 68 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 33.5 | 962 |
| Second | 39.4 | 712 |
| Middle | 43.3 | 662 |
| Fourth | 39.5 | 642 |
| Highest | 30.4 | 670 |
| Total | 36.9 | 3,648 |

**Table 11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in children**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | 6–23 months / 24–59 months | Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any | Mild | Moderate | Severe | Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl) | Number of children age 6–59 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | <10.5 g/dl / <11.0 g/dl | 9.5–10.4 g/dl / 10.0–10.9 g/dl | 7.0–9.4 g/dl / 7.0–9.9 g/dl | <7.0 g/dl / <7.0 g/dl | | |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | |
| 6–11 | | 75.6 | 30.0 | 40.5 | 5.2 | 9.5 | 427 |
| 12–23 | | 61.7 | 29.1 | 29.8 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 941 |
| 24–35 | | 59.4 | 26.9 | 30.2 | 2.4 | 10.5 | 975 |
| 36–47 | | 51.1 | 25.1 | 23.4 | 2.5 | 10.7 | 1,012 |
| 48–59 | | 45.2 | 24.0 | 20.2 | 1.1 | 10.9 | 1,105 |
| 6–23 | | 66.1 | 29.4 | 33.2 | 3.6 | 9.8 | 1,369 |
| 24–59 | | 51.6 | 25.3 | 24.4 | 2.0 | 10.7 | 3,093 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | | 58.5 | 28.3 | 27.6 | 2.6 | 10.4 | 2,214 |
| Female | | 53.6 | 24.8 | 26.6 | 2.3 | 10.5 | 2,247 |
| **Mother's interview status** | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | | 56.2 | 26.2 | 27.6 | 2.4 | 10.4 | 3,884 |
| Not interviewed but in household | | 59.4 | 20.7 | 38.7 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 88 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household[1] | | 54.1 | 30.2 | 20.6 | 3.3 | 10.6 | 489 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | 50.4 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 0.9 | 10.7 | 537 |
| Rural | | 56.8 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 2.7 | 10.4 | 3,924 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | | 56.0 | 28.1 | 26.4 | 1.5 | 10.5 | 652 |
| Central | | 59.0 | 26.7 | 29.4 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 1,793 |
| Southern | | 53.5 | 25.8 | 25.2 | 2.4 | 10.5 | 2,016 |
| **Mother's education[2]** | | | | | | | |
| No education | | 59.5 | 23.7 | 31.2 | 4.5 | 10.2 | 307 |
| Primary | | 56.9 | 26.6 | 27.7 | 2.5 | 10.4 | 2,779 |
| Secondary | | 53.7 | 25.3 | 27.5 | 1.0 | 10.5 | 827 |
| More than secondary | | 48.8 | 20.8 | 26.0 | 2.0 | 10.6 | 59 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | 60.8 | 27.3 | 29.4 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 1,149 |
| Second | | 57.7 | 24.7 | 28.9 | 4.0 | 10.3 | 928 |
| Middle | | 53.7 | 27.9 | 24.3 | 1.5 | 10.6 | 799 |
| Fourth | | 54.5 | 25.9 | 28.2 | 0.4 | 10.6 | 855 |
| Highest | | 50.9 | 26.7 | 23.1 | 1.1 | 10.7 | 731 |
| Total | | 56.1 | 26.5 | 27.1 | 2.5 | 10.4 | 4,461 |

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

**Table 11.13 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children**

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrup, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months, and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among children age 6–59 months: | | | | | Among children age 12–59 months: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage given iron tablets or syrup in last 12 months[1] | Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months[1,2] | Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months[1,3] | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[4] | Number of children | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,5] | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | |
| 6–8 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 52.8 | 654 | na | na |
| 9–11 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 11.1 | 59.3 | 611 | na | na |
| 12–17 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 14.5 | 69.9 | 1,301 | 30.1 | 1,301 |
| 18–23 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 17.9 | 71.6 | 1,202 | 35.9 | 1,202 |
| 24–35 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 18.6 | 67.3 | 2,125 | 40.6 | 2,125 |
| 36–47 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 20.6 | 57.3 | 2,212 | 44.4 | 2,212 |
| 48–59 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 17.2 | 54.2 | 2,303 | 43.0 | 2,303 |
| 6–23 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 13.5 | 65.7 | 3,768 | 32.9 | 2,503 |
| 24–59 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 18.8 | 59.4 | 6,640 | 42.7 | 6,640 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | 11.1 | 10.0 | 16.7 | 61.7 | 5,159 | 40.7 | 4,535 |
| Female | 12.1 | 9.7 | 17.0 | 61.7 | 5,249 | 39.3 | 4,608 |
| **Breastfeeding status[6]** | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 9.9 | 6.7 | 13.0 | 66.0 | 3,319 | 33.1 | 2,096 |
| Not breastfeeding | 11.6 | 11.4 | 18.3 | 66.7 | 2,574 | 39.2 | 2,532 |
| **Mother's age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 13.0 | 9.1 | 17.4 | 56.4 | 824 | 30.4 | 604 |
| 20–29 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 17.7 | 60.9 | 5,668 | 38.1 | 5,005 |
| 30–39 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 14.9 | 63.7 | 3,080 | 44.4 | 2,760 |
| 40–49 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 18.1 | 65.0 | 836 | 44.8 | 774 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.8 | 7.4 | 15.2 | 58.3 | 1,510 | 37.6 | 1,331 |
| Rural | 11.6 | 10.2 | 17.1 | 62.3 | 8,898 | 40.4 | 7,812 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 14.5 | 9.6 | 18.5 | 65.9 | 1,277 | 47.8 | 1,093 |
| Central | 10.0 | 8.7 | 14.7 | 57.1 | 4,291 | 36.8 | 3,770 |
| Southern | 12.3 | 10.8 | 18.4 | 64.7 | 4,839 | 40.9 | 4,281 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 12.9 | 12.1 | 18.9 | 58.8 | 771 | 40.6 | 691 |
| Primary | 11.5 | 9.9 | 16.8 | 61.2 | 7,139 | 39.5 | 6,245 |
| Secondary | 11.5 | 9.0 | 16.6 | 64.2 | 2,306 | 41.0 | 2,044 |
| More than secondary | 12.6 | 6.0 | 15.4 | 63.9 | 192 | 46.6 | 163 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.3 | 9.3 | 15.3 | 58.0 | 2,664 | 36.3 | 2,334 |
| Second | 11.5 | 10.3 | 17.0 | 60.7 | 2,085 | 38.7 | 1,835 |
| Middle | 13.6 | 11.5 | 20.1 | 65.3 | 1,916 | 43.0 | 1,677 |
| Fourth | 11.5 | 9.4 | 16.5 | 63.2 | 1,833 | 44.1 | 1,612 |
| Highest | 11.7 | 8.7 | 16.1 | 63.0 | 1,910 | 39.8 | 1,685 |
| Total | 11.6 | 9.8 | 16.9 | 61.7 | 10,408 | 40.0 | 9,143 |

na = Not applicable
[1] Based on mother's recall
[2] Local multiple micronutrient powders include ndisakanizeni.
[3] Iron-containing supplements include tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.
[4] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.
[6] Information available for children age 0–35 months only.

**Table 11.14.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49**

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Short stature | | Body mass index[1] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Height below 145 cm | Number of women | Mean body mass index (BMI) | 18.5–24.9 (total normal) | <18.5 (total thin) | 17.0–18.4 (mildly thin) | <17.0 (moderately or severely thin) | ≥25.0 (total overweight or obese) | 25.0–29.9 (overweight) | ≥30.0 (obese) | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20–29 | 2.1 | 3,547 | 22.7 | 73.5 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 20.5 | 15.7 | 4.8 | 3,161 |
| 30–39 | 2.7 | 2,493 | 24.1 | 63.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 32.7 | 22.6 | 10.0 | 2,281 |
| 40–49 | 3.2 | 1,805 | 24.1 | 58.6 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 35.6 | 23.8 | 11.9 | 1,773 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.7 | 1,330 | 25.5 | 49.3 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 46.0 | 26.8 | 19.2 | 1,231 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 6,515 | 23.1 | 70.2 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 24.4 | 18.5 | 5.9 | 5,986 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.5 | 982 | 23.7 | 66.5 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 29.5 | 21.2 | 8.3 | 902 |
| Central | 2.3 | 3,365 | 23.8 | 64.8 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 30.7 | 21.5 | 9.2 | 3,092 |
| Southern | 2.8 | 3,498 | 23.2 | 68.4 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 25.1 | 17.9 | 7.2 | 3,222 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.1 | 656 | 23.1 | 67.7 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 24.6 | 17.4 | 7.2 | 603 |
| Primary | 2.8 | 5,034 | 23.2 | 70.1 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 25.1 | 18.4 | 6.7 | 4,628 |
| Secondary | 1.5 | 1,928 | 24.0 | 59.8 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 34.1 | 23.2 | 10.9 | 1,775 |
| More than secondary | 0.0 | 227 | 26.0 | 44.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 53.1 | 31.0 | 22.1 | 211 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.0 | 1,579 | 22.1 | 77.8 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 15.6 | 13.7 | 1.9 | 1,442 |
| Second | 3.2 | 1,507 | 22.5 | 74.4 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 18.9 | 16.1 | 2.9 | 1,360 |
| Middle | 2.8 | 1,489 | 23.1 | 69.9 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 24.6 | 19.6 | 5.1 | 1,374 |
| Fourth | 2.5 | 1,495 | 23.8 | 64.9 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 30.4 | 20.2 | 10.2 | 1,386 |
| Highest | 1.4 | 1,776 | 25.6 | 49.1 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 47.3 | 28.4 | 18.9 | 1,655 |
| Total | 2.5 | 7,845 | 23.5 | 66.6 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 28.1 | 19.9 | 8.2 | 7,216 |

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m$^2$).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

**Table 11.14.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19**

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below −2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age *z* score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Short stature | | Body mass index-for-age[1] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Height-for-age below −2 SD | Number of women | Mean BMI-for-age *z* score | −1 SD to +1 SD (total normal) | <−1 SD (total thin)[2] | <−1 SD to −2 SD (mildly thin) | <−2 SD (moderately or severely thin) | >+1 SD (total overweight or obese)[3] | >+1 SD to +2 SD (overweight) | >+2 SD (obese) | Number of women |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.6 | 275 | 0.3 | 75.6 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 17.8 | 13.2 | 4.6 | 257 |
| Rural | 14.3 | 1,732 | −0.1 | 81.3 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 1,570 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 10.0 | 326 | 0.1 | 77.6 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 1.1 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 0.4 | 289 |
| Central | 14.8 | 753 | 0.1 | 83.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 692 |
| Southern | 14.4 | 928 | −0.1 | 79.2 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 845 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | (26.3) | 35 | −0.3 | (87.8) | (9.3) | (9.3) | (0.0) | (2.9) | (2.9) | (0.0) | 33 |
| Primary | 14.5 | 1,450 | −0.1 | 81.0 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 1,303 |
| Secondary | 11.2 | 514 | 0.1 | 79.5 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 14.3 | 11.9 | 2.3 | 483 |
| More than secondary | * | 7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.3 | 399 | −0.2 | 86.3 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 346 |
| Second | 20.2 | 340 | −0.0 | 85.1 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 310 |
| Middle | 11.5 | 428 | −0.1 | 77.9 | 14.9 | 13.8 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 385 |
| Fourth | 12.6 | 429 | 0.1 | 77.4 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 0.9 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 0.8 | 399 |
| Highest | 10.8 | 409 | 0.2 | 77.6 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 16.2 | 12.2 | 3.9 | 387 |
| Total | 13.8 | 2,007 | −0.0 | 80.5 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 1.1 | 1,827 |

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months
[2] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below −2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median
[3] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

**Table 11.15 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview**

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Grains | Roots, tubers, and plantains | Pulses (beans, peas, lentils) | Nuts and seeds | Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) | Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats) | Eggs | Dark green leafy vege-tables | Vitamin A-rich fruits and vege-tables | Other vege-tables | Other fruits | Insects and other small protein foods | Red palm oil | Sweet foods[1] | Fried and salty foods[2] | Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks | Sodas, sports drinks, or energy drinks | Sweet-ened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, or other sweet bever-ages[3] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 97.1 | 31.6 | 35.8 | 24.2 | 2.9 | 43.8 | 11.5 | 72.0 | 24.9 | 56.9 | 25.3 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 16.5 | 22.5 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 20.3 | 4,445 |
| 20–29 | 97.1 | 29.7 | 32.6 | 23.8 | 2.9 | 43.8 | 10.3 | 73.2 | 24.0 | 58.6 | 24.1 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 17.8 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 22.3 | 7,511 |
| 30–39 | 96.8 | 30.1 | 33.1 | 24.8 | 2.8 | 41.5 | 8.8 | 74.4 | 25.0 | 59.1 | 22.9 | 0.4 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 16.2 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 23.2 | 5,213 |
| 40–49 | 96.3 | 30.6 | 32.4 | 23.3 | 2.9 | 39.2 | 8.9 | 73.4 | 25.8 | 58.9 | 20.8 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 12.5 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 19.2 | 3,680 |
| **Maternity status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant | 97.4 | 30.1 | 32.3 | 26.9 | 3.0 | 44.1 | 10.7 | 73.7 | 23.5 | 61.0 | 28.7 | 1.0 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 18.3 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 21.2 | 1,257 |
| Not pregnant[4] | 96.9 | 30.4 | 33.5 | 23.8 | 2.9 | 42.3 | 9.9 | 73.3 | 24.9 | 58.3 | 23.2 | 0.5 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 17.4 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 21.6 | 19,592 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.6 | 30.8 | 29.6 | 16.5 | 5.7 | 60.1 | 14.5 | 78.2 | 21.6 | 62.4 | 25.9 | 0.3 | 12.2 | 15.7 | 19.3 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 40.8 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 96.8 | 30.3 | 34.2 | 25.6 | 2.3 | 38.6 | 8.9 | 72.2 | 25.5 | 57.6 | 23.0 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 17.0 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 17.4 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 97.2 | 46.4 | 40.4 | 41.5 | 6.6 | 52.0 | 18.5 | 79.0 | 37.2 | 63.0 | 35.7 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 15.8 | 20.2 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 35.9 | 2,717 |
| Central | 97.7 | 28.5 | 29.6 | 25.8 | 3.0 | 42.5 | 10.8 | 77.7 | 25.2 | 63.8 | 19.9 | 0.5 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 19.6 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 26.0 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 96.1 | 27.4 | 34.9 | 17.3 | 1.8 | 39.6 | 6.7 | 67.4 | 20.7 | 52.0 | 23.4 | 0.5 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 14.7 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 13.2 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 95.6 | 25.1 | 32.0 | 17.5 | 1.0 | 29.3 | 4.7 | 67.7 | 19.3 | 54.0 | 13.9 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 11.2 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 96.7 | 29.9 | 32.8 | 23.9 | 1.9 | 38.0 | 8.1 | 72.4 | 24.3 | 57.6 | 21.1 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 16.1 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 16.5 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 97.8 | 32.1 | 35.7 | 26.8 | 4.7 | 53.9 | 14.4 | 76.5 | 27.3 | 60.6 | 30.3 | 0.5 | 9.5 | 14.7 | 22.0 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 33.6 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 97.8 | 39.8 | 30.6 | 19.8 | 14.3 | 76.8 | 25.3 | 80.4 | 28.4 | 68.3 | 43.2 | 0.4 | 14.5 | 23.5 | 28.4 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 57.5 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 95.5 | 25.2 | 31.3 | 20.7 | 0.7 | 27.5 | 5.2 | 68.6 | 21.9 | 54.2 | 16.9 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 13.5 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 8.1 | 4,124 |
| Second | 96.2 | 28.1 | 30.6 | 22.7 | 1.1 | 32.2 | 6.6 | 73.0 | 23.4 | 56.8 | 19.2 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 14.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 10.1 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 96.8 | 30.7 | 34.8 | 26.8 | 1.9 | 37.9 | 8.3 | 70.9 | 25.2 | 57.6 | 23.4 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 18.1 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 17.3 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 97.8 | 33.4 | 36.8 | 27.5 | 3.0 | 46.8 | 11.0 | 74.8 | 26.2 | 59.8 | 26.3 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 11.4 | 18.3 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 23.5 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 98.1 | 33.9 | 33.4 | 22.7 | 6.9 | 63.7 | 17.3 | 78.2 | 26.8 | 62.9 | 30.4 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 18.0 | 22.5 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 44.3 | 4,805 |
| Total | 96.9 | 30.4 | 33.4 | 24.0 | 2.9 | 42.4 | 9.9 | 73.3 | 24.8 | 58.4 | 23.5 | 0.5 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 17.4 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 21.5 | 20,849 |

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for the list of liquids and foods.
[1] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles
[2] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, or samosa
[3] Other sweetened beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, cocao or milo, and chocolate-flavoured drinks
[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

**Table 11.16 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Minimum dietary diversity for women[1] | Sweet beverage consumption[2] | Unhealthy food consumption[3] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15–19 | 33.6 | 26.9 | 29.8 | 4,445 |
| 20–29 | 31.1 | 27.2 | 22.9 | 7,511 |
| 30–39 | 31.7 | 28.1 | 20.4 | 5,213 |
| 40–49 | 29.9 | 23.7 | 15.9 | 3,680 |
| **Maternity status** | | | | |
| Pregnant | 34.0 | 26.1 | 23.6 | 1,257 |
| Not pregnant[4] | 31.4 | 26.8 | 22.5 | 19,592 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 36.9 | 47.0 | 28.4 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 30.4 | 22.4 | 21.3 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 52.1 | 42.5 | 28.0 | 2,717 |
| Central | 31.7 | 32.1 | 24.1 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 25.4 | 17.2 | 19.5 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 18.8 | 14.8 | 12.2 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 28.3 | 21.3 | 20.2 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 40.9 | 39.8 | 29.4 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 55.8 | 68.2 | 41.1 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.6 | 11.8 | 16.2 | 4,124 |
| Second | 24.0 | 15.4 | 16.9 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 30.9 | 22.8 | 21.9 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 35.9 | 28.4 | 23.6 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 44.1 | 50.8 | 32.2 | 4,805 |
| Total | 31.6 | 26.8 | 22.5 | 20,849 |

[1] Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from 5 or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits

[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, sodas, sports drinks, energy drinks, cacao or milo, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

[3] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, and samosa.

[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

**Table 11.17 Prevalence of anaemia in women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | | Anaemia status by haemoglobin level | | | | Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl) | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Any | Mild | Moderate | Severe | | |
| | Not pregnant | <12.0 g/dl | 11.0–11.9 g/dl | 8.0–10.9 g/dl | <8.0 g/dl | | |
| | Pregnant trimester 1 | <11.0 g/dl | 10.0–10.9 g/dl | 7.0–9.9 g/dl | <7.0 g/dl | | |
| | Pregnant trimester 2 | <10.5 g/dl | 9.5–10.4 g/dl | 7.0–9.4 g/dl | <7.0 g/dl | | |
| | Pregnant trimester 3 | <11.0 g/dl | 10.0–10.9 g/dl | 7.0–9.9 g/dl | <7.0 g/dl | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | | 42.3 | 21.9 | 18.3 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 1,922 |
| 20–29 | | 33.0 | 19.4 | 12.2 | 1.4 | 12.3 | 3,411 |
| 30–39 | | 32.1 | 18.6 | 12.5 | 1.0 | 12.4 | 2,418 |
| 40–49 | | 38.9 | 21.9 | 14.8 | 2.2 | 12.2 | 1,755 |
| **Number of children ever born** | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | 44.6 | 22.4 | 19.6 | 2.6 | 11.8 | 1,920 |
| 1 | | 32.3 | 19.3 | 12.1 | 1.0 | 12.4 | 1,818 |
| 2–3 | | 30.7 | 17.7 | 11.6 | 1.3 | 12.4 | 2,784 |
| 4–5 | | 35.5 | 20.1 | 13.7 | 1.7 | 12.3 | 1,807 |
| 6+ | | 38.9 | 23.5 | 14.0 | 1.5 | 12.2 | 1,178 |
| **Maternity status** | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant | | 41.2 | 20.4 | 19.3 | 1.5 | 11.0 | 581 |
| Not pregnant[1] | | 35.4 | 20.1 | 13.6 | 1.6 | 12.3 | 8,925 |
| **Using IUD** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | 42.7 | 25.7 | 16.1 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 83 |
| No | | 35.7 | 20.1 | 14.0 | 1.6 | 12.2 | 9,424 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | 28.8 | 16.6 | 10.8 | 1.4 | 12.5 | 1,528 |
| Rural | | 37.1 | 20.8 | 14.6 | 1.6 | 12.2 | 7,978 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | | 39.5 | 21.0 | 16.3 | 2.1 | 12.1 | 1,295 |
| Central | | 35.5 | 20.2 | 13.6 | 1.7 | 12.2 | 4,022 |
| Southern | | 34.8 | 19.8 | 13.6 | 1.4 | 12.3 | 4,190 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | | 36.9 | 23.1 | 12.4 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 670 |
| Primary | | 36.2 | 20.0 | 14.8 | 1.5 | 12.2 | 6,249 |
| Secondary | | 34.3 | 20.2 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 12.3 | 2,362 |
| More than secondary | | 33.6 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 2.2 | 12.2 | 225 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | 36.1 | 21.1 | 13.6 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 1,906 |
| Second | | 37.2 | 20.4 | 14.6 | 2.1 | 12.2 | 1,769 |
| Middle | | 36.3 | 20.9 | 14.3 | 1.1 | 12.2 | 1,878 |
| Fourth | | 36.6 | 20.4 | 14.6 | 1.6 | 12.2 | 1,852 |
| Highest | | 33.0 | 18.1 | 13.0 | 1.8 | 12.3 | 2,101 |
| Total | | 35.7 | 20.1 | 14.0 | 1.6 | 12.2 | 9,507 |

Note: Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

# MALARIA 12

## Key Findings

- ***Ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs):*** 59% of households in Malawi own at least one ITN, and 26% of households own at least one ITN for every two people.
- ***Access to ITNs:*** 41% of the population could sleep under an ITN if every ITN in the household were used by two people.
- ***Use of ITNs:*** 39% of the household population, 53% of children under age 5, and 47% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- ***Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp):*** 82% of pregnant women received at least two doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar for malaria prevention, and 62% received at least three doses.
- ***Low haemoglobin:*** 3% of children age 6–59 months had a haemoglobin level below 8 g/dl.
- ***Malaria:*** 23% of children age 6–59 months tested positive for malaria via a rapid diagnostic test (RDT).

This chapter presents data that are useful in assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, prophylactic use of antimalarial drugs among pregnant women, care seeking and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs among children with fever, and the prevalence of anaemia and malaria among children under age 5.

Ownership and use of both treated and untreated mosquito nets remains a cornerstone of the malaria prevention strategy in Malawi. The Malawi Ministry of Health adopted large-scale distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) as a major malaria control intervention in 2005 and later introduced free distribution of ITNs for pregnant women at their first antenatal care (ANC) visit and for newborn babies in health facilities at delivery or at their first clinic visit. The National Malaria Strategic Plan 2023–2030 aims to eliminate malaria as a public health concern by 2030. The plan builds on previous successes and emphasises malaria burden stratification by districts so that interventions (such as ITN distribution, indoor residual spraying, case management, and community outreach) are specific to the needs of each district. The plan also retains ITNs as a key vector control tool and targets increasing the proportion of the population protected by at least one malaria vector control intervention from 37% in 2022 to at least 90% by 2030. In addition, the plan emphasises strengthening surveillance, ensuring prompt diagnosis and treatment, expanding preventive treatment in pregnancy, and addressing harder-to-reach populations and inequities in access.

## 12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

**Ownership of insecticide-treated nets**

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

***Sample:*** Households

**Full household ITN coverage**

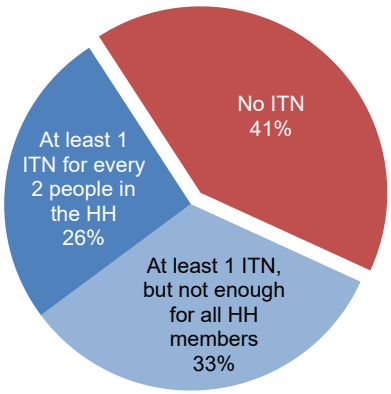
Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

***Sample:*** Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)

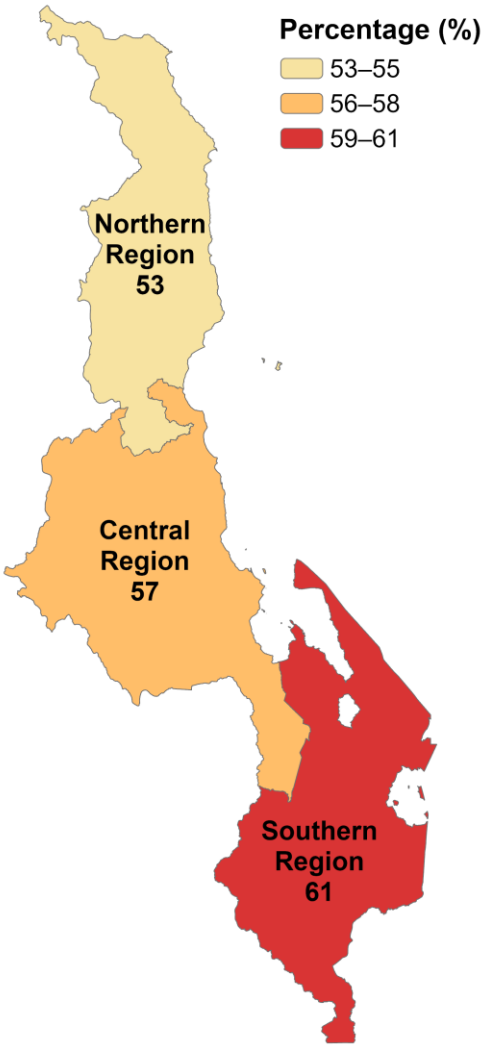
Fifty-nine percent of households in Malawi own at least one ITN, and 26% have at least one ITN for every two people who stayed in the household the night before the survey (**Table 12.1** and **Figure 12.1**). The Southern region has the highest percentage of households with at least one ITN (61%), while the Northern region has the lowest (53%) (**Map 12.1**).

***Figure 12.1*** **Household ownership of ITNs**

*Percent distribution of households*

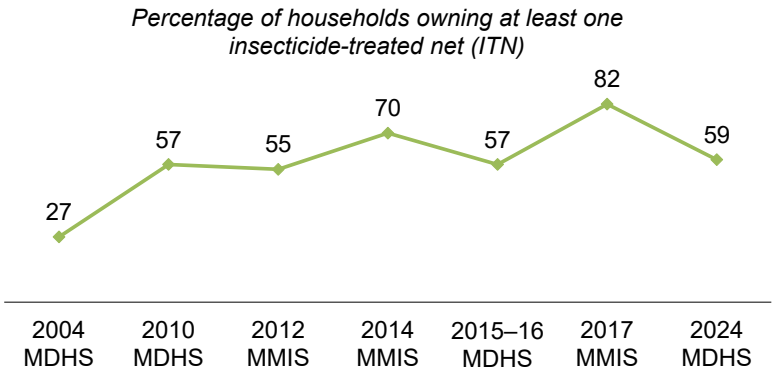



***Map 12.1*** **ITN ownership by region**



**Trends:** The percentage of households that own at least one ITN increased from 27% in 2004 to 70% in 2014 but declined to 57% in 2015–16. The percentage then rose to 82% in 2017 before decreasing again to 59% in 2024 (**Figure 12.2**).

***Figure 12.2* Trends in household ownership of ITNs**

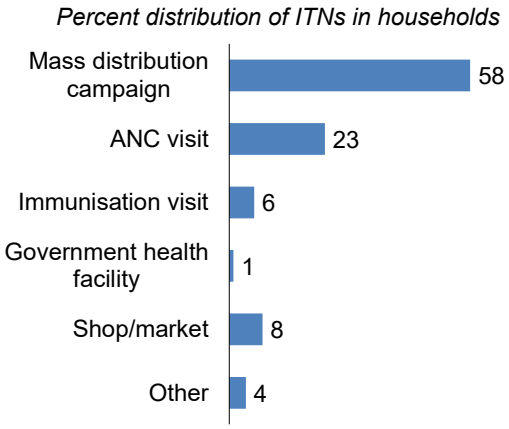



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2014 MMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

### *Source of Nets*

The main source of ITNs in Malawi was the mass national distribution campaign, which accounted for 58% of household nets (**Table 12.2** and **Figure 12.3**). Twenty-three percent of households obtained their ITNs during antenatal care visits, 6% during immunisation visits, and 8% at a shop or market.

***Figure 12.3* Source of ITNs**




## 12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO AND USE OF ITNS

**Access to an ITN**
Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.
***Sample:*** De facto household population

**Use of ITNs**
Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
***Sample:*** De facto household population

**Use of ITNs among those with access**
Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey in households with at least one ITN for every two people.
***Sample:*** De facto household population

ITNs act as both a physical and a chemical barrier against mosquitoes. By reducing the vector population, ITNs can help to reduce malaria risk at the community level as well as among individuals who use them.

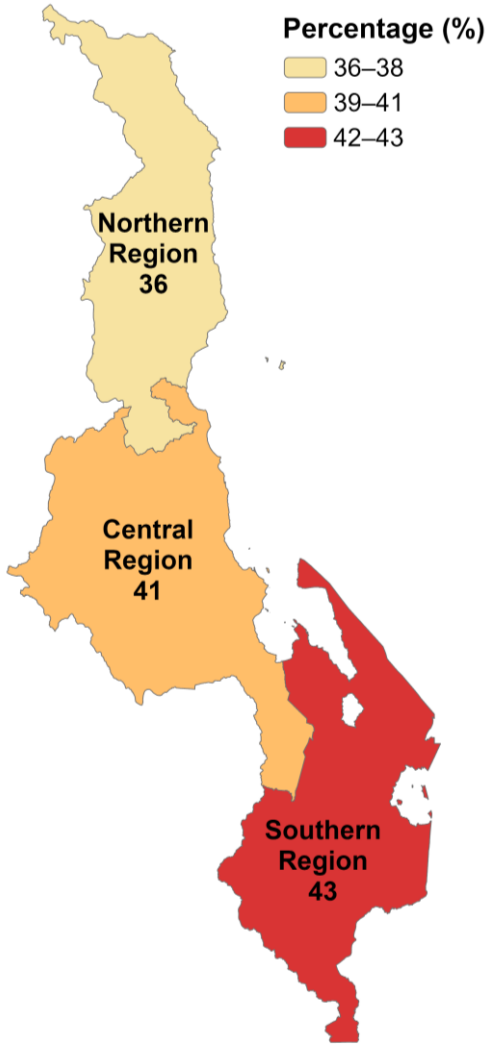
Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programmes identify if there is a behavioural gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the ITN programme may need to design an appropriate intervention that focuses on behaviour change and on how to identify the main drivers of or barriers to ITN use. This analysis helps ITN programmes determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

Forty-one percent of household residents in Malawi have access to an ITN, and 39% slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.3** and **Table 12.4**). In households with at least one ITN, 66% of the population slept under an ITN the previous night (**Table 12.4**). Overall, 80% of all existing ITNs were used the night before the survey (**Table 12.5**).

ITN access ranges from 36% in the Northern region to 43% in the Southern region (**Table 12.3** and **Map 12.2**).

### *Map 12.2* ITN access by region

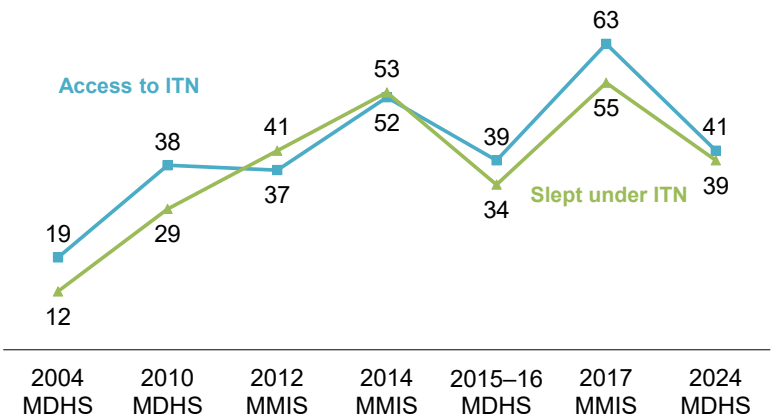
*Percent of the household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people*




**Trends:** **Figure 12.4** shows that the percentage of the household population with access to an ITN increased from 19% in 2004 to 52% in 2014. The percentage dropped to 39% in 2015–16 before peaking at 63% in 2017 and subsequently decreasing to 41% in 2024. The percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey followed a similar pattern from 2004 to 2024.

### *Figure 12.4* Trends in ITN access and use

*Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey*




Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2014 MMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

## 12.3 USE OF ITNS BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

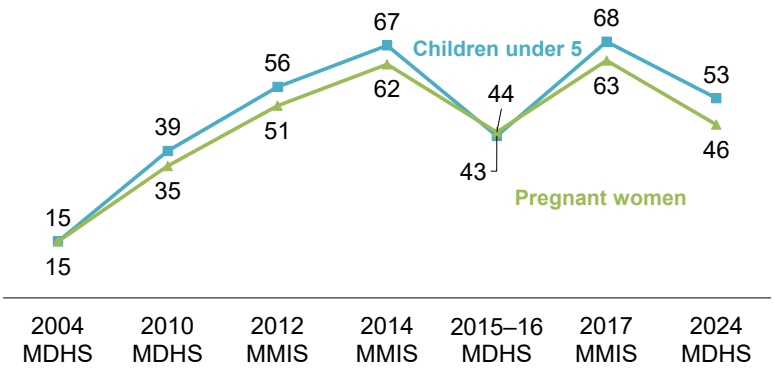
Children under age 5 and pregnant women have historically been targeted for malaria interventions because they are at the highest risk of morbidity and mortality in highly malaria-endemic settings. Children under age 5 and pregnant women are most vulnerable to malaria due to slow rates of acquisition of immunity and suppression of immunity in pregnancy, respectively. In highly malaria-endemic areas, children are thought to attain an adequate level of immunity by their fifth birthday. Malaria in pregnancy is frequently associated with the development of anaemia, which interferes with the maternal-foetus exchange and may lead to low birth weight infants, placental parasitaemia, foetal death, abortion, stillbirth, and prematurity (Shulman and Dorman 2003).

Fifty-three percent of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey, and 79% of children in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.6**). Overall, 47% of pregnant women age 15–49 slept under an ITN the night before the survey, and 76% of pregnant women living in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.7**).

**Trends:** Use of ITNs among children under age 5 and pregnant women has shown notable fluctuations over time. The percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 15% in 2004 to 67% in 2014 and then decreased sharply to 43% in 2015–16. The percentage subsequently rose to 68% in 2017 before decreasing to 53% in 2024 (**Figure 12.5**). Similarly, among pregnant women, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased from 15% in 2004 to 62% in 2014 before declining to 44% in 2015–16. The percentage subsequently rose to 63% in 2017 and then decreased to 46% in 2024.

***Figure 12.5* Trends in ITN use by children and pregnant women**

*Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey*




Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2014 MMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

## 12.4 REASONS MOSQUITO NETS WERE NOT USED

**Table 12.8** presents reasons why mosquito nets were not used the night before the survey. This information is important to the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) for identifying barriers to net usage. Overall, 20% of mosquito nets in households were not used the night before the survey. Thirty-four percent of nets were not used because they are extra nets or being saved for later, 13% of nets were not used because they are torn, and 11% of nets were not used because respondents reported that they do not like sleeping under a net.

## 12.5 MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

**Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy**

Percentage of women who took at least three doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.

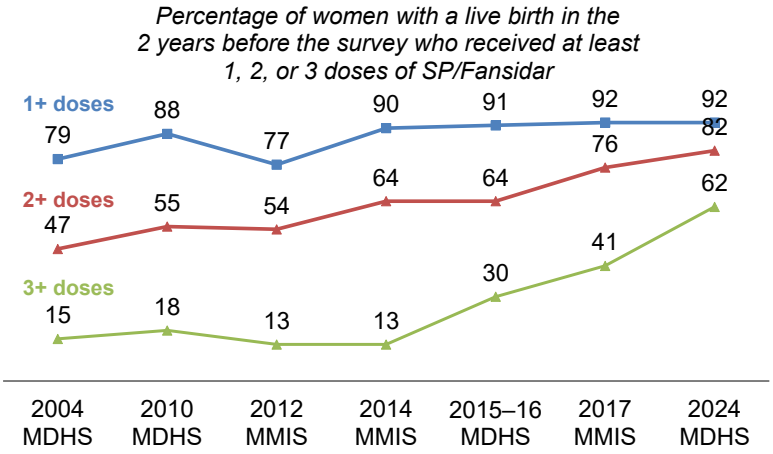
***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 with a live birth or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Malawi, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and foetal anaemia, placental parasitaemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality.

The 2024 MDHS measured coverage of IPTp among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey. Ninety-two percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey reported receiving one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, while 82% received two or more doses. Sixty-two percent of women received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar in accordance with the recommendations of the National Malaria Control Programme (**Table 12.9**).

**Trends:** The percentage of pregnant women receiving IPTp fluctuated from 2004 to 2012 and has generally increased since that point. The percentage of pregnant women receiving one or more doses of SP/Fansidar increased from 77% in 2012 to 92% in 2024, while the percentage receiving two or more doses increased from 54% to 82%. Over the same period, the percentage of women receiving three or more doses of SP/Fansidar increased substantially, from 13% to 62% (**Figure 12.6**).

***Figure 12.6*** **Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women**



## 12.6 Case Management of Malaria in Children

**Care seeking for children under age 5 with a fever**

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

***Sample:*** Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

**Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with a fever**

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

***Sample:*** Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

**Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under age 5 with a fever**

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

***Sample:*** Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drug

One of the key case management objectives of the NMCP is to ensure that all patients with suspected malaria cases have access to confirmatory diagnosis and receive effective treatment.

Fever is a key symptom of malaria and other acute infections in children. Malaria fevers require prompt and effective treatment to prevent malaria morbidity and mortality. Thirty-six percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 67% of these children, and 41% received timely care (the same or next day following fever onset) (**Table 12.10**).

Sixty-eight percent of children with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey had blood taken from a finger or heel for malaria testing, and 43% were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider (**Table 12.10**).

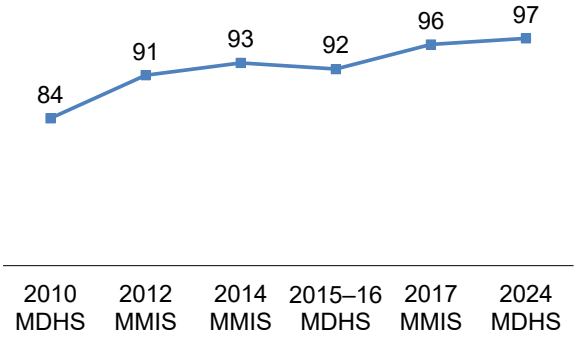
Among children with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, 53% were taken to a public health sector facility for advice or treatment and 7% were taken to a non-NGO (nongovernmental organisation) private medical sector facility. Five percent accessed care through other private sector sources such as shops and markets. Among children who were taken to public health facilities, the most common sources were government health centres (39%), government hospitals (10%), and government health posts (3%) (**Table 12.11**).

The 2024 MDHS results show that 97% of children under age 5 with recent fever received ACT. Three percent were given an artesunate injection, 2% received a quinine injection, and 1% received SP/Fansidar (**Table 12.12**).

**Trends:** The percentage of children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing increased from 17% in 2010 to 52% in 2015–16, decreased to 38% in 2017, and rose to 68% in 2024. Among children with recent fever who took any antimalarial medication, the percentage who received ACT increased from 84% in 2010 to 97% in 2024 (**Figure 12.7**).

***Figure 12.7* Trends in ACT use by children with fever**

*Among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial, percentage who received ACT*




## 12.7 Prevalence of Low Haemoglobin Levels in Children

**Prevalence of low haemoglobin in children**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who had a haemoglobin measurement of less than 8 grams per decilitre (g/dl) of blood. The cutoff of 8 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anaemia. This is a different cutoff than was used to classify severe anaemia in the chapter on nutrition (7 g/dl).

***Sample:*** Children age 6–59 months

Anaemia, defined as a low level of haemoglobin in the blood, decreases the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues and organs of the body and reduces their capacity to function. Anaemia in children is associated with impaired motor and cognitive development. The main causes of anaemia in children are malaria and inadequate intake of iron, folate, vitamin B12, and other nutrients. Other causes of anaemia include intestinal worms, haemoglobinopathy, and sickle cell disease. Although anaemia is not specific to malaria, trends in anaemia prevalence can reflect malaria morbidity, and they respond to changes in the coverage of malaria interventions (Korenromp et al. 2004).

As described in Chapter 1, haemoglobin was measured in a subsample of half of households using venous blood samples (see Chapter 11 for specific anaemia results). Haemoglobin testing was carried out for 77% of eligible children age 6–59 months (**Table 12.13**), and 3% of these children had haemoglobin levels lower than 8 g/dl (**Table 12.14**).

## 12.8 Prevalence of Malaria in Children

**Malaria prevalence in children**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as infected with malaria according to rapid diagnostic test (RDT) results.

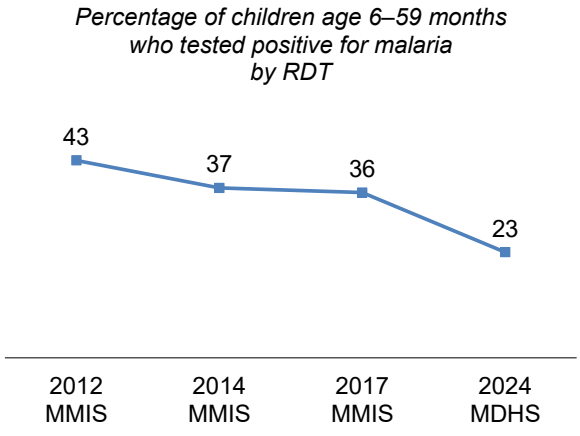
***Sample:*** Children age 6–59 months

All children age 6–59 months from the households selected for the men's survey were eligible for malaria testing. Testing with rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) was successfully carried out among 77% of eligible children. For details on malaria testing procedures, see Chapter 1.

Twenty-three percent of children age 6–59 months tested positive for malaria according to RDT results (**Table 12.15**). The percentage of children testing positive for malaria ranges from 18% in the Northern region to 27% in the Central region (**Map 12.3**).

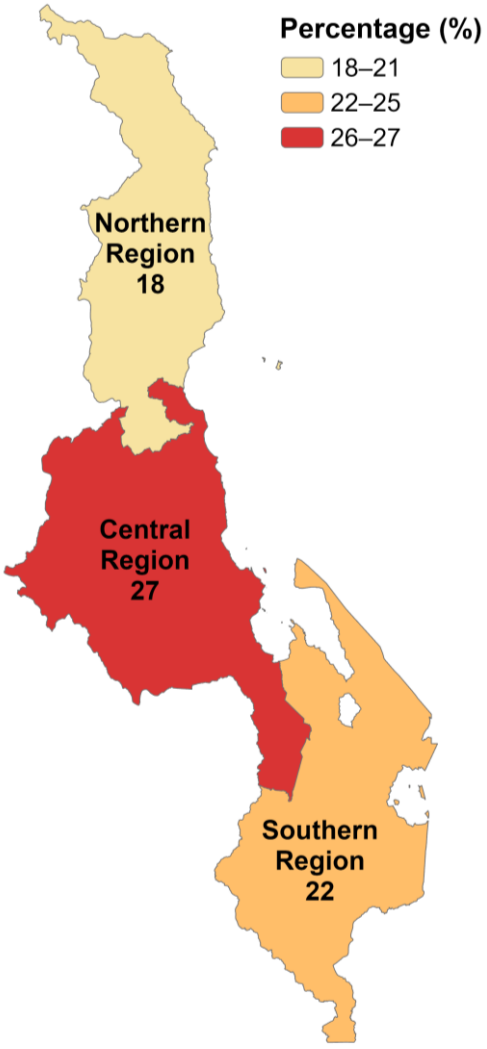
**Trends:** The percentage of children age 6–59 months testing positive for malaria has decreased over time, from 43% in 2012 to 23% in 2024 (**Figure 12.8**).

***Figure 12.8*** **Trends in malaria prevalence among children**




***Map 12.3*** **Prevalence of malaria in children by region**

*Percentage of children age 6–59 months who tested positive for malaria by RDT*




## 12.9 Prevalence of Malaria in Women

All women age 15–49 from the households selected for the men's survey were eligible for malaria testing. Twelve percent of women in the subsample tested positive for malaria according to RDT results (**Table 12.16**).

## LIST OF TABLES

For more information on malaria, see the following tables:


- **Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)**
- **Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**
- **Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs**
- **Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children**
- **Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**
- **Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey**
- **Table 12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy**
- **Table 12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis**
- **Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**
- **Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used**
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- **Table 12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children**
- **Table 12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children**
- **Table 12.16 Prevalence of malaria in women**

**Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets**

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN), average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net | | Average number of nets per household | | Number of households | Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[1] | | Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2] | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2] | | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2] | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 54.6 | 50.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3,499 | 29.1 | 25.3 | 3,492 |
| Rural | 60.7 | 59.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 18,915 | 26.5 | 25.9 | 18,874 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 53.9 | 52.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2,668 | 24.8 | 23.6 | 2,667 |
| Central | 58.4 | 57.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 9,763 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 9,745 |
| Southern | 62.6 | 61.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 9,983 | 28.6 | 27.4 | 9,954 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 54.5 | 54.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 4,720 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 4,707 |
| Second | 55.8 | 55.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 4,562 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 4,548 |
| Middle | 61.9 | 61.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 4,378 | 26.6 | 26.2 | 4,370 |
| Fourth | 62.4 | 61.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 4,280 | 29.2 | 28.5 | 4,277 |
| Highest | 64.6 | 60.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 4,473 | 38.2 | 34.0 | 4,464 |
| Total | 59.7 | 58.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 22,414 | 26.9 | 25.8 | 22,366 |

[1] De facto household members
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets**

Percent distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Mass distribution campaign | ANC visit | Immunisation visit | Government health facility | Private health facility | Pharmacy | Shop/ market | Community health worker | Religious institution | School | Other | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number of mosquito nets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | ITNS[1] | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.7 | 20.6 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 26.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,334 |
| Rural | 60.7 | 23.4 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 19,150 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 55.6 | 24.9 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,650 |
| Central | 60.9 | 23.2 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,365 |
| Southern | 55.1 | 22.2 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10,469 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 53.9 | 33.3 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,676 |
| Second | 58.0 | 26.8 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,820 |
| Middle | 64.7 | 20.9 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,582 |
| Fourth | 62.5 | 20.0 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,836 |
| Highest | 49.7 | 17.8 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 20.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5,571 |
| Total | 57.6 | 23.0 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 22,484 |
| | | | | | | NON-ITNS[2] | | | | | | | | |
| Total | na | na | na | na | 0.0 | 0.2 | 84.1 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 10.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 731 |
| | | | | | | ALL MOSQUITO NETS | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 55.8 | 22.2 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 23,216 |

na = Not applicable
ANC = Antenatal care
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[2] Any mosquito net that is not an ITN

**Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)**

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN[1,2] | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 38.4 | 14,147 |
| Rural | 41.8 | 79,645 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 35.5 | 12,539 |
| Central | 41.2 | 39,575 |
| Southern | 43.2 | 41,678 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 35.6 | 18,705 |
| Second | 36.6 | 18,719 |
| Middle | 42.9 | 18,759 |
| Fourth | 44.1 | 18,787 |
| Highest | 47.4 | 18,822 |
| Total | 41.3 | 93,792 |

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[2] Percentage of the de facto household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

**Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**

Percentage of the de facto household population that slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage that slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Household population | | | Household population in households with at least one ITN[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of persons | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of persons |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| <5 | 53.8 | 52.9 | 12,772 | 78.9 | 8,558 |
| 5–14 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 29,616 | 54.1 | 17,011 |
| 15–34 | 40.0 | 38.9 | 29,514 | 65.2 | 17,620 |
| 35–49 | 48.1 | 46.2 | 11,273 | 77.4 | 6,735 |
| 50+ | 40.1 | 39.2 | 10,326 | 72.7 | 5,578 |
| Don't know/ Missing | 24.6 | 23.8 | 290 | 45.5 | 152 |
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 37.8 | 36.9 | 44,701 | 62.8 | 26,262 |
| Female | 42.5 | 41.3 | 49,091 | 69.0 | 29,392 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 36.7 | 33.8 | 14,147 | 64.4 | 7,426 |
| Rural | 40.9 | 40.2 | 79,645 | 66.4 | 48,228 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 34.6 | 33.6 | 12,539 | 65.1 | 6,479 |
| Central | 40.4 | 39.4 | 39,575 | 66.9 | 23,315 |
| Southern | 41.8 | 40.7 | 41,678 | 65.6 | 25,859 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 37.0 | 36.8 | 18,705 | 66.8 | 10,304 |
| Second | 37.0 | 36.6 | 18,719 | 65.8 | 10,410 |
| Middle | 40.8 | 40.5 | 18,759 | 65.1 | 11,680 |
| Fourth | 41.5 | 40.7 | 18,787 | 65.6 | 11,647 |
| Highest | 44.8 | 41.5 | 18,822 | 67.3 | 11,612 |
| Total | 40.3 | 39.2 | 93,792 | 66.1 | 55,654 |

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs**

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night | Number of ITNs[1] |
|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 78.3 | 3,334 |
| Rural | 80.0 | 19,150 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 82.1 | 2,650 |
| Central | 79.1 | 9,365 |
| Southern | 79.7 | 10,469 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 79.8 | 3,676 |
| Second | 80.5 | 3,820 |
| Middle | 80.2 | 4,582 |
| Fourth | 79.9 | 4,836 |
| Highest | 78.7 | 5,571 |
| Total | 79.7 | 22,484 |

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children**

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey, and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Children under age 5 in all households | | | Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | |
| <12 | 69.0 | 67.9 | 2,459 | 86.4 | 1,935 |
| 12–23 | 57.8 | 56.7 | 2,592 | 81.1 | 1,814 |
| 24–35 | 53.1 | 52.5 | 2,384 | 79.9 | 1,567 |
| 36–47 | 45.4 | 44.3 | 2,579 | 75.2 | 1,521 |
| 48–59 | 45.2 | 44.1 | 2,758 | 70.7 | 1,721 |
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 54.4 | 53.5 | 6,308 | 79.8 | 4,229 |
| Female | 53.3 | 52.3 | 6,464 | 78.1 | 4,329 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 49.2 | 46.5 | 1,737 | 76.5 | 1,057 |
| Rural | 54.6 | 53.9 | 11,035 | 79.3 | 7,501 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 46.5 | 45.7 | 1,640 | 76.1 | 984 |
| Central | 55.8 | 54.7 | 5,190 | 81.7 | 3,474 |
| Southern | 54.2 | 53.3 | 5,942 | 77.2 | 4,100 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 51.1 | 50.9 | 3,192 | 80.7 | 2,013 |
| Second | 52.3 | 52.0 | 2,628 | 80.3 | 1,701 |
| Middle | 55.2 | 55.0 | 2,401 | 78.1 | 1,692 |
| Fourth | 54.3 | 53.4 | 2,357 | 77.4 | 1,627 |
| Highest | 57.8 | 54.0 | 2,193 | 77.7 | 1,524 |
| Total | 53.8 | 52.9 | 12,772 | 78.9 | 8,558 |

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**

Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among pregnant women age 15–49 in all households | | | Among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of pregnant women | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of pregnant women |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 44.8 | 40.1 | 179 | 72.8 | 99 |
| Rural | 47.8 | 47.3 | 1,070 | 76.0 | 665 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 43.1 | 42.2 | 189 | 79.1 | 101 |
| Central | 49.6 | 48.7 | 531 | 76.9 | 337 |
| Southern | 46.6 | 45.1 | 529 | 73.2 | 326 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 53.0 | 51.8 | 72 | (88.4) | 42 |
| Primary | 45.6 | 44.7 | 875 | 74.0 | 528 |
| Secondary | 50.6 | 49.5 | 275 | 78.5 | 174 |
| More than secondary | (57.6) | (48.5) | 28 | (65.8) | 21 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 43.4 | 42.9 | 291 | 78.4 | 160 |
| Second | 52.8 | 52.3 | 292 | 81.3 | 188 |
| Middle | 49.0 | 48.8 | 243 | 74.0 | 160 |
| Fourth | 41.8 | 41.7 | 217 | 68.1 | 133 |
| Highest | 49.1 | 44.0 | 206 | 73.6 | 123 |
| Total | 47.4 | 46.2 | 1,250 | 75.6 | 764 |

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey**

Among ITNs, non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among mosquito nets that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of nets not used the night before the survey | Total number of mosquito nets | Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of mosquito nets not used the night before the survey |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Too hot | Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size | Don't like smell | Unable to hang net | Slept outdoors | Usual user didn't sleep in household last night | No mosquitoes/ no malaria | Extra net/ saving for later | Torn net | Don't like sleeping under net | Washing | Bed bugs | Other | | |
| | | | | | | | | ITNs[1] | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.4 | 3,334 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 33.3 | 9.1 | 17.3 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 648 |
| Rural | 19.6 | 19,150 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 15.0 | 34.5 | 13.7 | 9.3 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 3,754 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 17.4 | 2,650 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 16.4 | 37.1 | 12.7 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 460 |
| Central | 20.3 | 9,365 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 12.5 | 33.9 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 1,904 |
| Southern | 19.5 | 10,469 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 16.0 | 34.0 | 12.7 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 2,038 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.1 | 3,676 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 15.0 | 33.2 | 14.4 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 738 |
| Second | 19.3 | 3,820 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 14.5 | 37.2 | 11.7 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 739 |
| Middle | 19.4 | 4,582 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 16.1 | 31.5 | 16.0 | 9.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 890 |
| Fourth | 19.6 | 4,836 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 6.9 | 16.3 | 33.1 | 14.7 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 948 |
| Highest | 19.5 | 5,571 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 36.3 | 9.1 | 15.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,088 |
| Total | 19.6 | 22,484 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 14.6 | 34.3 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 4,402 |
| | | | | | | | | NON-ITNs[2] | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 21.1 | 731 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 17.0 | 18.5 | 24.5 | 3.8 | 17.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 154 |
| | | | | | | | | ALL MOSQUITO NETS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 19.6 | 23,216 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 14.7 | 34.0 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 4,557 |

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[2] Any mosquito net that is not an ITN

**Table 12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy**

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth or stillbirth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | |
| **Birth order**[1] | | | | |
| 1 | 92.1 | 84.6 | 69.1 | 1,733 |
| 2–3 | 92.1 | 82.3 | 61.5 | 2,021 |
| 4–5 | 91.4 | 79.2 | 53.7 | 817 |
| 6+ | 88.7 | 75.1 | 50.2 | 446 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 93.6 | 82.7 | 60.7 | 710 |
| Rural | 91.4 | 81.8 | 62.0 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 88.9 | 79.9 | 60.8 | 669 |
| Central | 93.7 | 85.7 | 65.3 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 90.7 | 79.1 | 59.0 | 2,278 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 82.1 | 72.1 | 49.6 | 347 |
| Primary | 91.5 | 81.4 | 61.0 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 95.0 | 86.5 | 67.7 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 94.5 | 81.7 | 67.4 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 90.1 | 80.3 | 60.0 | 1,308 |
| Second | 89.9 | 80.9 | 57.8 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 93.1 | 84.4 | 65.0 | 930 |
| Fourth | 91.9 | 81.1 | 61.2 | 883 |
| Highest | 94.4 | 83.7 | 66.5 | 895 |
| Total | 91.7 | 81.9 | 61.8 | 5,018 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | |
| Total | 76.4 | 65.3 | 51.0 | 100 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2] | | | | |
| Total | 91.4 | 81.5 | 61.6 | 5,098 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
SP = Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

**Table 12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis**

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey | Number of children | Children under age 5 with fever | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1] | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day | Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing | Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a health care provider | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | |
| <12 | 32.5 | 2,460 | 61.8 | 38.9 | 57.2 | 22.7 | 801 |
| 12–23 | 38.5 | 2,503 | 68.5 | 42.2 | 65.2 | 35.6 | 965 |
| 24–35 | 38.3 | 2,125 | 69.1 | 43.9 | 71.3 | 46.9 | 814 |
| 36–47 | 37.4 | 2,212 | 68.0 | 42.5 | 74.3 | 54.2 | 827 |
| 48–59 | 33.6 | 2,303 | 65.9 | 37.9 | 69.6 | 57.0 | 774 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37.1 | 5,743 | 67.0 | 41.2 | 67.5 | 43.0 | 2,132 |
| Female | 35.0 | 5,860 | 66.5 | 41.1 | 67.4 | 43.0 | 2,048 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.3 | 1,672 | 63.8 | 37.3 | 62.8 | 22.6 | 373 |
| Rural | 38.3 | 9,931 | 67.0 | 41.5 | 67.9 | 45.0 | 3,807 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 34.4 | 1,461 | 68.3 | 37.9 | 61.1 | 36.4 | 502 |
| Central | 37.8 | 4,751 | 67.2 | 40.6 | 69.4 | 46.6 | 1,797 |
| Southern | 34.9 | 5,391 | 65.9 | 42.5 | 67.4 | 41.3 | 1,881 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 33.4 | 844 | 63.2 | 41.6 | 66.4 | 54.3 | 282 |
| Primary | 38.1 | 7,945 | 66.0 | 39.8 | 67.3 | 44.9 | 3,024 |
| Secondary | 32.4 | 2,592 | 70.4 | 46.4 | 69.0 | 33.7 | 839 |
| More than secondary | 15.9 | 222 | 75.2 | 29.5 | 54.6 | 12.6 | 35 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 39.1 | 2,967 | 65.4 | 40.8 | 67.5 | 49.3 | 1,161 |
| Second | 39.3 | 2,337 | 64.9 | 39.8 | 66.7 | 46.7 | 918 |
| Middle | 37.7 | 2,154 | 66.7 | 39.8 | 69.4 | 44.5 | 812 |
| Fourth | 36.8 | 2,039 | 72.6 | 45.5 | 66.8 | 37.7 | 751 |
| Highest | 25.6 | 2,106 | 64.6 | 40.2 | 66.7 | 28.1 | 539 |
| Total | 36.0 | 11,603 | 66.7 | 41.1 | 67.5 | 43.0 | 4,181 |

NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public health sector, private health sector (non-NGO), private health sector (NGO), CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/Mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a church or relative/friend.

**Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | |
|---|---|---|
| Source | Among children with fever | Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought |
| **Public sector** | **52.7** | **78.4** |
| Government hospital | 9.7 | 14.4 |
| Government health centre | 38.5 | 57.2 |
| Government health post | 2.5 | 3.7 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| HSA | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| CBDA/door to door | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| **CHAM/Mission/IHAM** | **4.1** | **6.1** |
| Hospital | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| Health centre | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| CBDA/door to door | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Private medical sector (non-NGO)** | **6.7** | **10.0** |
| Private hospital | 5.2 | 7.7 |
| Pharmacy | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Private doctor | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| CBDA/door to door | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Private medical sector (NGO)** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| MACRO | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Other private sector** | **4.7** | **7.0** |
| Shop | 4.4 | 6.6 |
| Church | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Friend/relative | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Number of children | 4,181 | 2,811 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.
HSA = Health surveillance assistant; CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; CBDA = Community-based distribution agent; MACRO = Malawi AIDS Counselling and Resource Organisation; NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

**Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used**

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children who took: | | | | | Number of children with fever who took antimalarial drug |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Any ACT | SP/Fansidar | Quinine pills | Quinine injection | Artesunate injection | |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | |
| <6 | * | * | * | * | * | 31 |
| 6–11 | 98.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 103 |
| 12–23 | 96.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 251 |
| 24–35 | 98.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 299 |
| 36–47 | 97.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 350 |
| 48–59 | 98.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 356 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 98.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 721 |
| Female | 96.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 668 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.3 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 63 |
| Rural | 97.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1,326 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 98.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 104 |
| Central | 97.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 672 |
| Southern | 97.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 613 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 95.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 122 |
| Primary | 98.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1,051 |
| Secondary | 93.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 213 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 98.7 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 446 |
| Second | 98.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 334 |
| Middle | 97.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 267 |
| Fourth | 95.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 242 |
| Highest | 91.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 9.1 | 100 |
| Total | 97.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1,389 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy
SP = Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine

**Table 12.13 Coverage of testing for malaria in children**

Percentage of eligible children age 6–59 months who were tested for malaria, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Tested for malaria by RDT | Number of children |
|---|---|---|
| **Age in months** | | |
| 6–8 | 63.1 | 312 |
| 9–11 | 73.4 | 319 |
| 12–17 | 70.3 | 686 |
| 18–23 | 76.5 | 600 |
| 24–35 | 79.7 | 1,220 |
| 36–47 | 79.4 | 1,293 |
| 48–59 | 79.0 | 1,367 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male | 77.6 | 2,858 |
| Female | 75.9 | 2,939 |
| **Mother's interview status** | | |
| Interviewed | 77.9 | 4,935 |
| Not interviewed but in household | 50.6 | 180 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household[1] | 75.4 | 682 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 70.2 | 1,158 |
| Rural | 78.4 | 4,639 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 85.4 | 1,272 |
| Central | 76.2 | 1,789 |
| Southern | 73.1 | 2,736 |
| **Mother's education[2]** | | |
| No education | 76.1 | 343 |
| Primary | 78.1 | 3,360 |
| Secondary | 75.0 | 1,303 |
| More than secondary | 68.8 | 109 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 77.8 | 1,239 |
| Second | 78.8 | 1,061 |
| Middle | 77.6 | 1,013 |
| Fourth | 77.0 | 1,204 |
| Highest | 73.2 | 1,280 |
| Total | 76.8 | 5,797 |

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline™ P.f)
[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[2] For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

**Table 12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl | Number of children |
|---|---|---|
| **Age in months** | | |
| 6–8 | 12.8 | 203 |
| 9–11 | 10.0 | 222 |
| 12–17 | 15.9 | 481 |
| 18–23 | 17.9 | 461 |
| 24–35 | 24.3 | 974 |
| 36–47 | 28.6 | 1,010 |
| 48–59 | 27.9 | 1,105 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male | 24.0 | 2,214 |
| Female | 22.7 | 2,242 |
| **Mother's interview status** | | |
| Interviewed | 22.7 | 3,879 |
| Not interviewed but in household | 25.3 | 88 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household[1] | 28.4 | 489 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 5.2 | 537 |
| Rural | 25.8 | 3,919 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 17.7 | 652 |
| Central | 26.7 | 1,791 |
| Southern | 22.2 | 2,014 |
| **Mother's education[2]** | | |
| No education | 33.5 | 307 |
| Primary | 24.6 | 2,774 |
| Secondary | 13.7 | 828 |
| More than secondary | 7.2 | 59 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 34.2 | 1,145 |
| Second | 28.8 | 926 |
| Middle | 20.4 | 800 |
| Fourth | 18.7 | 855 |
| Highest | 8.0 | 731 |
| Total | 23.3 | 4,456 |

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

**Table 12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having malaria, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Malaria prevalence according to RDT | |
|---|---|---|
| | RDT positive | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | |
| 6–8 | 12.8 | 203 |
| 9–11 | 10.0 | 222 |
| 12–17 | 15.9 | 481 |
| 18–23 | 17.9 | 461 |
| 24–35 | 24.3 | 974 |
| 36–47 | 28.6 | 1,010 |
| 48–59 | 27.9 | 1,105 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male | 24.0 | 2,214 |
| Female | 22.7 | 2,242 |
| **Mother's interview status** | | |
| Interviewed | 22.7 | 3,879 |
| Not interviewed but in household | 25.3 | 88 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household[1] | 28.4 | 489 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 5.2 | 537 |
| Rural | 25.8 | 3,919 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 17.7 | 652 |
| Central | 26.7 | 1,791 |
| Southern | 22.2 | 2,014 |
| **Mother's education[2]** | | |
| No education | 33.5 | 307 |
| Primary | 24.6 | 2,774 |
| Secondary | 13.7 | 828 |
| More than secondary | 7.2 | 59 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 34.2 | 1,145 |
| Second | 28.8 | 926 |
| Middle | 20.4 | 800 |
| Fourth | 18.7 | 855 |
| Highest | 8.0 | 731 |
| Total | 23.3 | 4,456 |

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (Bioline Ag Pf/Pan)
[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[2] For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

**Table 12.16 Prevalence of malaria in women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having malaria, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Malaria prevalence according to RDT | |
|---|---|---|
| | RDT positive | Number of women |
| **Age** | | |
| 15–19 | 10.6 | 2,329 |
| 20–29 | 12.0 | 3,716 |
| 30–39 | 11.7 | 2,315 |
| 40–49 | 10.9 | 1,138 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 2.2 | 1,526 |
| Rural | 13.3 | 7,973 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northen | 9.2 | 1,295 |
| Central | 13.8 | 4,020 |
| Southern | 10.0 | 4,184 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 11.1 | 669 |
| Primary | 13.1 | 6,248 |
| Secondary | 8.3 | 2,356 |
| More than secondary | 1.0 | 225 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 17.9 | 1,904 |
| Second | 14.2 | 1,769 |
| Middle | 11.8 | 1,877 |
| Fourth | 10.7 | 1,852 |
| Highest | 3.7 | 2,096 |
| Total | 11.5 | 9,498 |

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (Bioline Ag Pf/Pan)

# KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS

# 13

## Key Findings

- ***Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV:*** 80% of women and 63% of men age 15–49 know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs.
- ***Discriminatory attitudes:*** 17% of both women and men who have heard of HIV or AIDS expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.
- ***Multiple sexual partners:*** 2% of women and 16% of men reported having sex with two or more partners in the last 12 months.
- ***Coverage of HIV testing and self-testing:*** 86% of women and 70% of men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the results. Eighteen percent of women and 21% of men have ever used an HIV self-test kit.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing sub-Saharan Africa today. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to secondary infections and opportunistic diseases. HIV infection leads to AIDS if it remains untreated.

The predominant transmission mode of HIV is sexual contact. Other modes of transmission include unsafe injections, use of tainted blood supplies during blood transfusions, and mother-to-child transmission (in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding).

This chapter provides data on levels of and trends in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to HIV and AIDS, including knowledge of HIV prevention methods, stigma and discrimination, sexual behaviour, self-reported HIV testing, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

Malawi has a high HIV prevalence. The most recent data indicate that approximately 946,000 adults in Malawi are living with HIV, representing a prevalence of 8.9% among adults age 15 and older (Malawi Population-based HIV Impact Assessment [MPHIA]). HIV prevalence has decreased over time, with the most recent population-based survey showing a reduction from 10.6% in 2015–16 to 8.9% in 2020–21 (Payne 2023). Malawi has made significant strides in providing antiretroviral therapy (ART) to people living with HIV. The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that in 2023, 860,302 people age 15 and older were reported to be receiving ART. Malawi has met the second and third Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 95-95-95 targets (95% of people living with HIV knowing their status, 95% of those diagnosed on treatment, and 95% of those on treatment virally suppressed) but still needs to improve on the first target (95% of people living with HIV knowing their status) according to the MPHIA project (Payne 2023).

## 13.1 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV OR AIDS

Knowledge of HIV or AIDS is high in Malawi, with 99% of women and 98% of men age 15–49 having ever heard of HIV or AIDS (**Table 13.1**).

## 13.2 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Antiretroviral medicines, or ARVs, are a powerful tool in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by people living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV also greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus on to others. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus on to their children. In addition, people who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV. This is called preexposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. Knowledge about and positive attitudes towards these treatment and prevention measures help to promote their use.

Most women and men (95% and 96%, respectively) age 15–49 have heard of ARVs for treating HIV. More women (80%) than men (63%) know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and 44% of women and 41% of men have heard of PrEP (**Table 13.2** and **Figure 13.1**).

**Trends:** The percentage of women age 15–49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced if the mother takes special drugs increased from 39% in 2004 to 85% in 2010 before declining slightly to 82% in 2015–16 and 80% in 2024. Among men, the percentage increased from 35% in 2004 to 78% in 2010 and 2015–16 and then dropped to 63% in 2024 (**Figure 13.2**).

***Figure 13.1*** **Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**

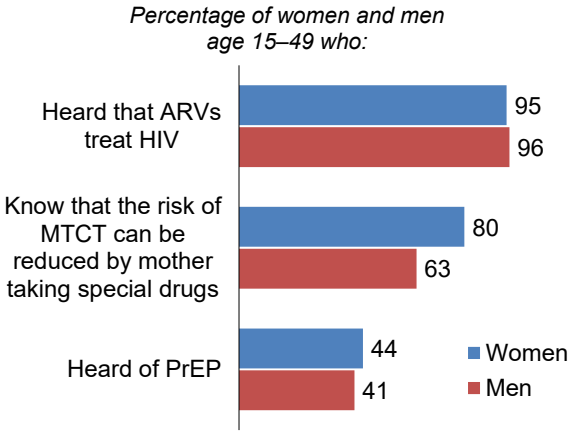
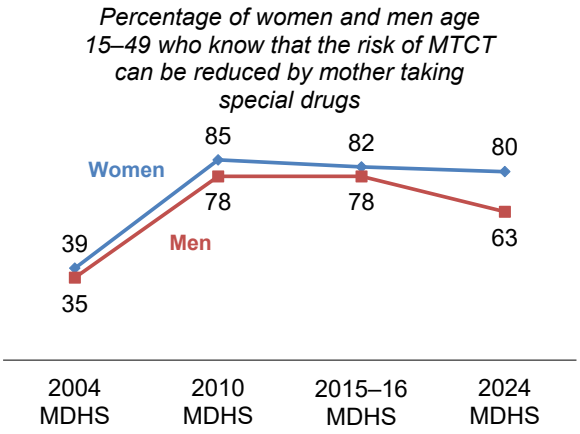



***Figure 13.2*** **Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)**




## 13.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect people's willingness to be tested and adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes targeting HIV prevention and control.

**Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**

Women and men were asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

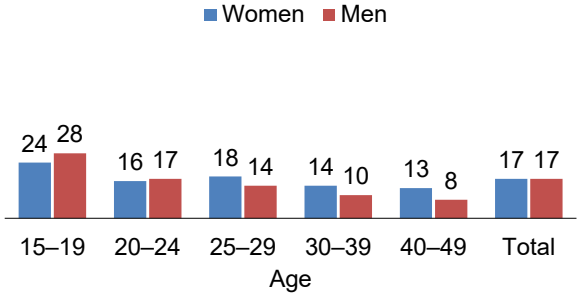
***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

Seventeen percent of both women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (**Table 13.3**).

There are differences by age in discriminatory attitudes. Among those age 15–19, 24% of women and 28% of men have discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 13% of women and 8% of men age 40–49 (**Figure 13.3**).

***Figure 13.3* Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by age**

*Percentage among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV*




Note: Respondents have discriminatory attitudes if they do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

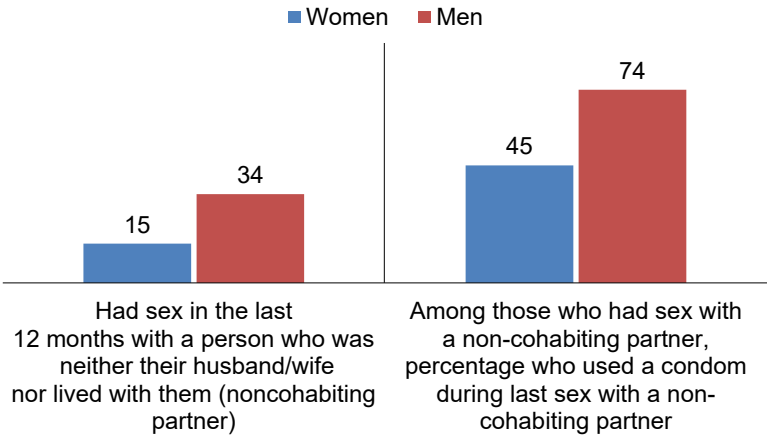
## 13.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Two percent of women age 15–49 had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, and 31% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse (**Table 13.4.1**). Fifteen percent of women had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them (noncohabiting partner). Among these women, 45% used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.4**).

Sixteen percent of men age 15–49 had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, and 34% had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them. Among men with two or more sexual partners, 38% used a condom during the last sexual intercourse (**Table 13.4.2**). Seventy-four percent of men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.4**).

***Figure 13.4* Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners**

*Percentage of women and men age 15–49*




The mean number of lifetime sexual partners is 2.1 for women and 5.4 for men age 15–49 (**Table 13.4.1** and **Table 13.4.2**).

## 13.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

HIV testing programmes diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals reduce their risk and remain negative.

### 13.5.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Ninety-five percent of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) and received the test results. Almost all (97%) women were tested for HIV and received results during either ANC or labour (**Table 13.5**).

**Trends:** The percentage of women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were tested for HIV during ANC or labour and received their results increased from 87% in 2010 to 97% in 2024 (**Figure 13.5**).

### 13.5.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

Eighty-six percent of women and 70% of men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received results. During the 12 months before the survey, 45% of women and 36% of men were tested for HIV and received the results of the last test (**Table 13.6.1**, **Table 13.6.2**, and **Figure 13.6**).

The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results ranges from 83% in the Northern region to 89% in the Southern region (**Map 13.1**).

***Map 13.1*** **HIV testing among women by region**

*Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results*

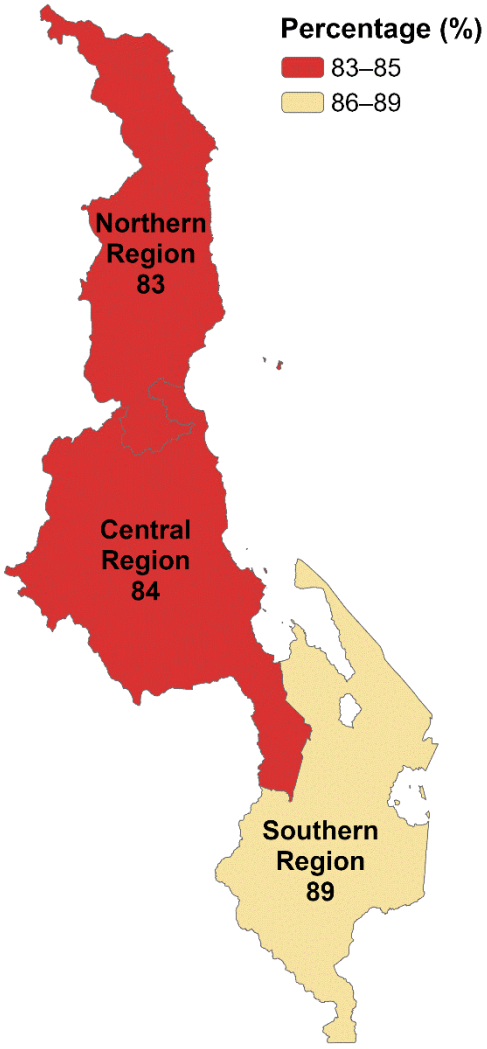



***Figure 13.5*** **Trends in HIV testing during pregnancy**

*Percentage of women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey who were tested during ANC or labour for HIV and received the results*

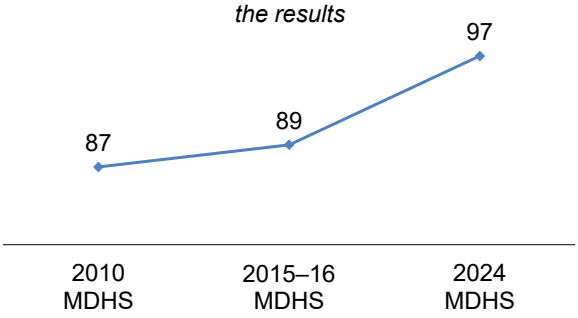
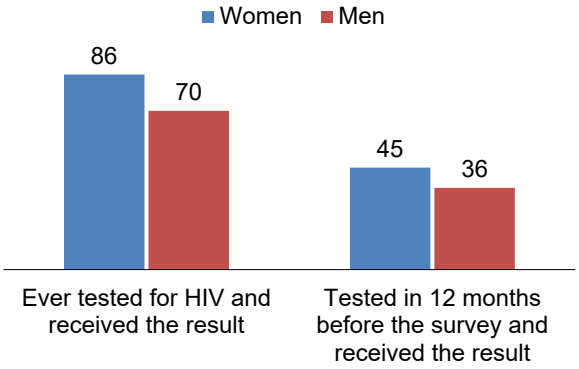


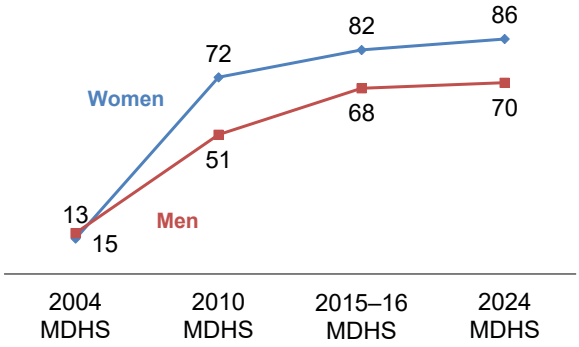

***Figure 13.6*** **HIV testing**

*Percentage of women and men age 15–49*



**Trends:** The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increased from 13% in 2004 to 82% in 2015–2016 and 86% in 2024. Similarly, the percentage of men who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increased from 15% in 2004 to 68% in 2015–16 and 70% in 2024 (**Figure 13.7**).

***Figure 13.7* Trends in HIV testing**




### *Number of Times Tested for HIV in Lifetime*

Seven percent of women and 12% of men have been tested for HIV only once in their lifetime. Fourteen percent of women and 10% of men have been tested for HIV 10 or more times (**Table 13.7**).

### *Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing*

Fifty-five percent of women and 64% of men have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and 18% of women and 21% of men have ever used an HIV self-test kit (**Table 13.8**).

## 13.6 Disclosure, Shame, and Stigma among People Living with HIV

Internalised and experienced stigma adversely impact the physical and mental health and well-being of people living with HIV and are structural drivers of the HIV epidemic. In the 2024 MDHS, respondents who had ever been tested for HIV were asked to report the result of their most recent test. Those who said that their test result was positive were asked a series of questions about their experience living with HIV, including a question on internalised stigma and questions on experience of stigma in community and health care settings. An indicator reflecting experience of stigma in a community setting was calculated from the three questions included on this topic.

All of these indicators are based on the population of people who were aware that they had HIV and chose to disclose their positive HIV status during the interview. It is important to keep in mind that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV and did not choose to disclose their status; therefore, results should be interpreted with caution.

**Stigma and discrimination experienced in community settings in the last 12 months among people living with HIV**

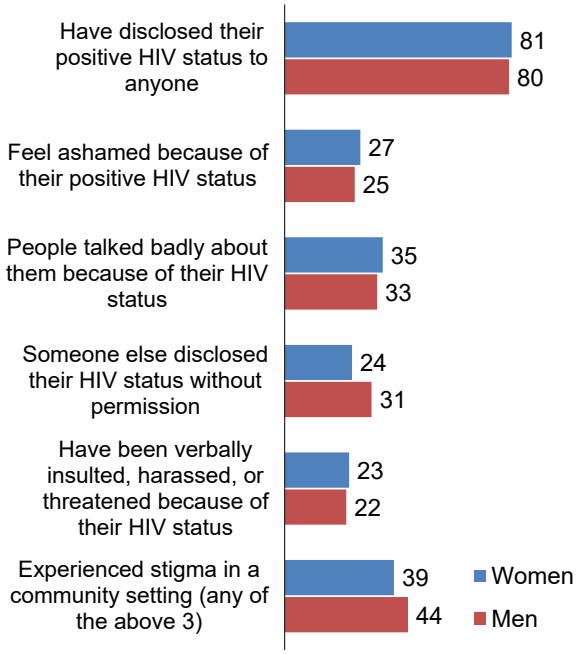
Women and men living with HIV who agreed that they experienced one or more of the following in the last 12 months because of their HIV status: (1) people talked badly about them, (2) someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, or (3) they were verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49 who reported being HIV positive

Eighty-one percent of women and 80% of men age 15–49 who reported that they are living with HIV have disclosed their HIV status to someone. Twenty-seven percent of women and 25% of men feel ashamed of their HIV status. Thirty-nine percent of women and 44% of men who reported that they are living with HIV have experienced at least one form of stigma in a community setting due to their HIV status (**Figure 13.8**, **Table 13.9.1**, and **Table 13.9.2**). In health care settings, 2% of women reported that health care workers talked badly about them, and another 2% reported being yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused. These percentages are slightly higher among men (4% and 3%, respectively).

***Figure 13.8*** **Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV**

*Percentage among women and men age 15–49 who reported their last HIV test as HIV positive*




## 13.7 Male Circumcision

**Traditional circumcision**

A cut, partial removal, or complete removal of the foreskin by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend for religious, health, or cultural reasons. Traditional circumcisions can be performed at any age.

**Medical circumcision**

Complete removal of the foreskin by a health care worker. Medical circumcisions can be performed at any age.

***Sample:*** Men age 15–49

All men were asked whether they were circumcised. If they said they were circumcised, they were asked both whether they had been traditionally circumcised and whether they had been medically circumcised, as well as the age at which each procedure had occurred. In some settings, traditional circumcision may leave enough of the foreskin intact that it is possible to perform a medical circumcision afterward, making it possible for a man to have been circumcised both traditionally and medically.

Thirty-eight percent of men age 15–49 are traditionally and/or medically circumcised, with 16% traditionally circumcised only, 22% medically circumcised only, and less than 1% both traditionally and medically circumcised (**Table 13.10**).

## 13.8 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

**Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms**

Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

Twenty percent of women and 17% of men age 15–49 who had ever had sexual intercourse reported having had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and/or STI symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.11**).

## 13.9 Knowledge and Behaviour Related to HIV and AIDS among Young People

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

### 13.9.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

**Knowledge about HIV prevention**

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

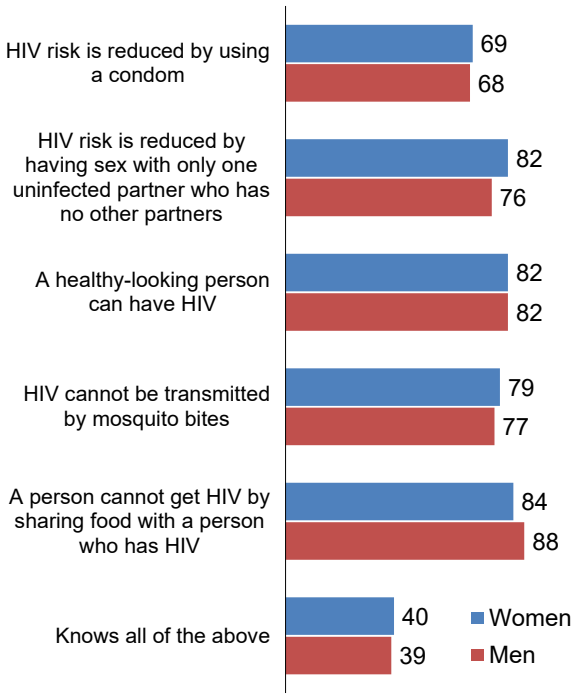
***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–24

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

Only 40% of young women and 39% of young men age 15–24 have comprehensive knowledge about how to prevent the spread of HIV (**Table 13.12.1**, **Table 13.12.2**, and **Figure 13.9**).

***Figure 13.9*** **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**

*Percentage of women and men age 15–24 with specified knowledge*




### 13.9.2 First Sex

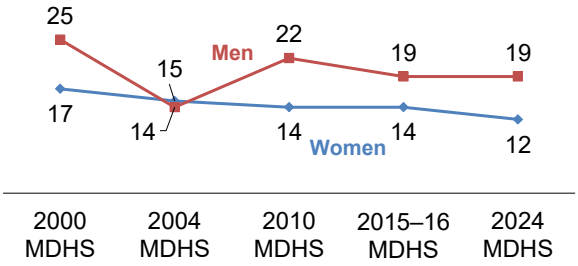
Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

Twelve percent of young women age 15–24 reported having sex before age 15, as compared with 19% of young men. Among respondents age 18–24, 62% of women and 57% of men had sex before age 18 (**Table 13.13**).

**Trends:** The percentage of young women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 decreased steadily from 17% in 2000 to 12% in 2024. Overall, the percentage among young men age 15–24 also decreased between 2000 and 2024 (from 25% to 19%) (**Figure 13.10**).

***Figure 13.10* Trends in age at first sexual intercourse**

*Percentage of women and men age 15–24 who had sex before age 15*




### 13.9.3 Premarital Sex

Among respondents age 15–24 who have never been married, 55% of women and 35% of men have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 13.14**).

### 13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Two percent of women age 15–24 had two or more partners in the last 12 months, and 21% had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them. Among young women who had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, 51% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.15.1**). Fifteen percent of men age 15–24 had two or more partners in the last 12 months, and 45% had sex with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them. Among young men who had sex with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, 76% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.15.2**).

### 13.9.5 Recent HIV Testing

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services.

Fifty-four percent of women and 38% of men age 15–24 who had sex in the last 12 months were tested for HIV and received the results of the last test (**Table 13.16**).

**Trends:** Among young women and men age 15–24 who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV and received the results of the last test during that same period increased from 9% among both women and men in 2004 to 54% among women and 38% among men in 2024.

## List of Tables

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to HIV and AIDS, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**
- **Table 13.2 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**
- **Table 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.4.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women**
- **Table 13.4.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men**
- **Table 13.5 Pregnant women tested for HIV**
- **Table 13.6.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.6.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.7 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime**
- **Table 13.8 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV**
- **Table 13.9.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women**
- **Table 13.9.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Men**
- **Table 13.10 Male circumcision**
- **Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.12.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.12.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.13 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.14 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.15.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.15.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.16 Recent HIV tests among young people**

**Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Has heard of HIV or AIDS | Number of respondents | Has heard of HIV or AIDS | Number of respondents |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15–24 | 97.4 | 8,757 | 97.0 | 3,981 |
| 15–19 | 96.1 | 4,445 | 96.1 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 98.7 | 4,312 | 98.2 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 99.2 | 3,199 | 99.1 | 1,110 |
| 30–39 | 99.3 | 5,213 | 99.1 | 1,743 |
| 40–49 | 99.3 | 3,680 | 99.5 | 1,284 |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | 96.3 | 4,505 | 96.7 | 3,606 |
| Ever had sex | 98.6 | 2,175 | 97.5 | 2,430 |
| Never had sex | 94.2 | 2,330 | 94.9 | 1,176 |
| Married/living together | 99.0 | 12,600 | 99.3 | 4,177 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 99.3 | 3,745 | 99.5 | 336 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 99.3 | 3,706 | 97.3 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 98.3 | 17,143 | 98.3 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northen | 99.0 | 2,717 | 96.8 | 1,128 |
| Central | 98.1 | 8,800 | 99.0 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 98.7 | 9,332 | 97.7 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 97.2 | 1,488 | 97.9 | 389 |
| Primary | 98.1 | 13,581 | 97.8 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 99.6 | 5,184 | 98.6 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 99.6 | 596 | 98.9 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 97.5 | 4,124 | 97.8 | 1,406 |
| Second | 98.1 | 3,941 | 98.4 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 98.4 | 3,987 | 98.6 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 99.1 | 3,992 | 98.4 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 99.2 | 4,805 | 97.6 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 98.5 | 20,849 | 98.1 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | na | na | 99.5 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | 98.2 | 8,583 |

na = Not applicable

**Table 13.2 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who has heard of ARVs that treat HIV | Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs | Percentage who have heard of PrEP | Number of respondents | Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV | Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | WOMEN | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 91.6 | 71.1 | 37.7 | 8,757 | 78.4 | 3,297 |
| 15–19 | 88.4 | 62.0 | 30.8 | 4,445 | 77.7 | 1,371 |
| 20–24 | 94.8 | 80.5 | 44.7 | 4,312 | 78.9 | 1,926 |
| 25–29 | 97.8 | 84.4 | 50.8 | 3,199 | 84.6 | 1,625 |
| 30–39 | 98.2 | 87.2 | 49.4 | 5,213 | 83.2 | 2,573 |
| 40–49 | 98.5 | 88.3 | 48.0 | 3,680 | 87.7 | 1,766 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 89.7 | 64.4 | 38.4 | 4,505 | 76.6 | 1,729 |
| Ever had sex | 95.3 | 74.7 | 49.3 | 2,175 | 78.9 | 1,072 |
| Never had sex | 84.4 | 54.8 | 28.2 | 2,330 | 72.9 | 656 |
| Married/living together | 96.9 | 84.1 | 45.6 | 12,600 | 83.8 | 5,748 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 97.3 | 86.1 | 47.6 | 3,745 | 84.6 | 1,784 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.0 | 84.0 | 61.5 | 3,706 | 77.1 | 2,279 |
| Rural | 94.9 | 79.4 | 40.7 | 17,143 | 84.4 | 6,982 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 93.3 | 80.2 | 39.2 | 1,488 | 86.1 | 584 |
| Primary | 94.2 | 78.1 | 37.7 | 13,581 | 84.9 | 5,118 |
| Secondary | 98.8 | 85.0 | 58.5 | 5,184 | 80.1 | 3,032 |
| More than secondary | 99.1 | 87.5 | 88.5 | 596 | 71.0 | 528 |
| Total 15–49 | 95.4 | 80.2 | 44.4 | 20,849 | 82.6 | 9,261 |
| | | | MEN | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 92.8 | 53.6 | 32.1 | 3,981 | 69.1 | 1,280 |
| 15–19 | 90.5 | 47.4 | 26.0 | 2,297 | 69.4 | 598 |
| 20–24 | 95.9 | 62.0 | 40.5 | 1,685 | 68.8 | 682 |
| 25–29 | 97.6 | 67.7 | 54.0 | 1,110 | 70.7 | 599 |
| 30–39 | 98.0 | 72.2 | 49.8 | 1,743 | 75.0 | 868 |
| 40–49 | 98.8 | 76.8 | 44.8 | 1,284 | 79.6 | 575 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 92.2 | 52.3 | 33.9 | 3,606 | 68.8 | 1,222 |
| Ever had sex | 94.9 | 56.3 | 38.6 | 2,430 | 69.9 | 939 |
| Never had sex | 86.7 | 44.1 | 24.0 | 1,176 | 65.3 | 283 |
| Married/living together | 98.1 | 72.4 | 46.8 | 4,177 | 75.5 | 1,954 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 98.2 | 65.3 | 43.7 | 336 | 68.6 | 147 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.6 | 68.4 | 61.0 | 1,534 | 74.6 | 936 |
| Rural | 95.5 | 62.0 | 36.2 | 6,584 | 72.0 | 2,387 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 93.0 | 60.4 | 23.0 | 389 | 65.9 | 89 |
| Primary | 94.3 | 57.5 | 29.2 | 4,764 | 72.9 | 1,392 |
| Secondary | 97.7 | 71.2 | 58.7 | 2,595 | 74.3 | 1,523 |
| More than secondary | 98.1 | 82.6 | 85.7 | 370 | 66.1 | 317 |
| Total 15–49 | 95.5 | 63.2 | 40.9 | 8,118 | 72.7 | 3,322 |
| 50–54 | 98.8 | 75.6 | 42.7 | 465 | 82.7 | 198 |
| Total 15–54 | 95.7 | 63.9 | 41.0 | 8,583 | 73.3 | 3,521 |

**Table 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1] | Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1] | Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 11.8 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 8,528 | 13.7 | 20.1 | 23.2 | 3,862 |
| 15–19 | 14.2 | 21.8 | 24.1 | 4,271 | 17.1 | 24.2 | 28.1 | 2,208 |
| 20–24 | 9.3 | 14.3 | 16.3 | 4,256 | 9.1 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 1,654 |
| 25–29 | 9.4 | 16.1 | 18.1 | 3,175 | 8.3 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 1,100 |
| 30–39 | 7.4 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 5,177 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 1,728 |
| 40–49 | 7.0 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 3,652 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 1,278 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 11.8 | 18.1 | 19.9 | 4,338 | 14.5 | 20.7 | 23.7 | 3,485 |
| Ever had sex | 9.2 | 15.0 | 16.3 | 2,143 | 12.8 | 18.2 | 21.3 | 2,369 |
| Never had sex | 14.4 | 21.1 | 23.4 | 2,195 | 18.1 | 25.9 | 28.8 | 1,116 |
| Married/living together | 9.0 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 12,476 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 4,148 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 8.2 | 13.0 | 14.9 | 3,718 | 6.0 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 334 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.0 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 3,678 | 6.3 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 1,493 |
| Rural | 10.4 | 16.4 | 18.5 | 16,854 | 10.3 | 15.2 | 17.5 | 6,475 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 12.5 | 18.4 | 21.1 | 2,690 | 13.6 | 18.8 | 21.2 | 1,092 |
| Central | 11.1 | 17.5 | 19.1 | 8,629 | 9.2 | 14.7 | 16.7 | 3,576 |
| Southern | 7.0 | 11.8 | 13.8 | 9,212 | 8.5 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 3,299 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.7 | 21.9 | 24.9 | 1,447 | 17.8 | 29.1 | 32.2 | 381 |
| Primary | 11.4 | 18.2 | 20.4 | 13,328 | 12.7 | 18.8 | 21.6 | 4,661 |
| Secondary | 4.0 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 5,163 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 2,560 |
| More than secondary | 1.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 594 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 366 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.0 | 20.9 | 23.6 | 4,021 | 14.2 | 20.0 | 23.4 | 1,376 |
| Second | 12.2 | 20.0 | 22.4 | 3,867 | 10.3 | 16.1 | 18.7 | 1,398 |
| Middle | 9.2 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 3,922 | 10.0 | 15.5 | 17.1 | 1,580 |
| Fourth | 8.2 | 12.3 | 14.1 | 3,954 | 8.2 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 1,607 |
| Highest | 4.6 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 4,769 | 6.5 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 2,006 |
| Total 15–49 | 9.5 | 15.1 | 17.0 | 20,532 | 9.5 | 14.4 | 16.5 | 7,968 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | 7.2 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 462 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | 9.4 | 14.2 | 16.4 | 8,430 |

na = Not applicable

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

**Table 13.4.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women**

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | All women | | | Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 2.4 | 21.1 | 8,757 | 37.8 | 206 | 51.3 | 1,850 | 1.9 | 6,434 |
| 15–19 | 2.3 | 22.7 | 4,445 | 46.3 | 104 | 56.2 | 1,008 | 1.7 | 2,339 |
| 20–24 | 2.4 | 19.5 | 4,312 | 29.2 | 102 | 45.4 | 843 | 2.0 | 4,095 |
| 25–29 | 2.3 | 13.3 | 3,199 | 28.7 | 74 | 40.4 | 427 | 2.2 | 3,169 |
| 30–39 | 2.1 | 11.3 | 5,213 | 23.1 | 107 | 36.8 | 590 | 2.3 | 5,174 |
| 40–49 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 3,680 | 21.3 | 58 | 33.5 | 347 | 2.2 | 3,649 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 2.3 | 35.8 | 4,505 | 62.2 | 102 | 54.8 | 1,614 | 2.0 | 2,161 |
| Married or living together | 1.4 | 1.8 | 12,600 | 9.5 | 180 | 47.9 | 221 | 2.0 | 12,549 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 4.4 | 36.8 | 3,745 | 34.1 | 164 | 33.6 | 1,379 | 2.8 | 3,716 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.9 | 20.8 | 3,706 | 46.9 | 107 | 51.9 | 770 | 2.6 | 3,152 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 14.3 | 17,143 | 25.5 | 339 | 43.2 | 2,444 | 2.1 | 15,274 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.3 | 15.2 | 2,717 | 39.8 | 62 | 57.2 | 412 | 2.0 | 2,390 |
| Central | 2.0 | 13.3 | 8,800 | 27.5 | 176 | 48.5 | 1,174 | 2.1 | 7,756 |
| Southern | 2.2 | 17.4 | 9,332 | 30.5 | 207 | 39.8 | 1,628 | 2.2 | 8,280 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.7 | 10.2 | 1,488 | * | 25 | 34.8 | 152 | 2.2 | 1,446 |
| Primary | 2.2 | 13.5 | 13,581 | 25.0 | 300 | 41.4 | 1,833 | 2.1 | 12,011 |
| Secondary | 2.1 | 20.7 | 5,184 | 44.1 | 110 | 52.5 | 1,073 | 2.2 | 4,449 |
| More than secondary | 1.8 | 26.3 | 596 | * | 11 | 50.5 | 157 | 2.3 | 521 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.1 | 12.8 | 4,124 | 19.1 | 86 | 34.9 | 526 | 2.1 | 3,780 |
| Second | 1.9 | 13.8 | 3,941 | 23.7 | 76 | 42.8 | 544 | 2.1 | 3,561 |
| Middle | 2.3 | 14.7 | 3,987 | 28.8 | 92 | 47.0 | 587 | 2.0 | 3,526 |
| Fourth | 2.1 | 16.1 | 3,992 | 33.7 | 83 | 45.2 | 644 | 2.1 | 3,494 |
| Highest | 2.3 | 19.0 | 4,805 | 43.6 | 109 | 51.6 | 913 | 2.4 | 4,065 |
| Total 15–49 | 2.1 | 15.4 | 20,849 | 30.6 | 446 | 45.2 | 3,214 | 2.1 | 18,426 |

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses. Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table 13.4.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men**

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | All men | | | Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 15.2 | 44.7 | 3,981 | 59.0 | 607 | 75.8 | 1,779 | 4.9 | 2,797 |
| 15–19 | 10.7 | 39.4 | 2,297 | 71.0 | 247 | 78.6 | 906 | 3.8 | 1,284 |
| 20–24 | 21.4 | 51.8 | 1,685 | 50.7 | 360 | 72.9 | 873 | 5.8 | 1,513 |
| 25–29 | 19.2 | 33.3 | 1,110 | 28.9 | 213 | 76.3 | 370 | 5.4 | 1,063 |
| 30–39 | 16.2 | 23.8 | 1,743 | 18.6 | 282 | 69.0 | 415 | 5.6 | 1,690 |
| 40–49 | 14.7 | 16.2 | 1,284 | 12.6 | 189 | 60.6 | 207 | 6.3 | 1,223 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 13.8 | 49.6 | 3,606 | 72.3 | 496 | 76.7 | 1,790 | 4.6 | 2,388 |
| Married or living together | 17.2 | 17.8 | 4,177 | 12.7 | 720 | 68.8 | 745 | 5.5 | 4,062 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 22.2 | 70.1 | 336 | 60.8 | 75 | 66.7 | 235 | 9.8 | 322 |
| **Type of union** | | | | | | | | | |
| In polygynous union | 56.7 | 22.9 | 226 | 7.8 | 128 | 53.8 | 52 | 9.5 | 215 |
| In nonpolygynous union | 15.0 | 17.6 | 3,951 | 13.7 | 592 | 69.9 | 693 | 5.3 | 3,847 |
| Not currently in union | 14.5 | 51.4 | 3,940 | 70.8 | 570 | 75.6 | 2,023 | 5.2 | 2,708 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | 2 | * | 1 | * | 2 | * | 2 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.3 | 35.7 | 1,534 | 50.3 | 204 | 72.6 | 547 | 5.3 | 1,223 |
| Rural | 16.5 | 33.8 | 6,584 | 36.1 | 1,087 | 74.0 | 2,223 | 5.4 | 5,550 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 12.5 | 29.1 | 1,128 | 47.9 | 141 | 77.2 | 328 | 5.3 | 910 |
| Central | 15.5 | 31.5 | 3,614 | 39.8 | 561 | 78.4 | 1,138 | 4.9 | 3,102 |
| Southern | 17.4 | 38.6 | 3,377 | 34.8 | 588 | 68.8 | 1,305 | 6.0 | 2,761 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.1 | 27.9 | 389 | (34.7) | 55 | 60.9 | 109 | 5.8 | 346 |
| Primary | 16.6 | 34.5 | 4,764 | 38.6 | 789 | 73.8 | 1,646 | 5.5 | 3,857 |
| Secondary | 15.2 | 33.7 | 2,595 | 35.6 | 393 | 74.8 | 874 | 5.1 | 2,237 |
| More than secondary | 14.6 | 38.6 | 370 | 60.0 | 54 | 75.2 | 143 | 6.1 | 332 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.8 | 32.6 | 1,406 | 31.1 | 251 | 74.2 | 459 | 5.3 | 1,249 |
| Second | 16.1 | 30.4 | 1,421 | 33.1 | 228 | 71.4 | 432 | 5.6 | 1,202 |
| Middle | 15.0 | 33.1 | 1,603 | 38.4 | 241 | 72.9 | 530 | 5.0 | 1,326 |
| Fourth | 17.3 | 36.0 | 1,633 | 45.1 | 283 | 76.5 | 588 | 5.5 | 1,357 |
| Highest | 14.0 | 37.0 | 2,055 | 42.2 | 288 | 73.2 | 761 | 5.5 | 1,638 |
| Total 15–49 | 15.9 | 34.1 | 8,118 | 38.4 | 1,291 | 73.7 | 2,771 | 5.4 | 6,773 |
| 50–54 | 17.5 | 14.9 | 465 | 7.0 | 81 | 68.9 | 69 | 5.5 | 429 |
| Total 15–54 | 16.0 | 33.1 | 8,583 | 36.5 | 1,372 | 73.6 | 2,840 | 5.4 | 7,202 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

**Table 13.5 Pregnant women tested for HIV**

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their results, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC and who: | | Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[1] | | Number of women who gave birth in the last 2 years[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Received results | Did not receive results | Received results | Did not receive results | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 94.2 | 0.9 | 96.6 | 0.6 | 2,452 |
| 15–19 | 91.9 | 1.7 | 94.9 | 1.4 | 864 |
| 20–24 | 95.5 | 0.5 | 97.6 | 0.2 | 1,588 |
| 25–29 | 95.1 | 0.7 | 97.4 | 0.3 | 1,064 |
| 30–39 | 94.7 | 0.8 | 95.9 | 0.4 | 1,242 |
| 40–49 | 93.0 | 0.4 | 94.5 | 0.4 | 260 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | |
| Never married | 93.0 | 1.5 | 95.1 | 1.5 | 337 |
| Married or living together | 94.9 | 0.7 | 96.7 | 0.4 | 3,893 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 92.9 | 1.2 | 96.2 | 0.6 | 788 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.7 | 0.9 | 97.7 | 0.3 | 710 |
| Rural | 94.3 | 0.8 | 96.3 | 0.5 | 4,307 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 95.0 | 0.8 | 97.3 | 0.6 | 669 |
| Central | 94.6 | 0.8 | 96.3 | 0.6 | 2,071 |
| Southern | 94.2 | 0.8 | 96.5 | 0.3 | 2,278 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 91.6 | 1.1 | 94.6 | 0.6 | 347 |
| Primary | 93.7 | 0.9 | 95.9 | 0.6 | 3,428 |
| Secondary | 97.2 | 0.6 | 98.6 | 0.1 | 1,139 |
| More than secondary | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 104 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 92.0 | 1.1 | 94.3 | 0.7 | 1,308 |
| Second | 94.7 | 0.9 | 96.7 | 0.6 | 1,000 |
| Middle | 94.8 | 0.7 | 96.9 | 0.4 | 930 |
| Fourth | 95.9 | 0.3 | 97.9 | 0.2 | 883 |
| Highest | 96.1 | 0.9 | 97.8 | 0.5 | 895 |
| Total 15–49 | 94.5 | 0.8 | 96.5 | 0.5 | 5,018 |

[1] Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.
[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their most recent birth in the last 2 years.

**Table 13.6.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested[1] | | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 70.7 | 0.8 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 42.2 | 8,757 |
| 15–19 | 49.8 | 0.9 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 50.6 | 31.8 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 92.2 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 53.0 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 97.9 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 53.7 | 3,199 |
| 30–39 | 97.7 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 49.5 | 5,213 |
| 40–49 | 96.0 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 39.8 | 3,680 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 48.7 | 0.5 | 50.8 | 100.0 | 49.2 | 28.4 | 4,505 |
| Ever had sex | 72.4 | 0.7 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 44.1 | 2,175 |
| Never had sex | 26.5 | 0.4 | 73.1 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 13.7 | 2,330 |
| Married/living together | 96.4 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 50.4 | 12,600 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 96.3 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 49.0 | 3,745 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.7 | 0.5 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 44.9 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 86.2 | 0.7 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 45.5 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 82.5 | 0.5 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 42.0 | 2,717 |
| Central | 84.0 | 0.7 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 39.9 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 89.1 | 0.6 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 51.6 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 91.3 | 1.0 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 43.1 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 84.9 | 0.8 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 44.8 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 86.9 | 0.2 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 47.3 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 93.5 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 48.3 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 86.6 | 0.9 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 45.7 | 4,124 |
| Second | 86.9 | 0.6 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 46.8 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 86.5 | 0.7 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 45.5 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 85.6 | 0.7 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 45.9 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 85.0 | 0.4 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 43.4 | 4,805 |
| Total 15–49 | 86.1 | 0.6 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 86.7 | 45.4 | 20,849 |

[1] Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

**Table 13.6.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested[1] | | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 48.8 | 1.4 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 26.6 | 3,981 |
| 15–19 | 31.9 | 1.4 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 16.3 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 71.8 | 1.4 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 40.6 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 87.1 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 47.4 | 1,110 |
| 30–39 | 91.0 | 0.7 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 45.3 | 1,743 |
| 40–49 | 91.5 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 42.2 | 1,284 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 43.8 | 1.3 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 22.6 | 3,606 |
| Ever had sex | 54.5 | 1.6 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 56.1 | 29.5 | 2,430 |
| Never had sex | 21.8 | 0.7 | 77.5 | 100.0 | 22.5 | 8.3 | 1,176 |
| Married/living together | 91.3 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 46.8 | 4,177 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 81.7 | 1.1 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 43.8 | 336 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 70.7 | 0.7 | 28.7 | 100.0 | 71.3 | 35.9 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 69.6 | 1.3 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 35.9 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 61.5 | 1.7 | 36.8 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 31.4 | 1,128 |
| Central | 70.6 | 1.0 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 35.3 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 71.8 | 1.2 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 38.1 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 71.0 | 3.0 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 32.1 | 389 |
| Primary | 62.7 | 1.4 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 32.4 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 80.2 | 0.6 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 40.7 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 87.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 52.6 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 69.4 | 1.6 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 37.9 | 1,406 |
| Second | 69.4 | 1.6 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 33.6 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 66.5 | 1.3 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 34.8 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 71.1 | 1.1 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 36.9 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 72.1 | 0.6 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 36.3 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 69.8 | 1.2 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 35.9 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 86.7 | 1.2 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 36.7 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 70.7 | 1.2 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 36.0 | 8,583 |

[1] Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

**Table 13.7 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times they have been tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age | Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime | | | | | | | Never tested | Total | Number of respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5–9 | 10–19 | 20+ | | | |
| | | | | | WOMEN | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 11.6 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 8.7 | 15.1 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 8,757 |
| 15–19 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 11.1 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 8.4 | 17.1 | 23.1 | 13.2 | 24.3 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 17.2 | 14.7 | 38.5 | 12.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 3,199 |
| 30–39 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 13.2 | 12.2 | 43.6 | 17.8 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 5,213 |
| 40–49 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 15.0 | 10.6 | 34.7 | 17.9 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 3,680 |
| Total 15–49 | 6.7 | 10.3 | 15.7 | 10.8 | 29.3 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 20,849 |
| | | | | | MEN | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 15.4 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 3,981 |
| 15–19 | 14.7 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 16.4 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 8.4 | 13.7 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 18.5 | 12.2 | 23.7 | 8.1 | 4.1 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 1,110 |
| 30–39 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 16.7 | 11.4 | 30.7 | 12.7 | 4.2 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 1,743 |
| 40–49 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 15.5 | 12.7 | 28.4 | 14.9 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 1,284 |
| Total 15–49 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 8.5 | 17.9 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 16.0 | 11.9 | 24.6 | 13.8 | 3.6 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 13.1 | 8.7 | 18.3 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 8,583 |

**Table 13.8 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever heard of HIV self-test kits | Ever used an HIV self-test kit | Number of women | Ever heard of HIV self-test kits | Ever used an HIV self-test kit | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 41.8 | 11.2 | 4,445 | 47.6 | 9.0 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 59.0 | 23.1 | 4,312 | 67.7 | 26.5 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 62.7 | 22.8 | 3,199 | 78.1 | 32.0 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 62.7 | 21.6 | 2,761 | 73.8 | 26.9 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 58.3 | 17.2 | 2,452 | 71.8 | 24.7 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 56.2 | 15.1 | 2,154 | 69.1 | 22.7 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 50.5 | 12.7 | 1,525 | 63.3 | 18.4 | 554 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.0 | 21.3 | 3,706 | 76.3 | 29.1 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 52.9 | 17.3 | 17,143 | 61.6 | 19.4 | 6,584 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 45.3 | 11.8 | 1,488 | 53.4 | 14.8 | 389 |
| Primary | 49.7 | 15.5 | 13,581 | 55.5 | 16.5 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 69.3 | 24.5 | 5,184 | 78.5 | 27.5 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 88.3 | 36.4 | 596 | 91.4 | 45.7 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.0 | 13.7 | 4,124 | 56.9 | 17.9 | 1,406 |
| Second | 49.6 | 16.1 | 3,941 | 57.9 | 17.9 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 56.4 | 18.4 | 3,987 | 61.6 | 17.8 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 57.2 | 18.6 | 3,992 | 64.5 | 21.9 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 67.6 | 22.6 | 4,805 | 75.9 | 28.0 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 55.4 | 18.0 | 20,849 | 64.4 | 21.2 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | 57.4 | 14.8 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | 64.0 | 20.9 | 8,583 |

na = Not available

**Table 13.9.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women**

Among women age 15–49 who reported the result of their last HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone | Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status | Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | | | Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | Number of self-reported HIV-positive women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | People talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission | Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status | Experienced stigma in a community setting | Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 72.8 | 25.7 | 27.3 | 19.1 | 16.7 | 32.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 103 |
| 15–19 | (75.0) | (18.1) | (27.6) | (19.8) | (17.7) | (32.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 36 |
| 20–24 | 71.7 | 29.8 | 27.2 | 18.7 | 16.2 | 31.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 67 |
| 25–29 | 80.4 | 26.7 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 20.4 | 37.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 111 |
| 30–39 | 81.8 | 29.7 | 35.6 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 39.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 478 |
| 40–49 | 81.8 | 25.6 | 37.9 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 41.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 593 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 74.1 | 26.2 | 25.5 | 16.6 | 13.8 | 28.9 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 66 |
| Married or living together | 79.1 | 25.8 | 32.8 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 36.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 705 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 84.4 | 29.2 | 40.1 | 28.1 | 25.5 | 44.7 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 515 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 80.4 | 34.0 | 23.9 | 18.9 | 17.1 | 28.5 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 227 |
| Rural | 81.1 | 25.8 | 37.8 | 25.5 | 24.4 | 41.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1,059 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northen | 80.6 | 34.5 | 40.4 | 37.3 | 30.2 | 47.7 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 98 |
| Central | 79.8 | 33.7 | 38.8 | 22.1 | 21.8 | 43.5 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 326 |
| Southern | 81.4 | 23.9 | 33.4 | 23.7 | 22.8 | 36.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 861 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 77.0 | 22.5 | 36.5 | 16.6 | 24.3 | 38.5 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 180 |
| Primary | 78.5 | 27.0 | 38.3 | 25.4 | 24.5 | 41.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 852 |
| Secondary | 91.8 | 31.4 | 26.1 | 28.3 | 18.7 | 33.2 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 237 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 16 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.6 | 23.6 | 40.0 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 41.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 239 |
| Second | 81.4 | 27.2 | 40.0 | 24.8 | 28.2 | 42.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 252 |
| Middle | 80.3 | 27.1 | 35.4 | 25.5 | 23.1 | 41.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 266 |
| Fourth | 82.3 | 27.4 | 35.4 | 25.5 | 22.5 | 40.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 275 |
| Highest | 82.9 | 30.5 | 26.1 | 21.0 | 17.1 | 31.2 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 253 |
| Total 15–49 | 81.0 | 27.2 | 35.3 | 24.4 | 23.1 | 39.2 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1,286 |

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

**Table 13.9.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Men**

Among men age 15–49 who reported the result of their last HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | | | Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | | | Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone | Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status | People talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission | Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status | Experienced stigma in a community setting | Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status | Number of self-reported HIV-positive men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| 15–19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| 20–24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| 25–29 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| 30–39 | 75.6 | 16.8 | 20.1 | 17.3 | 13.4 | 31.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 55 |
| 40–49 | 82.9 | 25.4 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 22.1 | 48.6 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 94 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 21 |
| Married or living together | 78.2 | 23.7 | 32.5 | 28.5 | 22.3 | 43.7 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 140 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 21 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.6 | 19.2 | 13.5 | 24.0 | 8.9 | 30.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 44 |
| Rural | 75.1 | 26.9 | 38.7 | 32.6 | 26.2 | 48.6 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 138 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northen | (65.0) | (26.8) | (59.5) | (48.9) | (35.1) | (65.0) | (4.9) | (9.4) | 13 |
| Central | (82.4) | (23.3) | (39.6) | (34.3) | (23.3) | (51.3) | (2.1) | (0.0) | 60 |
| Southern | 79.8 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 26.2 | 19.8 | 37.7 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 109 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| Primary | 72.2 | 26.7 | 42.9 | 33.5 | 25.3 | 52.3 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 95 |
| Secondary | 89.8 | 23.2 | 18.3 | 26.2 | 18.6 | 33.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 73 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 21 |
| Second | (87.5) | (26.0) | (48.6) | (58.5) | (38.8) | (65.1) | (8.8) | (5.6) | 35 |
| Middle | (79.1) | (35.6) | (45.5) | (27.7) | (24.7) | (45.5) | (7.6) | (5.4) | 38 |
| Fourth | (67.7) | (13.5) | (27.3) | (20.4) | (30.9) | (37.1) | (3.4) | (1.8) | 33 |
| Highest | 89.4 | 24.9 | 10.2 | 21.3 | 5.6 | 27.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 54 |
| Total 15–49 | 79.6 | 25.0 | 32.6 | 30.5 | 22.0 | 44.2 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 182 |
| 50–54 | 85.0 | 17.1 | 39.8 | 35.0 | 23.2 | 52.4 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 56 |
| Total 15–54 | 80.9 | 23.2 | 34.3 | 31.6 | 22.3 | 46.1 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 238 |

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

**Table 13.10 Male circumcision**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by circumcision status, and percentage traditionally or medically circumcised, and percentage medically circumcised, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Circumcision status | | | | | | Total | Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised[1] | Percentage medically circumcised[2] | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Traditionally circumcised only | Medically circumcised only | Both traditionally and medically circumcised | Circumcised, don't know type | Not circumcised | Don't know circumcision status | | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 13.7 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 59.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 26.1 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 15.7 | 28.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 55.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 28.5 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 15.1 | 24.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 59.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 40.5 | 25.2 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 14.5 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 63.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 36.0 | 21.6 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 16.9 | 12.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 69.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 29.9 | 12.6 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 19.3 | 10.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 69.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 11.1 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 18.8 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 73.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 7.4 | 554 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chewa | 6.6 | 15.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 77.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 16.0 | 2,889 |
| Tumbuka | 0.6 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 90.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 781 |
| Lomwe | 14.5 | 37.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 47.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.2 | 37.6 | 1,618 |
| Tonga | 0.8 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 88.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 119 |
| Yao | 70.5 | 21.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 21.7 | 949 |
| Sena | 9.8 | 29.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 59.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 30.2 | 263 |
| Nkhonde | 0.0 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 88.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 122 |
| Ngoni | 6.3 | 24.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 69.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30.9 | 24.6 | 884 |
| Mang'anja | 22.2 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54.7 | 31.9 | 355 |
| Lambia | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 91.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 28 |
| Ndali | 0.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 88.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 58 |
| Other Malawian | (3.1) | (5.7) | (1.9) | (0.0) | (89.4) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (10.6) | (7.5) | 23 |
| Other country | (5.3) | (2.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (92.7) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (7.3) | (2.0) | 19 |
| Don't know | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| **Religion** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 5.9 | 20.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 73.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 20.6 | 1,353 |
| CCAP | 4.7 | 21.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 73.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 26.8 | 21.7 | 1,257 |
| Anglican | 17.3 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 58.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.5 | 24.2 | 160 |
| Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist | 10.1 | 30.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 58.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 30.9 | 613 |
| Pentecostal | 9.9 | 25.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 63.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 26.3 | 831 |
| Other Christian | 7.8 | 19.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 71.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 28.0 | 20.1 | 2,555 |
| Muslim | 74.2 | 21.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 21.9 | 996 |
| No religion | 4.1 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 79.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 15.4 | 348 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.9 | 33.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 51.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 47.9 | 33.8 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 16.0 | 19.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 64.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 19.2 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northen | 1.3 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 1,128 |
| Central | 7.8 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 75.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 16.7 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 28.7 | 32.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 32.3 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 31.0 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 59.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 39.8 | 8.2 | 389 |
| Primary | 17.4 | 17.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 64.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 35.2 | 17.6 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 11.5 | 29.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 58.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 29.5 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 4.0 | 38.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 56.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 39.7 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.5 | 14.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 64.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 14.5 | 1,406 |
| Second | 16.0 | 17.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 66.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 33.9 | 17.7 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 14.8 | 19.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 65.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 19.6 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 16.3 | 21.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 61.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 37.9 | 21.6 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 12.0 | 31.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 55.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 32.2 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 15.6 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 62.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 37.7 | 22.0 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 20.7 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27.1 | 6.4 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 15.9 | 20.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 62.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 37.1 | 21.1 | 8,583 |

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

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised

[2] Includes all men who report that they are medically circumcised (those who are also traditionally circumcised, those who are not traditionally circumcised, and those who don't know whether or not they are traditionally circumcised)

**Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, and percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | | | | Men | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | | Percentage who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | |
| Background characteristic | STI | Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse | STI | Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer | Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 10.9 | 17.3 | 6,461 | 4.8 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 18.4 | 2,847 |
| 15–19 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 15.0 | 2,341 | 3.1 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 18.1 | 1,301 |
| 20–24 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 12.0 | 18.5 | 4,120 | 6.3 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 18.7 | 1,546 |
| 25–29 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 14.7 | 21.5 | 3,179 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 21.1 | 1,086 |
| 30–39 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 13.9 | 21.5 | 5,202 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 15.7 | 1,734 |
| 40–49 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 12.9 | 19.6 | 3,675 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 14.1 | 1,275 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 4.3 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 16.4 | 2,175 | 3.9 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 17.4 | 2,430 |
| Married or living together | 6.2 | 8.4 | 12.9 | 19.8 | 12,597 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 9.6 | 16.9 | 4,177 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 5.8 | 9.1 | 14.2 | 21.0 | 3,745 | 10.3 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 23.6 | 336 |
| **Circumcision status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traditionally or medically circumcised[1] | na | na | na | na | na | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 16.1 | 2,677 |
| Traditionally circumcised only | na | na | na | na | na | 7.4 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 17.7 | 1,142 |
| Medically circumcised only | na | na | na | na | na | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 15.1 | 1,504 |
| Both traditionally and medically circumcised | na | na | na | na | na | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 19 |
| Other[2] | na | na | na | na | na | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| Not circumcised or don't know | na | na | na | na | na | 6.1 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 18.1 | 4,266 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.5 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 17.1 | 3,192 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 14.7 | 1,272 |
| Rural | 5.5 | 8.3 | 13.4 | 20.2 | 15,325 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 18.0 | 5,671 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 8.6 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 16.9 | 2,396 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 15.6 | 925 |
| Central | 5.1 | 8.4 | 15.9 | 22.2 | 7,798 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 19.2 | 3,158 |
| Southern | 5.9 | 7.9 | 11.5 | 18.0 | 8,323 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 16.0 | 2,860 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.8 | 10.3 | 15.5 | 22.1 | 1,454 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 16.6 | 359 |
| Primary | 5.7 | 8.5 | 13.3 | 20.2 | 12,045 | 7.0 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 19.9 | 3,938 |
| Secondary | 6.1 | 7.4 | 11.5 | 18.3 | 4,483 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 8.9 | 14.7 | 2,295 |
| More than secondary | 5.0 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 534 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 350 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.3 | 7.7 | 13.2 | 19.3 | 3,789 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 11.1 | 20.1 | 1,279 |
| Second | 5.9 | 9.6 | 13.8 | 21.4 | 3,569 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 18.9 | 1,229 |
| Middle | 5.5 | 8.6 | 13.3 | 20.1 | 3,537 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 18.3 | 1,344 |
| Fourth | 5.8 | 7.8 | 13.1 | 19.7 | 3,508 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 15.8 | 1,388 |
| Highest | 6.9 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 17.9 | 4,115 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 14.7 | 1,702 |
| Total 15–49 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 12.8 | 19.7 | 18,517 | 6.4 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 17.4 | 6,942 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 3.5 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 9.2 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 6.2 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 16.9 | 7,407 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised
[2] Includes men who report they are (1) medically circumcised but don't know whether they are traditionally circumcised, (2) traditionally circumcised but don't know whether they are medically circumcised, or (3) circumcised but don't know the type of circumcision

**Table 13.12.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women**

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who know: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Using a condom every time they have sex | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1] | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 64.6 | 78.4 | 77.5 | 77.9 | 82.6 | 36.2 | 4,445 |
| 15–17 | 61.3 | 74.7 | 73.9 | 77.5 | 82.0 | 33.5 | 2,589 |
| 18–19 | 69.0 | 83.6 | 82.6 | 78.5 | 83.4 | 39.9 | 1,857 |
| 20–24 | 73.4 | 85.7 | 87.1 | 79.1 | 85.0 | 44.1 | 4,312 |
| 20–22 | 72.1 | 85.0 | 86.2 | 80.2 | 84.7 | 43.9 | 2,520 |
| 23–24 | 75.2 | 86.8 | 88.3 | 77.5 | 85.4 | 44.4 | 1,792 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 65.9 | 78.6 | 80.4 | 80.2 | 83.5 | 39.5 | 4,145 |
| Ever had sex | 72.3 | 84.4 | 86.9 | 82.3 | 85.9 | 46.5 | 1,851 |
| Never had sex | 60.8 | 73.9 | 75.2 | 78.6 | 81.5 | 33.9 | 2,294 |
| Ever married | 71.6 | 85.1 | 83.9 | 76.9 | 84.1 | 40.6 | 4,612 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 70.6 | 85.5 | 88.1 | 84.8 | 83.2 | 44.1 | 1,465 |
| Rural | 68.6 | 81.3 | 81.1 | 77.2 | 83.9 | 39.3 | 7,293 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 68.2 | 82.1 | 67.4 | 75.1 | 83.0 | 31.2 | 1,219 |
| Central | 66.6 | 80.2 | 83.3 | 76.9 | 82.9 | 39.4 | 3,613 |
| Southern | 71.2 | 83.7 | 85.8 | 81.0 | 84.8 | 43.5 | 3,925 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 63.5 | 78.6 | 73.2 | 60.6 | 73.1 | 25.2 | 233 |
| Primary | 66.1 | 79.2 | 78.0 | 76.1 | 82.4 | 35.6 | 5,936 |
| Secondary | 75.9 | 88.8 | 92.6 | 85.4 | 87.7 | 51.5 | 2,429 |
| More than secondary | 73.6 | 87.4 | 94.0 | 88.3 | 89.1 | 53.1 | 160 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 67.5 | 79.3 | 77.0 | 75.9 | 81.7 | 36.7 | 1,898 |
| Second | 67.4 | 82.0 | 81.8 | 75.1 | 81.0 | 37.7 | 1,675 |
| Middle | 68.9 | 81.7 | 80.0 | 78.1 | 84.3 | 38.5 | 1,646 |
| Fourth | 69.1 | 83.0 | 83.2 | 78.8 | 86.5 | 41.1 | 1,644 |
| Highest | 71.5 | 84.3 | 89.0 | 84.2 | 85.5 | 46.1 | 1,895 |
| Total 15–24 | 68.9 | 82.0 | 82.2 | 78.5 | 83.8 | 40.1 | 8,757 |

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

**Table 13.12.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men**

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who know: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Using a condom every time they have sex | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1] | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 65.8 | 71.5 | 77.7 | 75.3 | 86.0 | 34.5 | 2,297 |
| 15–17 | 64.9 | 67.6 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 84.2 | 32.3 | 1,362 |
| 18–19 | 67.1 | 77.2 | 83.1 | 77.1 | 88.6 | 37.8 | 935 |
| 20–24 | 70.7 | 81.3 | 87.5 | 78.8 | 90.8 | 44.1 | 1,685 |
| 20–22 | 72.3 | 80.5 | 87.1 | 80.0 | 90.8 | 46.1 | 1,010 |
| 23–24 | 68.4 | 82.5 | 88.2 | 77.0 | 90.8 | 41.1 | 674 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 66.9 | 73.2 | 80.4 | 77.0 | 87.6 | 37.5 | 3,237 |
| Ever had sex | 70.0 | 76.0 | 83.7 | 77.1 | 90.3 | 40.0 | 2,102 |
| Never had sex | 61.1 | 68.0 | 74.2 | 76.9 | 82.6 | 32.9 | 1,135 |
| Ever married | 72.4 | 86.3 | 88.3 | 75.7 | 90.0 | 43.2 | 745 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 72.3 | 83.0 | 87.2 | 82.2 | 86.4 | 48.1 | 710 |
| Rural | 66.9 | 74.1 | 80.7 | 75.6 | 88.4 | 36.5 | 3,271 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 68.5 | 77.7 | 62.3 | 73.5 | 85.4 | 33.0 | 586 |
| Central | 64.1 | 73.6 | 85.6 | 78.9 | 91.5 | 37.1 | 1,638 |
| Southern | 71.2 | 76.9 | 84.9 | 75.8 | 85.7 | 41.8 | 1,757 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 52.2 | 52.0 | 68.3 | 63.4 | 79.0 | 17.0 | 106 |
| Primary | 67.3 | 72.0 | 78.7 | 72.1 | 86.2 | 33.0 | 2,717 |
| Secondary | 70.2 | 86.2 | 90.6 | 88.7 | 93.3 | 53.2 | 1,090 |
| More than secondary | 76.0 | 89.0 | 89.4 | 91.8 | 92.9 | 62.1 | 68 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 64.4 | 71.2 | 77.3 | 69.7 | 83.0 | 28.6 | 674 |
| Second | 67.4 | 71.7 | 78.1 | 73.3 | 89.5 | 36.0 | 722 |
| Middle | 66.5 | 72.5 | 82.4 | 77.3 | 88.3 | 36.7 | 827 |
| Fourth | 67.3 | 78.5 | 83.6 | 77.2 | 90.5 | 39.5 | 796 |
| Highest | 72.3 | 82.1 | 86.2 | 83.5 | 88.3 | 48.4 | 963 |
| Total 15–24 | 67.9 | 75.6 | 81.9 | 76.8 | 88.1 | 38.6 | 3,981 |

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

**Table 13.13 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women age 15–24 | | Women age 18–24 | | Men age 15–24 | | Men age 18–24 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of women | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of women | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of men | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.8 | 4,445 | na | na | 22.1 | 2,297 | na | na |
| 15–17 | 11.8 | 2,589 | na | na | 23.1 | 1,362 | na | na |
| 18–19 | 11.7 | 1,857 | 65.5 | 1,857 | 20.6 | 935 | 63.9 | 935 |
| 20–24 | 13.1 | 4,312 | 59.9 | 4,312 | 13.8 | 1,685 | 52.9 | 1,685 |
| 20–22 | 12.8 | 2,520 | 60.6 | 2,520 | 14.7 | 1,010 | 54.0 | 1,010 |
| 23–24 | 13.5 | 1,792 | 58.8 | 1,792 | 12.4 | 674 | 51.4 | 674 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.5 | 1,465 | 49.6 | 1,055 | 9.9 | 710 | 46.1 | 525 |
| Rural | 13.0 | 7,293 | 64.0 | 5,114 | 20.4 | 3,271 | 59.5 | 2,095 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 32.4 | 233 | 77.2 | 190 | 22.3 | 106 | 61.5 | 79 |
| Primary | 14.6 | 5,936 | 71.3 | 3,898 | 22.0 | 2,717 | 62.6 | 1,573 |
| Secondary | 5.8 | 2,429 | 43.8 | 1,921 | 10.5 | 1,090 | 47.5 | 901 |
| More than secondary | 1.3 | 160 | 18.2 | 160 | 6.6 | 68 | 41.0 | 67 |
| Total | 12.4 | 8,757 | 61.6 | 6,169 | 18.6 | 3,981 | 56.8 | 2,619 |

na = Not available

**Table 13.14 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women age 15–24 | | Men age 15–24 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | Number of never-married women | Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | Number of never-married men |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15–19 | 64.3 | 3,269 | 44.6 | 2,234 |
| 15–17 | 74.0 | 2,299 | 55.5 | 1,350 |
| 18–19 | 41.2 | 970 | 28.0 | 884 |
| 20–24 | 22.0 | 876 | 13.8 | 1,003 |
| 20–22 | 24.0 | 631 | 15.2 | 718 |
| 23–24 | 16.7 | 246 | 10.2 | 285 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 54.0 | 920 | 39.5 | 643 |
| Rural | 55.7 | 3,225 | 34.0 | 2,593 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | (55.4) | 50 | 28.2 | 77 |
| Primary | 62.2 | 2,463 | 37.3 | 2,168 |
| Secondary | 45.8 | 1,496 | 31.7 | 927 |
| More than secondary | 37.1 | 137 | 14.5 | 65 |
| Total | 55.3 | 4,145 | 35.1 | 3,237 |

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

**Table 13.15.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women**

Among all young women age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among young women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women age 15–24 | | | Women age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Women age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.3 | 22.7 | 4,445 | 46.3 | 104 | 56.2 | 1,008 |
| 15–17 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 2,589 | (67.6) | 41 | 60.2 | 509 |
| 18–19 | 3.4 | 26.9 | 1,857 | 32.3 | 63 | 52.1 | 499 |
| 20–24 | 2.4 | 19.5 | 4,312 | 29.2 | 102 | 45.4 | 843 |
| 20–22 | 2.4 | 21.5 | 2,520 | 23.6 | 60 | 44.7 | 543 |
| 23–24 | 2.4 | 16.7 | 1,792 | (37.0) | 42 | 46.7 | 300 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 2.1 | 34.1 | 4,145 | 61.6 | 87 | 55.7 | 1,412 |
| Ever married | 2.6 | 9.5 | 4,612 | 20.3 | 119 | 37.0 | 438 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.1 | 28.0 | 1,465 | 52.1 | 45 | 58.7 | 410 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 19.8 | 7,293 | 33.8 | 161 | 49.1 | 1,441 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.9 | 16.7 | 233 | * | 4 | (27.9) | 39 |
| Primary | 2.3 | 17.5 | 5,936 | 35.2 | 138 | 46.5 | 1,040 |
| Secondary | 2.5 | 29.0 | 2,429 | 42.9 | 62 | 59.2 | 705 |
| More than secondary | 1.2 | 41.7 | 160 | * | 2 | 55.4 | 67 |
| Total 15–24 | 2.4 | 21.1 | 8,757 | 37.8 | 206 | 51.3 | 1,850 |

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

**Table 13.15.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men**

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among young men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Men age 15–24 | | | Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 10.7 | 39.4 | 2,297 | 71.0 | 247 | 78.6 | 906 |
| 15–17 | 6.7 | 29.6 | 1,362 | 71.8 | 91 | 74.7 | 404 |
| 18–19 | 16.7 | 53.7 | 935 | 70.6 | 156 | 81.8 | 502 |
| 20–24 | 21.4 | 51.8 | 1,685 | 50.7 | 360 | 72.9 | 873 |
| 20–22 | 20.9 | 54.7 | 1,010 | 58.3 | 211 | 75.5 | 553 |
| 23–24 | 22.1 | 47.5 | 674 | 39.9 | 149 | 68.4 | 320 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 13.5 | 47.5 | 3,237 | 72.2 | 436 | 76.8 | 1,538 |
| Ever married | 22.9 | 32.3 | 745 | 25.1 | 171 | 69.3 | 241 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.8 | 42.7 | 710 | 68.9 | 91 | 75.1 | 303 |
| Rural | 15.8 | 45.1 | 3,271 | 57.2 | 516 | 75.9 | 1,475 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15.6 | 47.0 | 106 | * | 17 | (55.8) | 50 |
| Primary | 15.4 | 43.9 | 2,717 | 57.4 | 419 | 75.2 | 1,194 |
| Secondary | 14.7 | 45.6 | 1,090 | 59.7 | 160 | 78.7 | 498 |
| More than secondary | 16.5 | 54.7 | 68 | * | 11 | (82.9) | 37 |
| Total 15–24 | 15.2 | 44.7 | 3,981 | 59.0 | 607 | 75.8 | 1,779 |

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

**Table 13.16 Recent HIV tests among young people**

Among young women and young men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: | | Men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15–19 | 50.0 | 2,029 | 27.5 | 934 |
| 15–17 | 43.3 | 758 | 20.1 | 411 |
| 18–19 | 53.9 | 1,271 | 33.3 | 522 |
| 20–24 | 55.5 | 3,671 | 45.7 | 1,342 |
| 20–22 | 56.0 | 2,082 | 43.8 | 750 |
| 23–24 | 54.9 | 1,589 | 48.1 | 592 |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | 44.6 | 1,420 | 32.1 | 1,544 |
| Ever married | 56.5 | 4,279 | 51.1 | 732 |
| Total 15–24 | 53.5 | 5,700 | 38.2 | 2,275 |

# HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINATION 14

## Key Findings

- ***HPV vaccination coverage:*** 58% of women age 15–17 have received one or more HPV vaccinations
- ***Source of vaccination:*** 89% of young women received their HPV vaccinations at school, while about 7% were vaccinated at a health facility and 4% received their vaccinations elsewhere

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common virus that can cause cervical, anal, and oropharyngeal cancers later in life. The HPV vaccine, which is recommended starting at age 9, protects children from these types of cancer. It is advised that all preteens, both boys and girls, receive the vaccine to prevent future cancer caused by HPV infections.

In Malawi, a pilot vaccination programme in 2013 led to the nationwide introduction of the HPV vaccine in 2019. The HPV vaccine, commonly known as Gardasil, is targeted at girls age 9–14 and is primarily administered in schools. The vaccine used in Malawi is the quadrivalent (HPV4) vaccine, meaning that it protects against four types of HPV (6, 11, 16, and 18). In order to be protected against HPV, an individual must receive two doses of the vaccine.

## 14.1 HPV VACCINATION COVERAGE

**HPV vaccination coverage**

Percentage of young women age 15–17 who received at least one dose of HPV vaccine

***Sample:*** Young women age 15–17

As The DHS Program does not interview children who are in the target age range for the HPV vaccine, data on vaccination in the 2024 MDHS were collected from young women age 15–17 about HPV vaccinations they may have received when they were age 9–14. These respondents may have received HPV vaccinations several years before the date of the interview.

Fifty-eight percent of young women age 15–17 have received one or more doses of HPV vaccine, and 42% ever had an HPV vaccination card. Twenty-six percent of young women received only one dose of HPV vaccine and 31% received two doses. Thirty-two percent of young women in rural areas have received two doses of the HPV vaccine, as compared with 23% of young women in urban areas (**Table 14.1**).

The percentage of young women age 15–17 who have received at least one dose of HPV vaccine ranges from 53% in the Southern region to 62% in the Northern region (**Map 14.1**).

## 14.2 Source of HPV Vaccination

**Source of HPV Vaccination**

Among young women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations, percent distribution by place of most recent HPV vaccination.

***Sample:*** Young women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations

Young women age 15–17 who received at least one dose of HPV vaccine were asked about the place where they received the vaccination. Most young women received their HPV vaccinations at school (89%), while 7% were vaccinated at a health facility and 4% received their vaccinations elsewhere (**Table 14.2**).

## List of Tables

For more information on HPV vaccination, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 HPV vaccination coverage**
- **Table 14.2 Source of HPV vaccinations**

***Map 14.1*** **Vaccination coverage by region**

*Percentage of young women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations*

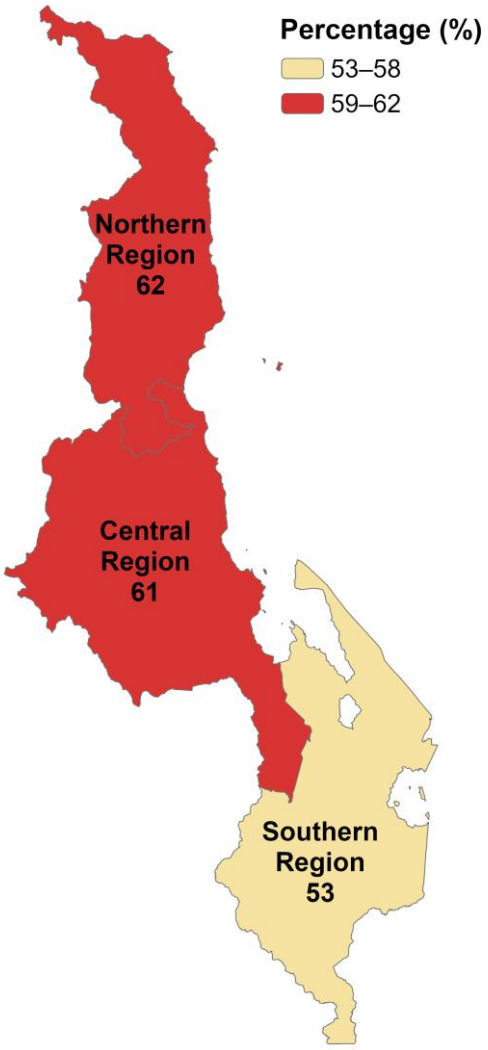


**Table 14.1 HPV vaccination coverage**

Percent distribution of young women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received, percentage who have received any HPV vaccinations, and percentage who ever had an HPV vaccination card, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of young women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received: | | | | | Percentage who received any HPV vaccinations[2] | Percentage who ever had an HPV vaccination card[3] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | None[1] | 1 | 2 | Don't know number of doses | Total | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 34.5 | 25.8 | 39.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 65.5 | 49.4 | 832 |
| 16 | 43.1 | 26.5 | 29.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 56.9 | 42.2 | 892 |
| 17 | 49.1 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 34.3 | 865 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.8 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 39.2 | 410 |
| Rural | 40.6 | 25.9 | 32.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 42.4 | 2,179 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 37.8 | 29.2 | 29.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 62.2 | 45.1 | 389 |
| Central | 39.0 | 26.4 | 33.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 44.2 | 1,006 |
| Southern | 46.7 | 23.7 | 28.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 38.8 | 1,194 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 39.2 | 25.3 | 33.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 60.8 | 41.4 | 459 |
| Second | 41.2 | 25.8 | 32.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 41.8 | 461 |
| Middle | 43.5 | 25.1 | 30.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 56.5 | 41.2 | 563 |
| Fourth | 39.1 | 27.6 | 31.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 60.9 | 44.5 | 554 |
| Highest | 48.0 | 24.0 | 27.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 52.0 | 40.3 | 553 |
| Total | 42.4 | 25.6 | 30.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 57.6 | 41.9 | 2,589 |

HPV = Human papillomavirus
[1] Includes women who don't know if they received an HPV vaccination
[2] Includes women who don't know how many doses of HPV vaccine they received
[3] Women who did not receive an HPV vaccination or did not know if they received an HPV vaccination are assumed not to have had an HPV vaccination card.

**Table 14.2 Source of HPV vaccinations**

Among young women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations, percent distribution by source of most recent HPV vaccination, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Source of most recent HPV vaccination | | | | | | Total | Number of women who received any HPV vaccinations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public health facility | Private health facility | NGO health facility | School | Other | Don't know | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 92.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 545 |
| 16 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 86.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 507 |
| 17 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 88.3 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 440 |
| **HPV vaccination card** | | | | | | | | |
| Ever had card | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 91.3 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,084 |
| Never had card | 10.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 83.6 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 409 |
| **Number of doses received** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 86.3 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 662 |
| 2 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 92.1 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 798 |
| Don't know number of doses | (22.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (76.4) | (0.0) | (1.7) | 100.0 | 33 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 86.7 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 197 |
| Rural | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 89.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,295 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 7.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 90.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Central | 5.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 87.5 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 614 |
| Southern | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 90.5 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 637 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 85.8 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 279 |
| Second | 6.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 87.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 271 |
| Middle | 4.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 90.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 318 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 93.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 337 |
| Highest | 5.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 88.2 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 288 |
| Total | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 89.2 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,492 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

# WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 15

## Key Findings

- ***Women's employment and earnings:*** 65% of currently married women age 15–49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, as compared with 93% of currently married men.
- ***Control over women's earnings:*** 26% of currently married women decide mainly on their own how their cash earnings are used, while 46% decide jointly with their husband.
- ***Asset ownership:*** 52% of women and 43% of men own a house, and 52% of women and 42% of men own land.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** 73% of women make decisions on their own health care either by themselves or jointly with their husband. Among men, 86% make decisions regarding their health care either by themselves or jointly with their wife.
- ***Attitude towards wife beating:*** 18% of women and 16% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified circumstances.
- ***Negotiating sexual relations:*** 62% of currently married women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual relations, and 68% can ask their husband to use a condom.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women's and men's ownership of assets including houses, land, and mobile phones as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile-money-service providers. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

## 15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

**Employment**

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

***Sample:*** Currently married women and men age 15–49

**Earning cash for employment**

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

***Sample:*** Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Sixty-five percent of currently married women age 15–49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey, as compared with 93% of currently married men. Among employed respondents, only 57% of women and 71% of men were paid in cash only or were paid in cash and in-kind. Forty-one percent of employed women and 28% of employed men were not paid for their work (**Table 15.1**).

**Trends:** The percentage of currently married women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey increased from 62%–63% between 2000 and 2004 to 76% in 2010 and then decreased to 65% in 2024.

## 15.2 Control over Women's Earnings

**Control over one's own cash earnings**

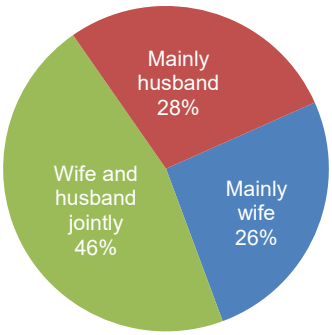
Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

***Sample:*** Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Overall, only 26% of currently married women age 15–49 decide mainly on their own how their cash earnings are used, while 46% decide jointly with their husband (**Figure 15.1**). However, 28% reported that their husband mainly decides how their earnings are used. Nine percent of currently married women earn more than their husband, while 14% earn about the same as their husband and 73% earn less (**Table 15.2.1**).

***Figure 15.1* Control over women's earnings**

*Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey*




**Trends:** The percentage of women who decide on their own how their earnings are used has declined steadily over time, from 38% in 2000 to 26% in 2024. Joint decision making with partners ranged from 21% to 27% between 2000 and 2010 before increasing to 46%–47% in 2015–16 and 2024. The proportion of women whose partner decided how to spend their money ranged from 34% to 40% between 2000 and 2010, decreased to 24% in 2015–16, and increased to 28% in 2024.

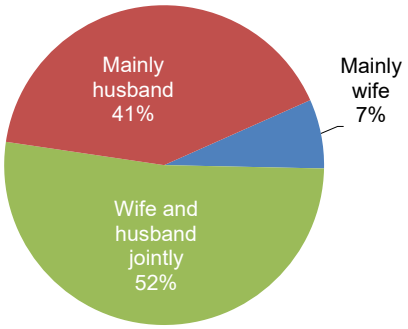
## 15.3 Control over Men's Earnings

Fifty-two percent of currently married men age 15–49 decide jointly with their wife how their cash earnings are used, while 41% decide by themselves (**Figure 15.2**).

Married women are somewhat less likely than their husband to report that decisions about the husband's earnings are made jointly; 48% reported that they make decisions together with their husband about how their husband's cash earnings are used (**Table 15.2.2**).

***Figure 15.2* Control over men's earnings**

*Percent distribution of currently married men with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey*



## 15.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

Ownership and control over assets such as land and housing provide direct and indirect benefits to individuals and households, including a secure place to live, the means of a livelihood, protection during emergencies, and collateral for credit that can be used for investment or consumption (Doss et al. 2008). The 2024 MDHS collected information on women's and men's ownership of two high-value assets: land and a house.

### 15.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

**Ownership of a house or land**

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

**Documentation of ownership of a house or land**

Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognised document.

***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49

Overall, 52% of women age 15–49 own a home; 16% own a house alone and 34% own a house jointly with their husband only. Among men age 15–49, 43% own a home; 23% own a house alone and 18% own a house jointly with their wife only. Land ownership is also more common among women; 52% of women own land (21% alone and 28% jointly with their husband only), as compared with 42% of men(25% alone and 14% jointly with their wife only) (**Table 15.3.1** and **Table 15.3.2**).

Among respondents who own a house, 4% of women and 5% of men have their name on the title/deed or other government-recognised document, while 92% of women and 93% of men do not have a title/deed (**Table 15.4.1** and **Table 15.4.2**).

Overall, 3% of women who own land have their name on the title/deed, while 2% do not have their name on the title/deed and 95% do not have a title/deed. Among men who own land, 7% have their name on the title/deed, 3% do not have their name on the title/deed, and 90% do not have a title/deed (**Table 15.5.1** and **Table 15.5.2**).

### 15.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

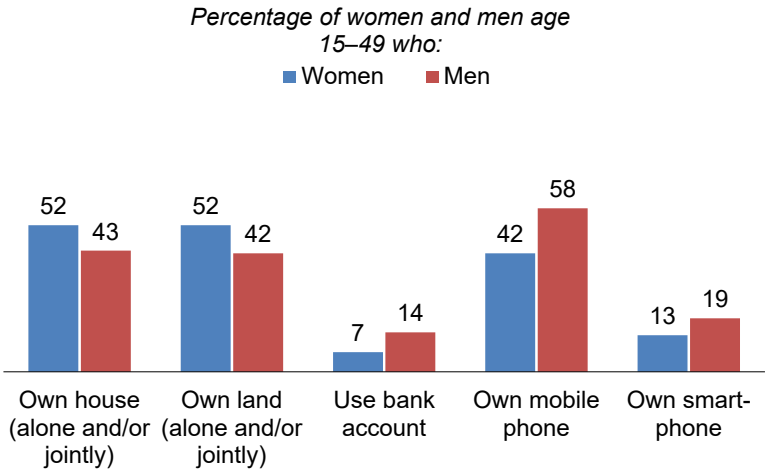
**Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers**

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.

***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49

Forty-two percent of women and 58% of men age 15–49 own a mobile phone, and 13% and 19%, respectively, own a smartphone. Forty percent of women and 56% of men used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months. Overall, 41% of women and 57% of men used a bank account or a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months (**Table 15.6.1**, **Table 15.6.2**, and **Figure 15.3**).

***Figure 15.3*** **Ownership of assets**




## 15.5 Participation in Decision Making

**Participation in major household decisions**

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

***Sample:*** Currently married women age 15–49

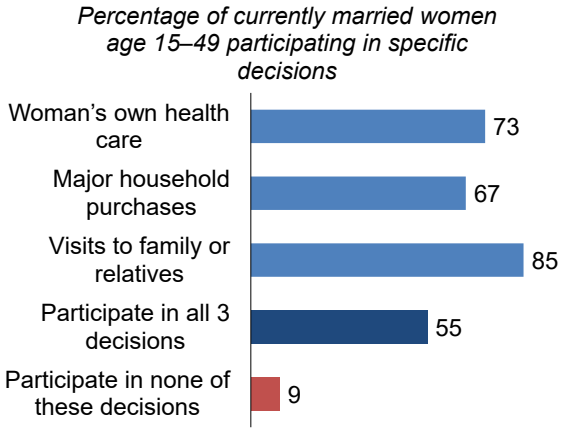
Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

***Sample:*** Currently married men age 15–49

Seventy-three percent of women participate in making decisions on their own health care either by themselves or jointly with their husband. Among men, 86% make decisions on their health care either by themselves or jointly with their wife. Only 10% of women mainly make decisions on their husband's health care, while 26% of men mainly decide on their wife's health care (**Table 15.7**).

Fifty-five percent of currently married women report taking part in all three decisions, while 9% do not participate in any of the decisions. Among men, 80% participate in both of the specified decisions (their own health and making major household purchases), and 5% do not participate in either decision. Men (88%) are more likely to make decisions about major household purchases than women (67%) (**Table 15.8.1**, **Table 15.8.2**, and **Figure 15.4**).

***Figure 15.4*** **Women's participation in decision making**



## 15.6 Attitudes toward Wife Beating

**Attitudes toward wife beating**

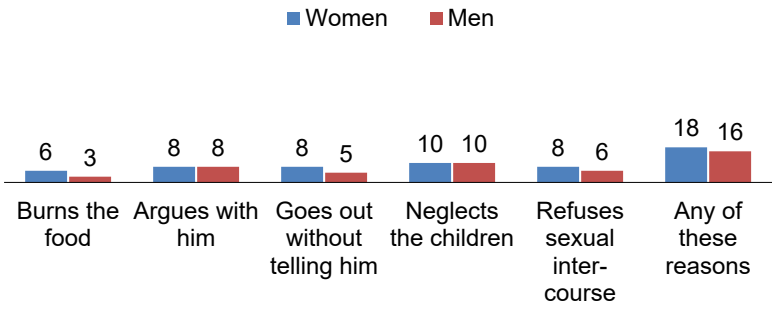
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

***Sample:*** Women and men age 15–49

Eighteen percent of women and 16% of men agree with at least one of the specified reasons that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife. Eight percent each of women and men reported that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she argues with him (**Table 15.9.1**, **Table 15.9.2**, and **Figure 15.5**).

***Figure 15.5* Attitudes towards wife beating**

*Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons*




**Trends:** The percentage of women who agree with at least one reason justifying wife beating declined from 36% in 2000 to 13% in 2010 and then increased to 16% in 2015–16 and 18% in 2024. Among men, the percentage declined from 26% in 2000 to 13% in 2015–16 before increasing to 16% in 2024.

## 15.7 Negotiating Sexual Relations

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Fifty-five percent of women and 52% of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women, and 72% of women and 78% of men believe that a woman is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that he has an STI (**Table 15.10**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom.

Sixty-two percent of women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 68% can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.11**).

## 15.8 Women's Participation in Decision Making regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health

**Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health**

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

***Sample:*** Currently married women age 15–49

Forty-two percent of currently married women age 15–49 make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (**Table 15.12**).

### List of Tables

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

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- **Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health**

**Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among currently married respondents: | | Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Percentage employed in last 12 months | Number of respondents | Cash only | Cash and in-kind | In-kind only | Not paid | Missing/ don't know | Total | Number of respondents |
| | | | | | WOMEN | | | | |
| 15–19 | 49.6 | 966 | 35.9 | 14.2 | 3.6 | 46.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 480 |
| 20–24 | 56.5 | 2,721 | 42.0 | 13.7 | 1.8 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,536 |
| 25–29 | 64.1 | 2,395 | 45.7 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,536 |
| 30–34 | 70.7 | 2,125 | 48.8 | 11.7 | 1.6 | 37.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,503 |
| 35–39 | 69.4 | 1,834 | 44.4 | 13.2 | 1.9 | 40.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,272 |
| 40–44 | 72.5 | 1,539 | 45.3 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,115 |
| 45–49 | 71.5 | 1,018 | 41.9 | 13.4 | 0.7 | 44.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 728 |
| Total 15–49 | 64.9 | 12,600 | 44.4 | 12.6 | 1.6 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,171 |
| | | | | | MEN | | | | |
| 15–19 | (87.3) | 44 | (53.2) | (14.8) | (0.0) | (32.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 38 |
| 20–24 | 91.1 | 603 | 63.7 | 9.2 | 1.3 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 549 |
| 25–29 | 93.1 | 812 | 65.8 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 756 |
| 30–34 | 93.4 | 764 | 65.4 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 714 |
| 35–39 | 92.4 | 765 | 63.9 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 707 |
| 40–44 | 94.9 | 682 | 62.9 | 8.0 | 0.6 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 647 |
| 45–49 | 93.0 | 506 | 59.5 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 471 |
| Total 15–49 | 93.0 | 4,177 | 63.7 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,883 |
| 50–54 | 88.6 | 431 | 53.4 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Total 15–54 | 92.6 | 4,607 | 62.8 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 28.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,265 |

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

**Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | More | Less | About the same | Husband has no earnings | Don't know | Total | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 16.0 | 48.2 | 35.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 79.0 | 14.1 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 240 |
| 20–24 | 21.3 | 47.0 | 31.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 77.7 | 12.3 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 855 |
| 25–29 | 21.5 | 48.2 | 30.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 79.8 | 11.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 880 |
| 30–34 | 26.0 | 46.3 | 27.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 74.1 | 12.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 909 |
| 35–39 | 29.5 | 47.1 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 68.9 | 14.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 734 |
| 40–44 | 32.4 | 42.4 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 66.5 | 18.2 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 636 |
| 45–49 | 34.0 | 43.6 | 22.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 61.2 | 14.0 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 403 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 22.8 | 40.6 | 36.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 71.7 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 184 |
| 1–2 | 22.8 | 49.0 | 28.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 75.4 | 12.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,974 |
| 3–4 | 27.0 | 46.2 | 26.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 75.7 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,504 |
| 5+ | 31.0 | 42.0 | 26.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 65.1 | 17.8 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 997 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.1 | 55.2 | 13.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 73.8 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 836 |
| Rural | 24.8 | 44.3 | 30.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 73.0 | 14.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 3,823 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 25.2 | 47.6 | 27.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 72.4 | 15.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 679 |
| Central | 26.2 | 42.9 | 30.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 72.1 | 14.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 2,106 |
| Southern | 25.8 | 49.6 | 24.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 74.6 | 11.4 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 1,873 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 28.8 | 40.3 | 30.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 69.9 | 13.7 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 335 |
| Primary | 24.8 | 43.4 | 31.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 75.2 | 13.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 3,043 |
| Secondary | 27.9 | 52.0 | 20.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 72.9 | 12.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 1,043 |
| More than secondary | 27.7 | 66.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 52.7 | 20.3 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 238 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 25.1 | 39.3 | 35.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 76.8 | 13.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 979 |
| Second | 23.9 | 42.6 | 33.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 73.2 | 14.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 851 |
| Middle | 26.6 | 45.6 | 27.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 72.9 | 15.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 831 |
| Fourth | 25.1 | 47.3 | 27.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 74.1 | 12.2 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 853 |
| Highest | 28.2 | 54.7 | 17.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 69.4 | 12.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 1,145 |
| Total | 25.9 | 46.3 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 73.1 | 13.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 4,659 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

**Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings**

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Men | | | | | | Women | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | | | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | Number of men | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | (8.7) | (36.9) | (49.9) | (4.6) | 100.0 | 26 | 6.9 | 48.4 | 44.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 949 |
| 20–24 | 6.5 | 45.5 | 47.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 400 | 9.7 | 47.6 | 42.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,680 |
| 25–29 | 5.9 | 46.1 | 48.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 546 | 9.4 | 48.7 | 41.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,369 |
| 30–34 | 6.5 | 52.7 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 513 | 9.9 | 49.0 | 40.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,093 |
| 35–39 | 7.9 | 56.6 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 492 | 12.2 | 47.9 | 39.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,811 |
| 40–44 | 6.1 | 58.8 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 459 | 11.5 | 47.1 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,524 |
| 45–49 | 11.6 | 51.7 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 317 | 11.9 | 50.0 | 38.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 984 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 8.0 | 44.9 | 46.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 188 | 7.7 | 49.7 | 41.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 649 |
| 1–2 | 5.9 | 48.1 | 45.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,153 | 9.8 | 49.7 | 40.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,497 |
| 3–4 | 6.3 | 58.8 | 34.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 801 | 10.3 | 47.9 | 41.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,769 |
| 5+ | 10.4 | 51.7 | 37.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 611 | 11.7 | 45.4 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,494 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.0 | 55.8 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 551 | 10.8 | 57.4 | 31.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,003 |
| Rural | 7.7 | 50.8 | 41.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,202 | 10.1 | 46.5 | 43.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10,406 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 5.8 | 61.3 | 32.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 353 | 11.5 | 52.3 | 35.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,691 |
| Central | 9.1 | 48.7 | 42.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,185 | 9.9 | 43.4 | 46.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,340 |
| Southern | 5.7 | 52.0 | 42.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,214 | 10.1 | 51.9 | 37.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,378 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.5 | 39.6 | 48.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 146 | 13.0 | 43.6 | 43.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,018 |
| Primary | 7.7 | 48.4 | 43.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,466 | 10.0 | 45.9 | 44.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,390 |
| Secondary | 6.5 | 56.1 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 967 | 9.8 | 54.9 | 35.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,700 |
| More than secondary | 2.5 | 66.5 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 173 | 10.9 | 71.4 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 300 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.1 | 48.6 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 555 | 11.9 | 40.8 | 47.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,545 |
| Second | 9.3 | 46.9 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 497 | 10.0 | 46.5 | 43.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,406 |
| Middle | 9.1 | 49.8 | 40.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 467 | 9.8 | 46.8 | 43.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,392 |
| Fourth | 5.1 | 56.0 | 38.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 522 | 9.1 | 50.5 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,357 |
| Highest | 5.2 | 56.0 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 711 | 10.2 | 56.4 | 33.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,710 |
| Total 15–49 | 7.2 | 51.8 | 41.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,752 | 10.2 | 48.3 | 41.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 12,409 |
| 50–54 | 8.7 | 55.6 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 237 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Total 15–54 | 7.3 | 52.1 | 40.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,989 | na | na | na | na | na | na |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

**Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Malawi DHS 2024

| Ownership status | Marital status: Never married | Married/ living together | Divorced/ separated/ nullified | Widowed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOUSE OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 3.2 | 9.4 | 49.1 | 66.6 | 15.6 |
| Jointly with husband only | na | 55.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 33.7 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 1.4 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| Jointly with husband and someone else | na | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Does not own | 95.3 | 32.8 | 47.7 | 29.0 | 48.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 4,505 | 12,600 | 3,210 | 535 | 20,849 |
| LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 5.8 | 17.0 | 54.3 | 62.0 | 21.4 |
| Jointly with husband only | na | 46.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 28.2 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| Jointly with husband and someone else | na | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Does not own | 92.4 | 34.8 | 43.0 | 34.4 | 48.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 4,505 | 12,600 | 3,210 | 535 | 20,849 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = Not applicable

**Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Malawi DHS 2024

| Ownership status | Marital status: Never married | Married/ living together | Divorced/ separated/ nullified | Widowed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOUSE OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 9.4 | 32.9 | 41.0 | * | 22.8 |
| Jointly with wife only | na | 34.5 | 0.0 | * | 17.7 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | * | 1.2 |
| Jointly with wife and someone else | na | 1.2 | 0.0 | * | 0.6 |
| Both alone and jointly | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | * | 0.6 |
| Does not own | 88.0 | 30.3 | 57.0 | * | 57.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 3,606 | 4,177 | 327 | 9 | 8,118 |
| LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 10.3 | 35.5 | 39.8 | * | 24.5 |
| Jointly with wife only | na | 27.7 | 0.0 | * | 14.2 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | * | 1.7 |
| Jointly with wife and someone else | na | 1.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.5 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | * | 0.5 |
| Does not own | 87.0 | 34.0 | 58.0 | * | 58.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 3,606 | 4,177 | 327 | 9 | 8,118 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

**Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who own a house: | | | | | | House has a title/deed[1]: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Alone | Jointly[2] | Both alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | Total | Number of women | Woman's name is on title/deed[1] | Woman's name is not on title/ deed[1] | Does not have a title/ deed[1] | Don't know[3] | Total | Number of women who own a house[4] |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.0 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 86.2 | 100.0 | 4,445 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 96.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 613 |
| 20–24 | 10.1 | 31.8 | 0.2 | 57.8 | 100.0 | 4,312 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 94.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,819 |
| 25–29 | 15.2 | 40.2 | 0.1 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 3,199 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 92.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,771 |
| 30–34 | 18.5 | 46.3 | 0.3 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 2,761 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 90.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,798 |
| 35–39 | 22.9 | 49.5 | 0.3 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 2,452 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 91.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,782 |
| 40–44 | 28.5 | 49.0 | 0.1 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 2,154 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 91.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,672 |
| 45–49 | 34.3 | 49.3 | 0.3 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 1,525 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 89.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,279 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.3 | 15.2 | 0.1 | 77.4 | 100.0 | 3,706 | 22.6 | 13.1 | 58.5 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 837 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 40.1 | 0.2 | 42.3 | 100.0 | 17,143 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 95.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 9,896 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 6.8 | 38.1 | 0.3 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 2,717 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 93.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,227 |
| Central | 16.4 | 36.5 | 0.2 | 46.9 | 100.0 | 8,800 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 91.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,675 |
| Southern | 17.5 | 34.1 | 0.1 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 9,332 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 92.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 4,831 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 25.7 | 48.2 | 0.2 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 1,488 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 94.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,104 |
| Primary | 17.3 | 39.2 | 0.2 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 13,581 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 94.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7,696 |
| Secondary | 9.6 | 25.0 | 0.1 | 65.2 | 100.0 | 5,184 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 84.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,805 |
| More than secondary | 5.3 | 16.1 | 0.3 | 78.3 | 100.0 | 596 | 36.2 | 22.1 | 34.8 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 129 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.2 | 44.2 | 0.2 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 4,124 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 98.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,913 |
| Second | 19.9 | 41.8 | 0.1 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 3,941 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 96.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,437 |
| Middle | 16.0 | 40.1 | 0.1 | 43.8 | 100.0 | 3,987 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 96.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,243 |
| Fourth | 11.1 | 34.1 | 0.2 | 54.5 | 100.0 | 3,992 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 92.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,814 |
| Highest | 6.6 | 20.9 | 0.2 | 72.4 | 100.0 | 4,805 | 18.5 | 14.0 | 63.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,326 |
| Total | 15.6 | 35.7 | 0.2 | 48.5 | 100.0 | 20,849 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 92.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 10,733 |

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house
[4] Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

**Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own a house: | | | | | | House has a title/deed[1]: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alone | Jointly[2] | Both alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | Total | Number of men | Man's name is on title/deed[1] | Man's name is not on title/ deed[1] | Does not have a title/ deed[1] | Don't know[3] | Total | Number of men who own a house[4] |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 2,297 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 96.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 241 |
| 20–24 | 20.9 | 12.4 | 1.0 | 65.7 | 100.0 | 1,685 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 96.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 577 |
| 25–29 | 29.0 | 22.4 | 0.4 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 1,110 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 94.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 575 |
| 30–34 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 0.2 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 907 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 93.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 521 |
| 35–39 | 36.7 | 34.3 | 0.4 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 837 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 91.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 598 |
| 40–44 | 32.1 | 40.8 | 0.1 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 730 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 89.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 533 |
| 45–49 | 38.2 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 554 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 90.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 443 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.8 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 83.0 | 100.0 | 1,534 | 22.1 | 5.1 | 71.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 261 |
| Rural | 25.6 | 22.7 | 0.7 | 51.0 | 100.0 | 6,584 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 94.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,227 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 21.4 | 18.2 | 0.5 | 59.9 | 100.0 | 1,128 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 94.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 452 |
| Central | 26.7 | 19.5 | 0.7 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 3,614 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 92.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,695 |
| Southern | 19.2 | 20.0 | 0.5 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 3,377 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 93.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,341 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 38.4 | 25.3 | 0.9 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 389 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 95.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 252 |
| Primary | 24.8 | 19.8 | 0.6 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 4,764 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 95.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,154 |
| Secondary | 18.9 | 19.2 | 0.7 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 2,595 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 89.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,005 |
| More than secondary | 8.1 | 12.4 | 0.4 | 79.1 | 100.0 | 370 | 21.7 | 9.6 | 67.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 77 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 33.5 | 28.8 | 0.2 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 1,406 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 98.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 879 |
| Second | 27.2 | 26.8 | 0.4 | 45.6 | 100.0 | 1,421 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 97.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 773 |
| Middle | 25.4 | 21.3 | 1.4 | 51.9 | 100.0 | 1,603 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 94.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 771 |
| Fourth | 21.0 | 16.7 | 0.8 | 61.4 | 100.0 | 1,633 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 90.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 630 |
| Highest | 11.9 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 2,055 | 19.2 | 2.9 | 76.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 435 |
| Total 15–49 | 22.8 | 19.5 | 0.6 | 57.0 | 100.0 | 8,118 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 93.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,488 |
| 50–54 | 39.2 | 43.7 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 465 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 87.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 385 |
| Total 15–54 | 23.7 | 20.8 | 0.6 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 8,583 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 92.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,873 |

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house
[4] Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

**Table 15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own land: | | | | | | Land has a title/deed[1]: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alone | Jointly[2] | Both alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | Total | Number of women | Woman's name is on title/deed[1] | Woman's name is not on title/deed[1] | Does not have a title/deed[1] | Don't know[3] | Total | Number of women who own land[4] |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.7 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 4,445 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 96.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 734 |
| 20–24 | 16.8 | 27.3 | 0.2 | 55.6 | 100.0 | 4,312 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 95.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,915 |
| 25–29 | 22.2 | 34.1 | 0.5 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 3,199 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 94.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,815 |
| 30–34 | 26.8 | 38.0 | 0.6 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 2,761 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 93.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,806 |
| 35–39 | 27.8 | 41.2 | 0.2 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 2,452 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 94.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,697 |
| 40–44 | 34.5 | 39.0 | 0.3 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 2,154 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 94.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,590 |
| 45–49 | 37.8 | 39.4 | 0.6 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 1,525 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 94.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,187 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.1 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 81.9 | 100.0 | 3,706 | 15.5 | 8.1 | 74.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 672 |
| Rural | 24.3 | 34.1 | 0.4 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 17,143 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 96.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 10,070 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 7.5 | 36.4 | 0.3 | 55.8 | 100.0 | 2,717 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 93.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,200 |
| Central | 20.5 | 30.7 | 0.4 | 48.5 | 100.0 | 8,800 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 94.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,534 |
| Southern | 26.4 | 27.0 | 0.3 | 46.3 | 100.0 | 9,332 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 94.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 5,009 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 29.8 | 39.1 | 0.2 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 1,488 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 97.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,029 |
| Primary | 23.6 | 32.6 | 0.3 | 43.5 | 100.0 | 13,581 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 96.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7,679 |
| Secondary | 15.0 | 21.2 | 0.3 | 63.5 | 100.0 | 5,184 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 89.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,890 |
| More than secondary | 8.6 | 15.2 | 0.5 | 75.7 | 100.0 | 596 | 33.3 | 17.1 | 48.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 145 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 31.1 | 34.7 | 0.3 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 4,124 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 98.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,728 |
| Second | 27.5 | 35.1 | 0.1 | 37.2 | 100.0 | 3,941 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 97.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,473 |
| Middle | 23.6 | 33.3 | 0.6 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 3,987 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 96.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,295 |
| Fourth | 17.7 | 30.9 | 0.4 | 51.0 | 100.0 | 3,992 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 94.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,954 |
| Highest | 9.5 | 17.1 | 0.2 | 73.1 | 100.0 | 4,805 | 12.1 | 7.5 | 79.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,292 |
| Total | 21.4 | 29.8 | 0.3 | 48.5 | 100.0 | 20,849 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 94.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 10,743 |

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land
[4] Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

**Table 15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who own land: | | | | | | Land has a title/deed[1]: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Alone | Jointly[2] | Both alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | Total | Number of men | Man's name is on title/deed[1] | Man's name is not on title/ deed[1] | Does not have a title/ deed[1] | Don't know[3] | Total | Number of men who own land[4] |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 2,297 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 89.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 266 |
| 20–24 | 20.6 | 9.6 | 0.7 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 1,685 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 94.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 521 |
| 25–29 | 28.8 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 52.4 | 100.0 | 1,110 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 89.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 528 |
| 30–34 | 34.0 | 25.2 | 0.4 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 907 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 88.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 541 |
| 35–39 | 38.6 | 27.7 | 0.2 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 837 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 89.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 557 |
| 40–44 | 38.0 | 32.9 | 0.2 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 730 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 88.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 519 |
| 45–49 | 40.9 | 37.3 | 0.3 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 554 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 91.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 435 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 81.4 | 100.0 | 1,534 | 22.9 | 8.3 | 67.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 286 |
| Rural | 27.2 | 19.0 | 0.6 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 6,584 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 92.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,081 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 23.5 | 20.4 | 0.2 | 55.9 | 100.0 | 1,128 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 94.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 498 |
| Central | 31.4 | 14.6 | 0.6 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 3,614 | 8.7 | 3.0 | 88.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,687 |
| Southern | 17.5 | 17.1 | 0.4 | 65.0 | 100.0 | 3,377 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 91.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,182 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 37.4 | 22.6 | 0.6 | 39.4 | 100.0 | 389 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 95.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Primary | 25.3 | 16.5 | 0.6 | 57.6 | 100.0 | 4,764 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 92.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,019 |
| Secondary | 22.2 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 2,595 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 86.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,004 |
| More than secondary | 17.1 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 370 | 28.8 | 4.0 | 66.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 107 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 31.5 | 21.5 | 0.6 | 46.3 | 100.0 | 1,406 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 95.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 755 |
| Second | 29.0 | 21.2 | 0.2 | 49.5 | 100.0 | 1,421 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 96.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 718 |
| Middle | 26.6 | 17.8 | 0.9 | 54.7 | 100.0 | 1,603 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 91.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 727 |
| Fourth | 24.9 | 15.4 | 0.5 | 59.2 | 100.0 | 1,633 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 89.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 667 |
| Highest | 14.7 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 75.6 | 100.0 | 2,055 | 20.2 | 5.6 | 72.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 501 |
| Total 15–49 | 24.5 | 16.5 | 0.5 | 58.5 | 100.0 | 8,118 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 90.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,366 |
| 50–54 | 46.0 | 31.2 | 0.3 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 465 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 92.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 360 |
| Total 15–54 | 25.7 | 17.3 | 0.5 | 56.6 | 100.0 | 8,583 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 90.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,727 |

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land
[4] Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

**Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months; and percentage of women who have shares in a Nkhonde, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Mobile phone ownership: | | Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1] | Bank account ownership and use: | | Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months | Percentage who have shares in a Nkhonde | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who own any mobile phone | Percentage who own a smartphone | | Percentage who have and use a bank account | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 18.4 | 5.3 | 21.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 22.2 | 8.3 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 41.1 | 14.8 | 41.8 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 42.7 | 22.7 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 50.6 | 18.6 | 44.8 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 46.0 | 30.5 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 53.2 | 17.3 | 49.5 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 50.3 | 36.0 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 51.9 | 13.6 | 47.1 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 48.1 | 38.4 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 48.8 | 14.2 | 43.5 | 10.1 | 8.5 | 45.0 | 39.3 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 50.2 | 11.2 | 42.9 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 44.3 | 44.5 | 1,525 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.8 | 36.5 | 64.7 | 19.2 | 17.0 | 65.5 | 23.3 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 36.5 | 8.2 | 34.6 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 35.5 | 28.7 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 51.4 | 18.9 | 42.2 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 43.9 | 32.4 | 2,717 |
| Central | 44.1 | 12.1 | 39.7 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 40.5 | 28.3 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 37.5 | 12.6 | 39.5 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 40.2 | 25.8 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 25.2 | 4.5 | 25.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 26.3 | 27.4 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 33.6 | 5.9 | 31.7 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 32.6 | 27.0 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 62.6 | 25.9 | 59.1 | 11.2 | 9.1 | 60.0 | 29.1 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 98.8 | 90.6 | 95.8 | 83.9 | 78.6 | 97.0 | 33.8 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 18.6 | 1.7 | 18.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 18.9 | 23.3 | 4,124 |
| Second | 29.0 | 2.5 | 27.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 28.1 | 26.5 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 38.5 | 6.3 | 35.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 36.2 | 29.4 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 48.1 | 12.0 | 45.8 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 47.1 | 31.3 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 70.8 | 38.7 | 67.7 | 22.1 | 19.5 | 68.7 | 28.1 | 4,805 |
| Total | 42.1 | 13.2 | 39.9 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 40.8 | 27.7 | 20,849 |

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

**Table 15.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months; and percentage of men who have shares in a Nkhonde, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Mobile phone ownership: | | Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1] | Bank account ownership and use: | | Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months | Percentage who have shares in a Nkhonde | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who own any mobile phone | Percentage who own a smartphone | | Percentage who have and use a bank account | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 29.5 | 9.0 | 31.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 32.1 | 3.0 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 60.0 | 21.3 | 59.9 | 10.7 | 8.0 | 61.0 | 9.1 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 71.7 | 23.7 | 68.3 | 17.4 | 14.8 | 69.8 | 15.9 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 72.0 | 26.4 | 70.3 | 24.8 | 21.2 | 71.6 | 18.4 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 75.6 | 24.0 | 68.7 | 22.5 | 19.3 | 69.5 | 18.9 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 71.7 | 20.0 | 67.7 | 23.0 | 18.5 | 69.2 | 19.2 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 68.1 | 21.9 | 61.3 | 22.1 | 16.9 | 62.9 | 20.5 | 554 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 71.8 | 42.9 | 78.1 | 32.9 | 28.6 | 79.3 | 8.0 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 54.2 | 13.3 | 50.7 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 51.7 | 13.0 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 61.8 | 21.1 | 48.1 | 19.5 | 16.0 | 50.6 | 14.4 | 1,128 |
| Central | 60.8 | 17.2 | 61.8 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 62.4 | 13.4 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 52.6 | 20.0 | 52.2 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 53.2 | 9.8 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 43.2 | 4.3 | 32.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 33.4 | 8.8 | 389 |
| Primary | 47.2 | 8.4 | 44.5 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 45.5 | 11.5 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 73.0 | 30.5 | 74.4 | 21.1 | 17.3 | 75.6 | 13.4 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 97.1 | 89.5 | 97.5 | 85.4 | 76.0 | 98.2 | 13.5 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 39.4 | 4.6 | 38.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 39.1 | 9.6 | 1,406 |
| Second | 49.8 | 6.4 | 44.8 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 45.4 | 13.0 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 53.4 | 9.2 | 48.0 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 49.6 | 13.4 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 62.3 | 17.8 | 59.3 | 13.6 | 10.2 | 61.0 | 14.9 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 74.5 | 45.9 | 78.7 | 35.3 | 30.6 | 79.7 | 9.7 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 57.5 | 18.9 | 55.9 | 14.0 | 11.4 | 57.0 | 12.0 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 69.6 | 13.8 | 60.7 | 21.0 | 17.2 | 62.7 | 17.7 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 58.1 | 18.6 | 56.1 | 14.4 | 11.7 | 57.3 | 12.4 | 8,583 |

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

**Table 15.7 Participation in decision making**

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Malawi DHS 2024

| Decision | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Someone else | Other | Total | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | WOMEN | | | | |
| Own health care | 26.0 | 47.3 | 26.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12,600 |
| Major household purchases | 20.1 | 46.8 | 32.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12,600 |
| Visits to her family or relatives | 26.1 | 58.5 | 15.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 12,600 |
| | | | MEN | | | | |
| Own health care | 10.1 | 53.7 | 32.3 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,177 |
| Major household purchases | 11.1 | 40.5 | 47.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,177 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

**Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making according to background characteristics**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions | | | | | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Woman's own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | All three decisions | None of the three decisions | |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 66.1 | 57.0 | 78.3 | 44.2 | 13.1 | 966 |
| 20–24 | 70.1 | 60.6 | 81.2 | 49.3 | 11.6 | 2,721 |
| 25–29 | 73.7 | 66.6 | 84.6 | 55.2 | 8.5 | 2,395 |
| 30–34 | 72.8 | 68.8 | 86.2 | 56.4 | 8.6 | 2,125 |
| 35–39 | 76.2 | 70.8 | 86.6 | 59.4 | 7.4 | 1,834 |
| 40–44 | 76.6 | 72.2 | 87.8 | 61.0 | 6.4 | 1,539 |
| 45–49 | 78.5 | 74.9 | 87.8 | 65.1 | 6.9 | 1,018 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 70.9 | 65.2 | 82.5 | 54.1 | 10.9 | 4,429 |
| Employed for cash | 75.0 | 71.0 | 86.0 | 59.1 | 7.6 | 4,659 |
| Employed not for cash | 74.0 | 63.6 | 85.3 | 52.2 | 8.5 | 3,512 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | |
| 0 | 68.5 | 60.1 | 79.1 | 48.0 | 13.0 | 662 |
| 1–2 | 71.5 | 63.7 | 83.3 | 52.4 | 10.1 | 5,576 |
| 3–4 | 75.6 | 70.6 | 86.4 | 59.1 | 7.7 | 3,825 |
| 5+ | 75.0 | 70.3 | 86.1 | 58.4 | 7.5 | 2,536 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 77.6 | 75.8 | 86.2 | 65.5 | 9.2 | 2,025 |
| Rural | 72.5 | 65.2 | 84.3 | 53.5 | 8.9 | 10,575 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 79.7 | 72.3 | 83.8 | 61.2 | 7.5 | 1,708 |
| Central | 71.8 | 65.5 | 83.0 | 52.2 | 9.6 | 5,424 |
| Southern | 72.8 | 66.6 | 86.5 | 56.8 | 8.9 | 5,468 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 70.0 | 63.5 | 80.4 | 52.5 | 12.7 | 1,034 |
| Primary | 71.8 | 64.8 | 83.6 | 52.8 | 9.5 | 8,524 |
| Secondary | 77.4 | 71.9 | 88.0 | 61.4 | 6.7 | 2,740 |
| More than secondary | 90.4 | 92.0 | 95.9 | 84.6 | 1.8 | 301 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 71.1 | 62.8 | 82.3 | 51.0 | 10.4 | 2,587 |
| Second | 70.4 | 63.3 | 83.3 | 51.7 | 10.6 | 2,444 |
| Middle | 73.8 | 66.3 | 86.0 | 54.4 | 7.1 | 2,426 |
| Fourth | 72.5 | 67.8 | 84.0 | 55.6 | 9.1 | 2,399 |
| Highest | 78.1 | 73.8 | 87.2 | 63.6 | 7.7 | 2,744 |
| Total | 73.3 | 66.9 | 84.6 | 55.4 | 9.0 | 12,600 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

**Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making according to background characteristics**

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions | | | | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man's own health | Making major household purchases | Both decisions | Neither of the two decisions | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15–19 | (85.1) | (89.5) | (78.3) | (3.7) | 44 |
| 20–24 | 84.1 | 85.3 | 75.7 | 6.4 | 603 |
| 25–29 | 86.8 | 89.7 | 80.9 | 4.4 | 812 |
| 30–34 | 88.0 | 89.7 | 81.3 | 3.6 | 764 |
| 35–39 | 84.0 | 89.0 | 78.7 | 5.7 | 765 |
| 40–44 | 86.3 | 89.6 | 81.4 | 5.5 | 682 |
| 45–49 | 86.7 | 85.9 | 78.6 | 6.0 | 506 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | | | | |
| Not employed | 85.7 | 90.1 | 79.0 | 3.1 | 294 |
| Employed for cash | 84.8 | 85.9 | 77.5 | 6.8 | 2,752 |
| Employed not for cash | 89.0 | 94.1 | 84.7 | 1.6 | 1,130 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | |
| 0 | 85.8 | 85.5 | 77.2 | 5.9 | 289 |
| 1–2 | 86.4 | 89.3 | 80.2 | 4.5 | 1,706 |
| 3–4 | 87.2 | 88.1 | 80.4 | 5.0 | 1,216 |
| 5+ | 83.7 | 88.1 | 78.2 | 6.3 | 965 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.6 | 86.4 | 79.4 | 4.5 | 664 |
| Rural | 85.5 | 88.8 | 79.6 | 5.3 | 3,512 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 87.3 | 90.1 | 80.8 | 3.4 | 569 |
| Central | 85.7 | 88.2 | 79.4 | 5.6 | 1,966 |
| Southern | 85.9 | 88.2 | 79.3 | 5.3 | 1,641 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 86.7 | 88.4 | 79.3 | 4.2 | 274 |
| Primary | 84.9 | 87.6 | 78.1 | 5.7 | 2,275 |
| Secondary | 87.1 | 89.8 | 81.6 | 4.7 | 1,432 |
| More than secondary | 90.3 | 88.5 | 82.5 | 3.8 | 195 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 86.1 | 89.0 | 79.4 | 4.3 | 881 |
| Second | 83.7 | 88.1 | 77.9 | 6.0 | 806 |
| Middle | 85.7 | 87.5 | 79.6 | 6.3 | 786 |
| Fourth | 86.3 | 89.4 | 80.1 | 4.3 | 802 |
| Highest | 87.8 | 88.1 | 80.8 | 4.9 | 901 |
| Total 15–49 | 86.0 | 88.4 | 79.6 | 5.2 | 4,177 |
| 50–54 | 83.7 | 89.4 | 78.0 | 4.9 | 431 |
| Total 15–54 | 85.8 | 88.5 | 79.4 | 5.1 | 4,607 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

**Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women**

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 23.5 | 4,445 |
| 20–24 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 19.1 | 4,312 |
| 25–29 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 16.1 | 3,199 |
| 30–34 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 15.2 | 2,761 |
| 35–39 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 14.2 | 2,452 |
| 40–44 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 15.3 | 2,154 |
| 45–49 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 12.0 | 1,525 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 7.8 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 16.3 | 7,962 |
| Employed for cash | 7.7 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 17.5 | 7,551 |
| Employed not for cash | 10.2 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 19.7 | 5,336 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 9.1 | 13.2 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 20.4 | 4,629 |
| 1–2 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 18.5 | 7,835 |
| 3–4 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 14.7 | 5,071 |
| 5+ | 8.1 | 8.9 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 16.1 | 3,314 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 8.5 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 18.9 | 4,505 |
| Married or living together | 8.7 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 17.2 | 12,600 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 7.1 | 10.2 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 17.2 | 3,745 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.9 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 9.1 | 3,706 |
| Rural | 9.4 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 19.4 | 17,143 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 15.3 | 16.6 | 11.6 | 14.2 | 9.4 | 27.0 | 2,717 |
| Central | 9.7 | 12.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 20.4 | 8,800 |
| Southern | 5.1 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 9,332 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.2 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 15.9 | 1,488 |
| Primary | 10.0 | 12.0 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 20.4 | 13,581 |
| Secondary | 5.2 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 12.5 | 5,184 |
| More than secondary | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 596 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.8 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 22.5 | 4,124 |
| Second | 9.6 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 6.2 | 20.0 | 3,941 |
| Middle | 9.7 | 12.4 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 6.7 | 20.1 | 3,987 |
| Fourth | 8.0 | 10.0 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 16.4 | 3,992 |
| Highest | 4.6 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 10.4 | 4,805 |
| Total | 8.4 | 10.4 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 17.6 | 20,849 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

**Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men**

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 9.3 | 19.4 | 15.5 | 10.9 | 4.9 | 29.7 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 4.1 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 17.1 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 3.0 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 11.2 | 1,110 |
| 30–34 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 9.5 | 907 |
| 35–39 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 837 |
| 40–44 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 730 |
| 45–49 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 554 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 5.2 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 18.3 | 1,462 |
| Employed for cash | 4.5 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 15.6 | 4,557 |
| Employed not for cash | 4.4 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 16.2 | 2,099 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 7.3 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 8.8 | 4.3 | 24.2 | 3,827 |
| 1–2 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 10.9 | 2,026 |
| 3–4 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 1,278 |
| 5+ | 2.1 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 987 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 7.6 | 15.9 | 13.2 | 8.9 | 4.3 | 24.9 | 3,606 |
| Married or living together | 2.1 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 8.8 | 4,177 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 3.6 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 15.8 | 336 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.7 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 10.7 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 5.0 | 10.7 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 17.5 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 5.3 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 15.3 | 1,128 |
| Central | 4.3 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 17.1 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 4.7 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 15.6 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.1 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 13.4 | 389 |
| Primary | 6.3 | 12.6 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 20.2 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 1.9 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 10.7 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 1.5 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.4 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 18.2 | 1,406 |
| Second | 4.7 | 11.5 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 19.1 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 5.6 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 17.3 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 4.4 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 16.2 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 3.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 12.0 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 4.6 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 16.2 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | 4.5 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 15.6 | 8,583 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

**Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | Number of women | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 53.8 | 66.3 | 8,757 | 51.3 | 72.8 | 3,981 |
| 15–19 | 50.1 | 59.6 | 4,445 | 48.9 | 68.8 | 2,297 |
| 20–24 | 57.5 | 73.2 | 4,312 | 54.5 | 78.2 | 1,685 |
| 25–29 | 54.7 | 74.9 | 3,199 | 51.3 | 81.7 | 1,110 |
| 30–39 | 55.7 | 77.7 | 5,213 | 53.9 | 83.6 | 1,743 |
| 40–49 | 55.2 | 75.1 | 3,680 | 51.2 | 86.2 | 1,284 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 51.3 | 60.8 | 4,505 | 50.4 | 72.3 | 3,606 |
| Ever had sex | 63.0 | 74.7 | 2,175 | 54.0 | 78.5 | 2,430 |
| Never had sex | 40.4 | 47.8 | 2,330 | 42.8 | 59.5 | 1,176 |
| Married/living together | 55.6 | 74.4 | 12,600 | 53.0 | 83.4 | 4,177 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 55.4 | 77.4 | 3,745 | 53.9 | 83.1 | 336 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 55.5 | 68.1 | 3,706 | 58.5 | 80.6 | 1,534 |
| Rural | 54.5 | 72.8 | 17,143 | 50.3 | 78.0 | 6,584 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 49.2 | 68.0 | 2,717 | 48.5 | 65.7 | 1,128 |
| Central | 56.2 | 71.8 | 8,800 | 51.6 | 80.8 | 3,614 |
| Southern | 54.8 | 73.4 | 9,332 | 53.3 | 80.2 | 3,377 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 50.0 | 65.2 | 1,488 | 46.1 | 73.9 | 389 |
| Primary | 52.6 | 71.3 | 13,581 | 48.7 | 75.2 | 4,764 |
| Secondary | 59.3 | 74.7 | 5,184 | 56.7 | 83.9 | 2,595 |
| More than secondary | 71.8 | 81.7 | 596 | 64.0 | 86.4 | 370 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 52.3 | 70.1 | 4,124 | 50.2 | 75.9 | 1,406 |
| Second | 54.3 | 71.6 | 3,941 | 46.4 | 77.4 | 1,421 |
| Middle | 54.4 | 74.4 | 3,987 | 48.7 | 77.8 | 1,603 |
| Fourth | 54.8 | 72.9 | 3,992 | 54.0 | 79.1 | 1,633 |
| Highest | 57.0 | 71.2 | 4,805 | 57.5 | 80.9 | 2,055 |
| Total 15–49 | 54.7 | 72.0 | 20,849 | 51.8 | 78.4 | 8,118 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | 56.9 | 84.7 | 465 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | 52.1 | 78.8 | 8,583 |

na = Not applicable

**Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse | Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | |
| 15–24 | 64.6 | 67.7 | 3,688 |
| 15–19 | 63.8 | 66.2 | 966 |
| 20–24 | 64.9 | 68.2 | 2,721 |
| 25–29 | 62.2 | 69.2 | 2,395 |
| 30–39 | 60.9 | 68.7 | 3,959 |
| 40–49 | 60.0 | 65.0 | 2,557 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 63.9 | 67.5 | 2,025 |
| Rural | 61.7 | 67.8 | 10,575 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 54.7 | 67.8 | 1,708 |
| Central | 58.1 | 62.4 | 5,424 |
| Southern | 68.2 | 73.0 | 5,468 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 58.3 | 61.8 | 1,034 |
| Primary | 60.4 | 66.5 | 8,524 |
| Secondary | 66.7 | 72.1 | 2,740 |
| More than secondary | 78.2 | 83.2 | 301 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 60.5 | 63.8 | 2,587 |
| Second | 60.7 | 67.0 | 2,444 |
| Middle | 60.3 | 70.3 | 2,426 |
| Fourth | 63.2 | 68.0 | 2,399 |
| Highest | 65.2 | 69.5 | 2,744 |
| Total | 62.0 | 67.7 | 12,600 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

**Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1] | Number of currently married women |
|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | |
| 15–19 | 36.5 | 966 |
| 20–24 | 41.9 | 2,721 |
| 25–29 | 42.4 | 2,395 |
| 30–34 | 40.6 | 2,125 |
| 35–39 | 45.0 | 1,834 |
| 40–44 | 44.6 | 1,539 |
| 45–49 | 43.9 | 1,018 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | |
| Not employed | 39.1 | 4,429 |
| Employed for cash | 43.4 | 4,659 |
| Employed not for cash | 45.0 | 3,512 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 44.9 | 2,025 |
| Rural | 41.8 | 10,575 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 39.0 | 1,708 |
| Central | 39.4 | 5,424 |
| Southern | 46.2 | 5,468 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 38.7 | 1,034 |
| Primary | 40.2 | 8,524 |
| Secondary | 47.6 | 2,740 |
| More than secondary | 65.1 | 301 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 41.3 | 2,587 |
| Second | 39.7 | 2,444 |
| Middle | 40.7 | 2,426 |
| Fourth | 42.3 | 2,399 |
| Highest | 47.0 | 2,744 |
| Total | 42.3 | 12,600 |

[1] Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.17, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

# HOUSEHOLD WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

# 16

## Key Findings

- ***Drinking water sources, availability, and treatment:*** 73% of de jure household members have at least basic drinking water service, 77% report that they have enough drinking water, and 57% do not use any method or treatment to make their water safer to drink.
- ***Person collecting drinking water:*** In the 82% of households that do not have drinking water on the premises, the person responsible for collecting drinking water is most often a female adult age 15 or older (83%).
- ***Sanitation:*** 69% of households have an improved sanitation facility, while 5% have no sanitation facility or practice open defaecation. Overall, 40% of the household population has at least basic sanitation service.
- ***Management of excreta:*** 69% of household members manage their excreta appropriately.
- ***Handwashing:*** Overall, 12% of the household population has access to a basic handwashing facility and 41% has access to a limited handwashing facility.
- ***Menstrual hygiene:*** 62% of women used cloth for their most recent menstrual period; 96% of women were able to wash and change in privacy during their last menstruation.
- ***Quality of drinking water:*** 35% of de jure household members had faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source, and 75% had faecal contamination detected in their household drinking water.

The extent to which households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta (including disposal of young children's stools), handwashing, and menstrual hygiene.

## 16.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

**Improved sources of drinking water**

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled and sachet water.

***Sample:*** Households and de jure population

Improved sources of water protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. **Table 16.1** shows that 89% of households use improved sources of drinking water. Tube wells and boreholes are the most common source of improved drinking water used by households (65%), followed by water piped into the dwelling/yard/plot (9%) and public taps/standpipes (8%). Three percent of households use surface water as their main source of drinking water.

Eighteen percent of households have water on the premises, and 63% report travelling 30 minutes or less (round trip) to obtain drinking water.

**Trends:** The percentage of households with drinking water from an improved source increased from 47% in 1992 to 89% in 2024.

### 16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

**Drinking water service ladder**

**Safely managed**

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

**Basic**

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

**Limited**

Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

**Unimproved**

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

**Surface water**

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

***Sample:*** De jure population

Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). **Table 16.2** shows information on four of the five rungs; in this table, households that may have access to safely managed drinking water services are combined with those using basic services. These two categories are combined because measuring safely managed drinking water services requires testing water for the presence of the bacterium *Escherichia coli* in order to detect faecal contamination.

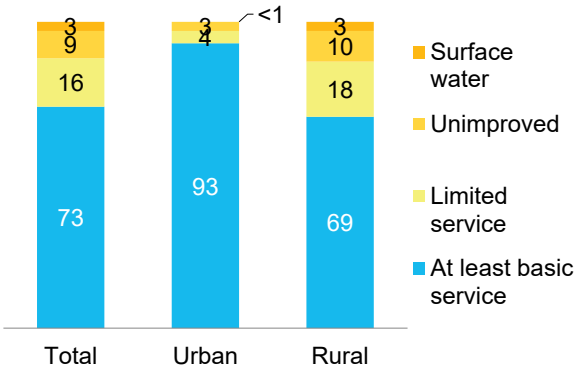
In the 2024 MDHS, a test for *E. coli* was conducted in a subsample of households. The fifth rung of the water service ladder cannot be shown in **Table 16.2** because the results of the water quality test are not available for every household. Results of this water quality test, as well as the percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services, are presented in Section 16.6.

Overall, 73% of the population has access to at least basic drinking water service and 16% to limited service. Nine percent of household residents use drinking water from an unimproved source, and 3% use surface water as their main source of drinking water (**Table 16.2** and **Figure 16.1**). These numbers are calculated for the de jure population to report on SDG indicators. Subnational estimates of access to at least basic drinking water service are shown in **Map 16.1**.

**Trends:** The population living in households with at least basic drinking water service increased from 41% in 1992 to 73% in 2024.

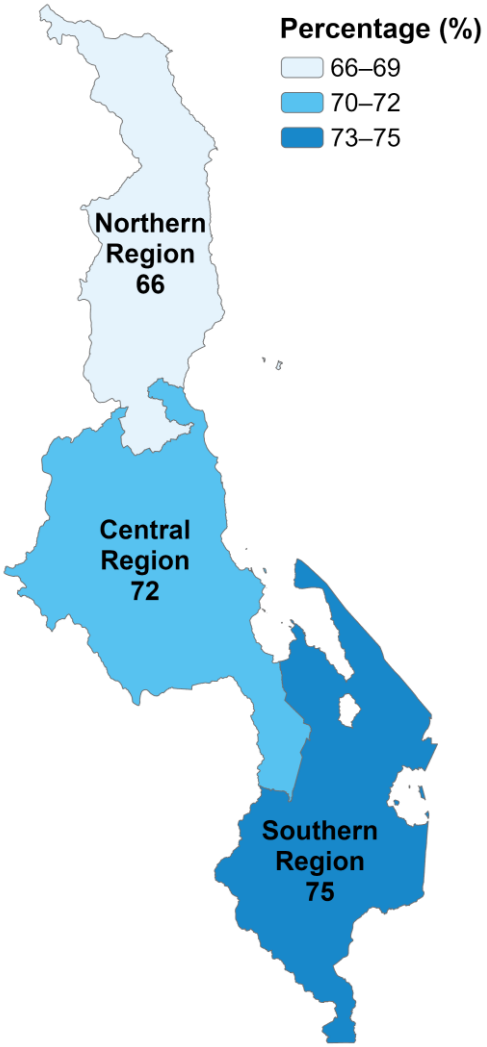
***Figure 16.1*** **Household population drinking water service by residence**

*Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder*




***Map 16.1*** **At least basic drinking water service by region**

*Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water service*

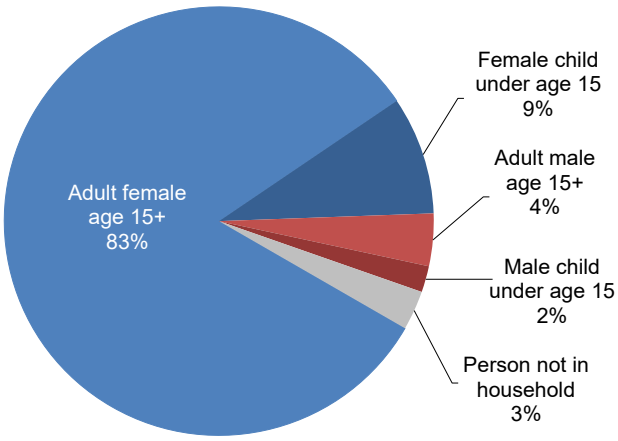


### 16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

Eighty-two percent of the population lives in households without drinking water on the premises (**Table 16.3**). In households without drinking water on the premises, the individual collecting water is more often an adult female age 15 or older (83%) than an adult male (4%). Similarly, female children under age 15 (9%) are more likely to be responsible for collecting water than male children (2%) (**Figure 16.2**).

***Figure 16.2* Person collecting drinking water**

*Among de jure household population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by person who collects drinking water*




Note: Sum does not total 100% due to rounding.

### 16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

**Availability of sufficient drinking water**

Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.

***Sample:*** De jure population

The majority (77%) of the population has sufficient quantities of drinking water (**Table 16.4**).

### 16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

**Table 16.5** shows that one-third of the de jure population (32%) lives in households that use an appropriate method to treat their drinking water (boiling, bleaching, filtering, or solar disinfecting). The most common treatment method is to add chlorine or bleach to the water (27%), followed by boiling (7%). Only about one-third of household members who use an unimproved source of water (32%) or drink surface water (33%) use an appropriate treatment method. Sixty-one percent of household members who use an unimproved source of drinking water and 60% using surface water do not use any method to treat their drinking water.

## 16.2 SANITATION

**Improved sanitation facilities**

Include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

***Sample:*** Households and de jure population

**Table 16.6** shows that 69% of households have improved toilet facilities, which are facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and can reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. Pit latrines with cement or concrete slabs are the most common type of sanitation facility (43%), followed by pit latrines with logs/rocks (21%). Twenty-six percent of households use unimproved toilet facilities.

Among households with a toilet facility, only 7% have toilet facilities in their own dwelling, and 84% have facilities in their own yard/plot; 9% of households use toilet facilities located elsewhere (**Table 16.6**).

**Trends:** The percentage of households with an improved toilet facility increased from 3% in 1992 to 83% in 2015–16 and then dropped to 69% in 2024.

### 16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

**Sanitation service ladder**

**Safely managed**

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site.

**Basic**

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

**Limited**

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

**Unimproved**

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.

**Open defaecation**

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

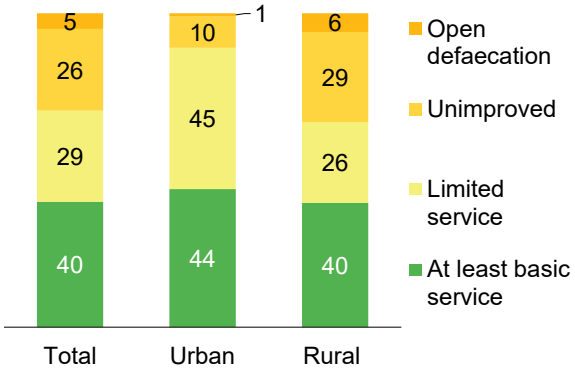
***Sample:*** De jure population

The JMP has also devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets related to sanitation. The 2024 MDHS captured information about all five rungs. However, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately; therefore, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 16.7** as "at least basic service."

Overall, only 40% of the population has at least basic sanitation service, while 29% has limited service, 26% has unimproved sanitation, and 5% has no sanitation facility or practices open defaecation (**Table 16.7** and **Figure 16.3**).

***Figure 16.3*** **Household population sanitation service by residence**

*Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder*




**Trends:** The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service increased from 3% in 2000 to 55% in 2015–16 before decreasing to 40% in 2024.

### 16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

**Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities**

**Excreta safely disposed of in situ**

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is buried in a covered pit, waste is never emptied, and it is unknown if waste is ever emptied.

**Excreta disposed of unsafely**

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

**Excreta removed for treatment**

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

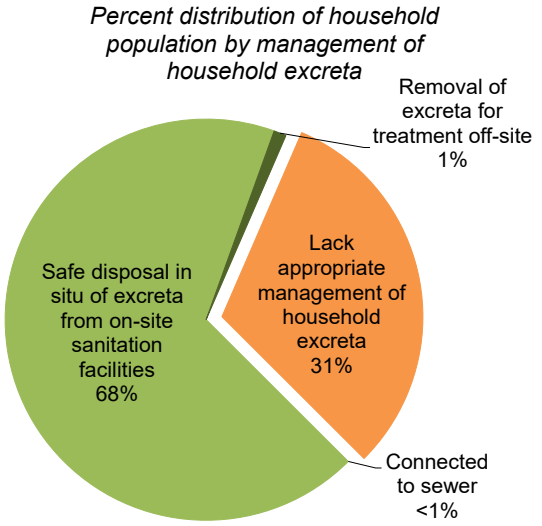
***Sample:*** De jure population with improved on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

Among de jure residents living in households with septic tanks or improved types of latrines on-site, the large majority (97%) have never emptied their septic tanks or latrines and 1% have their excreta removed by a service provider to an unknown location. Among residents living in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities, 99% safely dispose of their excreta in situ and 1% have their excreta removed for treatment (**Table 16.8**).

Sixty-eight percent of residents live in households that safely dispose of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities in situ, and 1% live in households that remove excreta for treatment off-site. Overall, 69% of household members manage their excreta appropriately (**Table 16.9** and **Figure 16.4**), while the remaining 31% lack appropriate management of household excreta.

***Figure 16.4*** **Appropriate management of household excreta**




## 16.3 Disposal of Children's Stools

**Appropriate disposal of children's stools**

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

***Sample:*** Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Proper disposal of human waste is important to prevent diseases transmitted through faeces. Eighty-six percent of children under age 2 living with their mother had their last stool disposed of appropriately. Six percent of children used a toilet or latrine, and 80% of children's last stools were put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine. Eight percent of children's last stools were put or rinsed into a drain or ditch, 2% were buried, 3% were thrown into the garbage, and 1% were left in the open (**Table 16.10**).

## 16.4 HANDWASHING

**Handwashing facilities**

**Basic**

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water.

**Limited**

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises without soap and water.

***Sample:*** De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot; excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to overreporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands. A place for washing hands was observed for 42% of the de jure population (**Table 16.11**). Of the handwashing places observed, 14% were in a fixed location and 28% were mobile.

According to the definition of handwashing facilities developed by the JMP, 12% of the population has a basic handwashing facility and 41% has a limited handwashing facility. Among the population living in households where handwashing facilities were observed, 25% had soap available and 53% had water available.

## 16.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

**Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials**

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

**Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials**

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

Using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials is important for women's health in general and their menstrual health in particular. In the 2024 MDHS, women age 15–49 were asked what materials they use for menstrual hygiene. Sixty-two percent of women use cloth, 27% use disposable sanitary pads, 11% use reusable sanitary pads, and 6% use underwear only (**Table 16.12**).

Women were also asked if they were able to wash and change in privacy during their last menstrual period; 96% of respondents reported that they were able to do so. Overall, 92% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their last menstrual period (**Table 16.12**).

## 16.6 QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER AT THE SOURCE AND IN THE HOUSEHOLD

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to one in every six households selected in each cluster. Each selected household was asked to provide "a glass of water that members of your household would drink." A water sample was also collected at the source of drinking water, as identified by the household.

Drinking water quality was assessed through detection and enumeration of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*, an indicator of faecal contamination. As described in UNICEF and WHO 2020, drinking water samples were tested for *E. coli* with a method using membrane filtration and dehydrated growth plates. The water test provides quantitative results that can be used to categorize water samples according to the risk level for faecal contamination. WHO has established four risk categories based on the number of *E. coli* bacteria detected: low risk (less than 1 *E. coli* per 100 ml), moderate risk (1–10 *E. coli* per 100 ml), high risk (11–100 *E. coli* per 100 ml), and very high risk (more than >100 *E. coli* per 100 ml). Risk levels are presented for drinking water samples collected from the source and in the household.

Among the 3,756 households selected for water testing, the water test was successfully completed for 87% of households in which drinking water was collected from the source and 91% of households in which drinking water was collected in the household (data not shown).

**Table 16.13** shows that *E. coli* was detected in the drinking water collected at the source for 35% of the de jure household population. Twelve percent of the de jure household population is at very high risk of faecal contamination in drinking water collected at the source. **Table 16.14** shows that 75% of de jure household residents had *E. coli* detected in the drinking water collected in their household. Nearly one-third of the household population (30%) is at very high risk for faecal contamination in the household drinking water collected. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling, and storage.

### *Safely Managed Drinking Water*

**Use of safely managed drinking water services**

Percentage of the population living in households in which the drinking water satisfies four criteria:

(1) The drinking water source is improved.

(2) The drinking water source is located on the premises.

(3) Drinking water from the source is available when needed.

(4) Drinking water collected at the source is free from *E. coli.*

***Sample:*** De jure population in households with drinking water collected at the source and tested for *E. coli*

**Table 16.15** shows that only 9% of the de jure household population has access to an improved drinking water source that is located on the premises, free of *E. coli*, and available when needed. Among de jure household residents using an improved water source, 78% have water available when needed, 16% have a source of water that is on-site, and 73% have water that is free from *E. coli*. The household population in urban areas is more likely than the population in rural areas to have access to safely managed drinking water services (34% versus 4%).

## List of Tables

For more information on water and sanitation characteristics, see the following tables:


- **Table 16.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder**
- **Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water**
- **Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water**
- **Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water**
- **Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder**
- **Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities**
- **Table 16.9 Management of household excreta**
- **Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools**
- **Table 16.11 Handwashing**
- **Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene**
- **Table 16.13 Quality of drinking water collected from the source**
- **Table 16.14 Quality of drinking water collected in the household**
- **Table 16.15 Safely managed drinking water services**

**Table 16.1 Household drinking water**

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2024

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Source of drinking water** | | | | | | |
| **Improved source** | **96.7** | **87.0** | **88.5** | **96.7** | **86.9** | **88.4** |
| Piped into dwelling/yard/plot | 43.0 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 43.1 | 2.4 | 8.5 |
| Piped to neighbour | 10.4 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 2.2 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 22.2 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 22.6 | 5.5 | 8.1 |
| Tube well or borehole | 15.6 | 73.8 | 64.7 | 16.2 | 73.9 | 65.3 |
| Protected dug well | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Protected spring | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Tanker truck/cart with small tank | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bottled water | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **Unimproved source** | **2.9** | **10.1** | **9.0** | **2.8** | **10.2** | **9.1** |
| Unprotected dug well | 2.5 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 7.7 |
| Unprotected spring | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Surface water** | **0.4** | **2.9** | **2.5** | **0.4** | **2.9** | **2.5** |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)** | | | | | | |
| Water on premises[1] | 61.2 | 10.3 | 18.2 | 60.4 | 10.4 | 17.9 |
| 30 minutes or less | 35.2 | 68.6 | 63.4 | 35.7 | 67.7 | 62.9 |
| More than 30 minutes | 3.5 | 20.6 | 17.9 | 3.8 | 21.4 | 18.8 |
| Don't know | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 3,499 | 18,915 | 22,414 | 14,207 | 80,510 | 94,717 |

[1] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

**Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder**

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | At least basic service[1] | Limited service[2] | Unimproved[3] | Surface water | Total | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 14,207 |
| Rural | 68.9 | 18.1 | 10.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 80,510 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 66.3 | 16.6 | 11.6 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 12,616 |
| Central | 72.2 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 40,007 |
| Southern | 74.7 | 18.4 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 42,094 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 65.1 | 19.0 | 11.9 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 18,943 |
| Second | 63.7 | 19.4 | 13.4 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 18,942 |
| Middle | 69.1 | 19.0 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 18,942 |
| Fourth | 73.9 | 15.8 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 18,947 |
| Highest | 90.7 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 18,943 |
| Total | 72.5 | 15.9 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 94,717 |

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.
[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown
[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

**Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water**

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises[1] | Number of persons | Person who usually collects drinking water | | | | | Total | Number of persons without drinking water on premises[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Adult female age 15 or older | Adult male age 15 or older | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | Person not in household | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.6 | 14,207 | 81.5 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 5,622 |
| Rural | 89.6 | 80,510 | 82.7 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 72,130 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 74.2 | 12,616 | 86.5 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 9,355 |
| Central | 82.3 | 40,007 | 84.0 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 32,925 |
| Southern | 84.3 | 42,094 | 80.4 | 3.8 | 11.1 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 35,472 |
| **Source of drinking water** | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 81.2 | 83,720 | 82.4 | 3.7 | 9.5 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 67,972 |
| Unimproved | 87.0 | 8,638 | 84.1 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 7,514 |
| Surface | 96.1 | 2,359 | 85.2 | 2.8 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 2,267 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 94.5 | 18,943 | 84.7 | 3.1 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 17,893 |
| Second | 93.2 | 18,942 | 82.3 | 3.3 | 10.3 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 17,653 |
| Middle | 90.8 | 18,942 | 81.2 | 4.0 | 10.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 17,200 |
| Fourth | 85.0 | 18,947 | 83.0 | 3.3 | 9.8 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 16,106 |
| Highest | 47.0 | 18,943 | 81.2 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 8,900 |
| Total | 82.1 | 94,717 | 82.7 | 3.7 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 77,752 |

[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

**Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water**

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1] | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 76.2 | 14,207 |
| Rural | 77.1 | 80,510 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 69.2 | 12,616 |
| Central | 78.5 | 40,007 |
| Southern | 77.9 | 42,094 |
| **Source of drinking water** | | |
| Improved | 78.1 | 83,720 |
| Unimproved | 70.0 | 8,638 |
| Surface | 61.5 | 2,359 |
| **Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)** | | |
| Water on premises[2] | 79.5 | 16,964 |
| 30 minutes or less | 80.9 | 59,601 |
| More than 30 minutes | 61.3 | 17,803 |
| Don't know | 81.4 | 349 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 76.0 | 18,943 |
| Second | 76.5 | 18,942 |
| Middle | 77.0 | 18,942 |
| Fourth | 77.4 | 18,947 |
| Highest | 78.1 | 18,943 |
| Total | 77.0 | 94,717 |

[1] Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

**Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water**

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Boiled | Bleach/ chlorine added | Strained through cloth | Ceramic, sand, or other filter | Solar disinfection | Let stand and settle | Other | Don't know | No treatment | Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[1] | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.7 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 72.5 | 18.8 | 14,207 |
| Rural | 7.3 | 29.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 53.7 | 34.8 | 80,510 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 5.8 | 10.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 79.2 | 15.9 | 12,616 |
| Central | 9.6 | 17.1 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 59.5 | 24.8 | 40,007 |
| Southern | 5.0 | 41.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 46.9 | 44.6 | 42,094 |
| **Source of drinking water[2]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 6.4 | 27.6 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 56.0 | 32.4 | 83,720 |
| Unimproved | 12.3 | 21.8 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 60.8 | 32.3 | 8,638 |
| Surface | 12.6 | 22.3 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 60.0 | 33.0 | 2,359 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.3 | 25.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 10.8 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 57.0 | 30.2 | 18,943 |
| Second | 6.4 | 28.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 54.3 | 34.4 | 18,942 |
| Middle | 8.8 | 31.2 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 50.5 | 37.8 | 18,942 |
| Fourth | 7.4 | 29.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 54.4 | 35.5 | 18,947 |
| Highest | 6.3 | 19.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 66.4 | 24.1 | 18,943 |
| Total | 7.1 | 26.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 56.5 | 32.4 | 94,717 |

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[1] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

**Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities**

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Malawi DHS 2024

| Type and location of toilet/latrine facility | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Improved sanitation facility** | **89.5** | **65.3** | **69.0** | **89.4** | **65.4** | **69.0** |
| Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Flush/pour flush to septic tank | 12.0 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 11.1 | 0.4 | 2.0 |
| Flush/pour flush to pit latrine | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Flush/pour flush, don't know where | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Pit latrine with concrete/ cement slab | 62.8 | 39.2 | 42.9 | 62.8 | 38.8 | 42.4 |
| Pit latrine with log/rock | 9.3 | 23.3 | 21.1 | 9.6 | 23.6 | 21.5 |
| Composting toilet | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **Unimproved sanitation facility** | **9.5** | **28.5** | **25.5** | **9.8** | **28.9** | **26.0** |
| Flush/pour flush not to sewer/ septic tank/pit latrine | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pit latrine without slab/open pit | 9.3 | 27.8 | 24.9 | 9.5 | 28.4 | 25.6 |
| Bucket | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hanging toilet/hanging latrine | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| **Open defaecation (no facility/bush/field)** | **1.0** | **6.3** | **5.4** | **0.8** | **5.7** | **5.0** |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/ population | 3,499 | 18,915 | 22,414 | 14,207 | 80,510 | 94,717 |
| **Location of toilet facility** | | | | | | |
| In own dwelling | 22.2 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 22.4 | 4.2 | 7.0 |
| In own yard/plot | 73.7 | 85.6 | 83.6 | 73.8 | 86.4 | 84.5 |
| Elsewhere | 4.1 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 3.8 | 9.4 | 8.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/ population with a toilet/latrine facility | 3,464 | 17,729 | 21,193 | 14,086 | 75,916 | 90,002 |

**Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder**

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | At least basic service[1] | Limited service[2] | Unimproved[3] | Open defaecation | Total | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 44.1 | 45.2 | 9.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 14,207 |
| Rural | 39.5 | 25.9 | 28.9 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 80,510 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 37.9 | 29.2 | 25.7 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 12,616 |
| Central | 40.7 | 29.3 | 25.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 40,007 |
| Southern | 40.4 | 28.1 | 26.4 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 42,094 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.0 | 26.9 | 34.2 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 18,943 |
| Second | 33.6 | 28.4 | 32.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 18,942 |
| Middle | 41.4 | 24.8 | 29.7 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 18,942 |
| Fourth | 45.7 | 28.7 | 23.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 18,947 |
| Highest | 54.3 | 35.0 | 10.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18,943 |
| Total | 40.2 | 28.8 | 26.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 94,717 |

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.
[2] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households
[3] Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; hanging toilet/latrine; or bucket

**Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities**

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | | Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Removed by a service provider to treatment plant | Removed by a service provider, don't know where | Buried in a covered pit | Emptied to un-covered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where waste was taken | Never emptied | Don't know if ever emptied | Total | Excreta were safely disposed of in situ[1] | Excreta were disposed of unsafely[2] | Excreta were removed for treatment[3] | Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities |
| **Sanitation facility type** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flush to septic tank | 3.1 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 71.2 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 0.4 | 11.7 | 1,880 |
| Latrines and other improved facilities | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 97.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 63,101 |
| Flush to pit latrine | 0.7 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 89.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 337 |
| Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 96.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2,137 |
| Pit latrine with concrete/cement slab | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 96.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 40,195 |
| Pit latrine with log/ rock | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 99.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 20,362 |
| Composting toilet | 21.4 | 25.1 | 16.2 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 9.0 | 48.7 | 70 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 87.6 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 12,402 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 52,579 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 94.6 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 8,452 |
| Central | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 97.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 27,774 |
| Southern | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 96.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 28,754 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10,030 |
| Second | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11,755 |
| Middle | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 12,545 |
| Fourth | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 14,090 |
| Highest | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 89.8 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 16,561 |
| Total | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 96.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 64,980 |

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.
[1] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied
[2] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations
[3] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

**Table 16.9 Management of household excreta**

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Connected to sewer | Using improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | Using unimproved sanitation facilities | Practicing open defaecation | Total | Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal onsite, or with removal for treatment off-site | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.1 | 83.5 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 9.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 14,207 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 65.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 28.9 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 80,510 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 0.1 | 66.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 25.7 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 66.9 | 12,616 |
| Central | 0.6 | 68.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 25.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 69.8 | 40,007 |
| Southern | 0.2 | 67.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 26.4 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 42,094 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 52.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 52.9 | 18,943 |
| Second | 0.0 | 61.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 32.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 62.0 | 18,942 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 66.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 29.7 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 66.1 | 18,942 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 74.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 23.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 18,947 |
| Highest | 1.8 | 84.1 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 10.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 18,943 |
| Total | 0.4 | 67.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 26.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 68.8 | 94,717 |

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

**Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools**

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Manner of disposal of children's stools | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1] | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Child used toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Buried | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Left in the open | Other | | | |
| **Age of child in months** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 2.5 | 61.4 | 2.5 | 21.6 | 8.9 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 64.0 | 381 |
| 2–3 | 3.2 | 69.9 | 1.9 | 16.6 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 399 |
| 4–5 | 5.8 | 71.9 | 1.5 | 16.8 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 381 |
| 6–8 | 5.6 | 81.9 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 634 |
| 9–11 | 5.1 | 81.3 | 0.9 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 595 |
| 12–17 | 7.0 | 83.4 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 1,277 |
| 18–23 | 7.3 | 85.5 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 1,141 |
| 6–23 | 6.5 | 83.5 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 3,648 |
| **Type of toilet facility[2]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved sanitation facility | 7.0 | 80.2 | 1.1 | 7.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 3,289 |
| Unimproved facility | 2.5 | 82.8 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 1,228 |
| Open defaecation | 7.1 | 60.5 | 9.1 | 13.1 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 292 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.3 | 83.3 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 686 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 79.1 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 4,122 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 4.2 | 71.1 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 637 |
| Central | 3.7 | 84.2 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 1,978 |
| Southern | 8.3 | 78.1 | 0.7 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 2,193 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.5 | 71.4 | 0.9 | 11.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 328 |
| Primary | 5.8 | 79.5 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 3,294 |
| Secondary | 4.4 | 83.8 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 1,089 |
| More than secondary | 7.7 | 68.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 98 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.2 | 76.5 | 2.4 | 11.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 1,262 |
| Second | 5.7 | 80.1 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 955 |
| Middle | 6.3 | 79.5 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 892 |
| Fourth | 6.1 | 82.3 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 839 |
| Highest | 6.3 | 81.6 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 861 |
| Total | 5.9 | 79.7 | 1.7 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 4,808 |

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.
[2] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

**Table 16.11 Handwashing**

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; and among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed: | | | Number of persons | Place for handwashing observed and: | | | Number of persons for whom place for hand-washing was observed | Percentage of the de jure population with a basic hand-washing facility[3] | Percentage of the de jure population with a limited hand-washing facility[4] | Number of persons for whom a place for hand-washing was observed or with no place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place for hand-washing was a fixed place | Place for hand-washing was mobile | Total | | Water available | Soap available[1] | Cleansing agent other than soap available[2] | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.2 | 24.9 | 52.1 | 14,207 | 71.7 | 35.8 | 0.6 | 7,400 | 22.0 | 41.6 | 11,635 |
| Rural | 11.4 | 28.5 | 39.9 | 80,510 | 49.2 | 22.3 | 4.4 | 32,137 | 10.0 | 41.1 | 62,956 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 15.5 | 28.0 | 43.5 | 12,616 | 56.7 | 26.9 | 2.7 | 5,483 | 12.0 | 39.6 | 10,629 |
| Central | 13.5 | 38.0 | 51.6 | 40,007 | 52.7 | 23.2 | 2.3 | 20,634 | 12.9 | 48.0 | 33,899 |
| Southern | 13.5 | 18.4 | 31.9 | 42,094 | 53.2 | 26.5 | 6.3 | 13,421 | 10.6 | 34.0 | 30,063 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.7 | 27.9 | 34.5 | 18,943 | 43.4 | 14.2 | 4.3 | 6,545 | 5.7 | 40.5 | 14,186 |
| Second | 9.2 | 28.9 | 38.1 | 18,942 | 47.2 | 19.2 | 5.8 | 7,217 | 8.2 | 40.8 | 14,752 |
| Middle | 10.4 | 27.8 | 38.2 | 18,942 | 43.4 | 17.9 | 4.6 | 7,234 | 7.6 | 42.2 | 14,512 |
| Fourth | 14.5 | 28.6 | 43.1 | 18,947 | 53.4 | 25.4 | 3.3 | 8,170 | 11.9 | 42.0 | 15,174 |
| Highest | 28.1 | 26.7 | 54.7 | 18,943 | 71.1 | 39.9 | 1.6 | 10,371 | 24.5 | 40.5 | 15,967 |
| Total | 13.8 | 28.0 | 41.7 | 94,717 | 53.4 | 24.9 | 3.7 | 39,537 | 11.8 | 41.2 | 74,591 |

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
[4] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

**Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene**

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period; and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period | | | | | | | | | | | Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Reusable sanitary pads | Disposable sanitary pads | Tampons | Menstrual cup | Cloth | Toilet paper | Cotton wool | Underwear only | Other | Nothing | Number of women | Percentage able to wash and change in privacy | Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation[1] | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 14.8 | 37.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 52.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3,957 | 95.0 | 92.3 | 3,926 |
| 20–24 | 13.4 | 31.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 57.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3,558 | 95.1 | 92.5 | 3,543 |
| 25–29 | 10.1 | 25.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 63.7 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2,539 | 95.6 | 92.0 | 2,524 |
| 30–34 | 9.4 | 22.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 65.9 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2,216 | 96.7 | 92.2 | 2,210 |
| 35–39 | 8.3 | 20.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 66.9 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1,988 | 96.3 | 91.2 | 1,986 |
| 40–44 | 8.8 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 71.9 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1,781 | 95.4 | 90.8 | 1,778 |
| 45–49 | 10.1 | 13.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 73.1 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,084 | 95.3 | 91.4 | 1,077 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.3 | 42.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 53.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3,267 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 3,236 |
| Rural | 11.7 | 23.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 63.8 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 13,856 | 95.3 | 91.1 | 13,807 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 9.6 | 38.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 55.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2,321 | 97.2 | 94.0 | 2,292 |
| Central | 4.2 | 30.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 62.8 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7,196 | 96.4 | 91.0 | 7,181 |
| Southern | 18.8 | 19.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 62.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7,606 | 94.3 | 92.2 | 7,570 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15.6 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1,062 | 93.4 | 88.2 | 1,059 |
| Primary | 11.2 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.5 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 10,977 | 95.1 | 90.5 | 10,944 |
| Secondary | 11.2 | 39.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 54.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4,551 | 96.8 | 95.5 | 4,517 |
| More than secondary | 8.6 | 78.0 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 532 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 522 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 11.5 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 70.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3,174 | 93.5 | 87.8 | 3,169 |
| Second | 10.2 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 70.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,099 | 95.3 | 91.0 | 3,091 |
| Middle | 11.5 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 66.4 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 3,295 | 95.8 | 91.4 | 3,282 |
| Fourth | 14.0 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 59.7 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3,319 | 95.5 | 92.0 | 3,305 |
| Highest | 10.2 | 48.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 47.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4,236 | 97.1 | 96.1 | 4,197 |
| Total | 11.4 | 26.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 61.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 17,123 | 95.5 | 91.9 | 17,043 |

[1] Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

**Table 16.13 Quality of drinking water collected from the source**

Percent distribution of de jure population by level of risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in drinking water collected from the source, and percentage with *E. coli* detected in drinking water collected from the source, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 ml | | | | Total | Percentage of de jure population with *E. coli* in water collected from the source | Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Low (<1 per 100 ml) | Moderate (1–10 per 100 ml) | High (11–100 per 100 ml) | Very high (>100 per 100 ml) | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.8 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 2,130 |
| Rural | 61.9 | 10.5 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 11,756 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 53.4 | 9.2 | 16.1 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 1,762 |
| Central | 65.4 | 9.5 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 5,745 |
| Southern | 67.8 | 10.5 | 13.2 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 32.2 | 6,379 |
| **Main source of drinking water[1]** | | | | | | | |
| **Improved source** | **72.5** | **10.0** | **10.5** | **7.0** | **100.0** | **27.5** | **12,148** |
| Piped into dwelling/yard/plot | 85.4 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 1,206 |
| Piped to neighbour | 70.7 | 8.6 | 12.9 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 29.3 | 283 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 63.0 | 12.1 | 17.6 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 1,301 |
| Tube well or borehole | 74.6 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 25.4 | 8,795 |
| Protected dug well | 29.3 | 10.9 | 23.6 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 70.7 | 505 |
| Protected spring | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 |
| Tanker truck/cart with small tank | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Bottled water | * | * | * | * | * | * | 30 |
| **Unimproved source** | **12.9** | **8.7** | **32.6** | **45.8** | **100.0** | **87.1** | **1,335** |
| Unprotected dug well | 13.1 | 8.9 | 29.8 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 1,176 |
| Unprotected spring | (10.6) | (7.2) | (53.3) | (29.0) | (100.0) | (89.4) | 158 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0 |
| **Surface water** | **10.3** | **10.2** | **28.3** | **51.3** | **100.0** | **89.7** | **404** |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 61.2 | 11.1 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 2,914 |
| Second | 58.2 | 8.7 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 41.8 | 2,679 |
| Middle | 59.8 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 40.2 | 2,696 |
| Fourth | 63.3 | 9.8 | 15.3 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 2,813 |
| Highest | 82.2 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 2,783 |
| Total | 65.0 | 9.9 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 13,886 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] As recorded in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

**Table 16.14 Quality of drinking water collected in the household**

Percent distribution of de jure population by risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in drinking water collected in the household, and percentage with *E. coli* detected in drinking water collected in the household, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 ml: Low (<1 per 100 ml) | Moderate (1–10 per 100 ml) | High (11–100 per 100 ml) | Very high (>100 per 100 ml) | Total | Percentage of de jure population with *E. coli* in water collected in the household | Number of persons in households where household water was tested for *E. coli* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.0 | 13.7 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 43.0 | 2,213 |
| Rural | 19.7 | 17.6 | 29.2 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 80.3 | 12,337 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 22.2 | 12.4 | 24.2 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 1,818 |
| Central | 24.5 | 19.2 | 25.6 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 6,142 |
| Southern | 27.2 | 16.3 | 29.5 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 6,591 |
| **Main source of drinking water[1]** | | | | | | | |
| **Improved source** | **28.4** | **18.6** | **27.2** | **25.8** | **100.0** | **71.6** | **12,712** |
| Piped into dwelling/yard/plot | 61.2 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 1,290 |
| Piped to neighbour | 44.7 | 21.4 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 310 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 31.9 | 17.4 | 24.6 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 1,357 |
| Tube well or borehole | 23.9 | 19.4 | 29.6 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 9,154 |
| Protected dug well | 4.5 | 21.8 | 32.8 | 40.9 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 544 |
| Protected spring | * | * | * | * | * | * | 23 |
| Tanker truck/cart with small tank | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Bottled water | * | * | * | * | * | * | 30 |
| **Unimproved source** | **4.2** | **5.7** | **29.4** | **60.6** | **100.0** | **95.8** | **1,413** |
| Unprotected dug well | 3.5 | 6.0 | 28.5 | 62.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 1,240 |
| Unprotected spring | (9.7) | (4.2) | (33.6) | (52.6) | (100.0) | (90.3) | 166 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| **Surface water** | **7.5** | **8.1** | **20.3** | **64.1** | **100.0** | **92.5** | **425** |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 18.6 | 16.6 | 27.8 | 37.0 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 3,041 |
| Second | 17.1 | 19.3 | 26.7 | 36.9 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 2,797 |
| Middle | 20.4 | 15.6 | 30.2 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 2,813 |
| Fourth | 24.5 | 19.0 | 28.8 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 2,947 |
| Highest | 45.9 | 14.8 | 22.8 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 2,953 |
| Total | 25.4 | 17.0 | 27.2 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 14,550 |

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

[1] As recorded in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

**Table 16.15 Safely managed drinking water services**

Percentage of de jure population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises in households with improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of de jure population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli*, and available when needed, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Main source of drinking water[1] | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Improved sources | | | | Unimproved sources[2] | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Without *E. coli* in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* who are using improved sources | Without *E. coli* in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* who are using unimproved[2] sources | Percentage of de jure population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli*, and available when needed | Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.3 | 70.7 | 51.5 | 2,054 | (14.9) | (61.2) | (41.6) | 76 | 33.7 | 2,130 |
| Rural | 70.1 | 79.0 | 9.1 | 10,094 | 12.1 | 65.1 | 9.1 | 1,662 | 4.4 | 11,756 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 61.5 | 73.9 | 24.3 | 1,481 | 11.1 | 58.1 | 6.3 | 282 | 13.2 | 1,762 |
| Central | 77.1 | 77.9 | 16.9 | 4,736 | 10.5 | 68.9 | 13.9 | 1,009 | 8.4 | 5,745 |
| Southern | 71.6 | 78.2 | 13.8 | 5,932 | 16.9 | 60.5 | 5.6 | 447 | 8.2 | 6,379 |
| **Source of drinking water** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Improved source** | **72.5** | **77.6** | **16.3** | **12,148** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **10.2** | **12,148** |
| Piped into dwelling/yard/ plot | 85.4 | 77.5 | 100.0 | 1,206 | na | na | na | na | 66.1 | 1,206 |
| Piped to neighbour | 70.7 | 74.5 | 0.0 | 283 | na | na | na | na | 0.0 | 283 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 63.0 | 66.2 | 8.3 | 1,301 | na | na | na | na | 4.4 | 1,301 |
| Tube well or borehole | 74.6 | 79.0 | 5.7 | 8,795 | na | na | na | na | 3.8 | 8,795 |
| Protected dug well | 29.3 | 85.2 | 25.7 | 505 | na | na | na | na | 7.1 | 505 |
| Protected spring | * | * | * | 22 | na | na | na | na | * | 22 |
| Tanker truck/cart with small tank | * | * | * | 5 | na | na | na | na | * | 5 |
| Bottled water | * | * | * | 30 | na | na | na | na | * | 30 |
| **Unimproved source** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **12.9** | **67.6** | **12.2** | **1,335** | **0.0** | **1,335** |
| Unprotected dug well | na | na | na | na | 13.1 | 68.6 | 13.2 | 1,176 | 0.0 | 1,176 |
| Unprotected spring | na | na | na | na | (10.6) | (60.3) | (4.9) | 158 | (0.0) | 158 |
| Other | na | na | na | na | * | * | * | 0 | * | 0 |
| **Surface water** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **10.3** | **56.1** | **4.8** | **404** | **0.0** | **404** |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 72.3 | 78.7 | 3.7 | 2,380 | 11.6 | 63.0 | 4.0 | 534 | 1.8 | 2,914 |
| Second | 71.5 | 78.8 | 5.6 | 2,157 | 3.0 | 66.2 | 7.6 | 522 | 3.1 | 2,679 |
| Middle | 65.9 | 77.0 | 8.9 | 2,376 | 14.5 | 68.0 | 7.0 | 319 | 4.4 | 2,696 |
| Fourth | 67.9 | 79.1 | 10.5 | 2,511 | 25.5 | 60.8 | 24.0 | 302 | 3.8 | 2,813 |
| Highest | 83.5 | 74.8 | 47.5 | 2,723 | * | * | * | 61 | 31.4 | 2,783 |
| Total | 72.5 | 77.6 | 16.3 | 12,148 | 12.3 | 65.0 | 10.5 | 1,738 | 8.9 | 13,886 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] As recorded in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source from which drinking water was collected for testing
[2] Includes surface water

# DISABILITY 17

## Key Findings

- ***Prevalence of disability:*** 16% of de facto household members age 5 and above and 18% of members age 18 and above have difficulty in at least one functional domain.
- ***Disability by domain:*** 5% of household members age 5 and older have difficulty walking or climbing stairs, 3% have difficulty seeing, 2% have difficulty speaking and 2% have difficulty hearing.
- ***Developmental delay, albinism, and epilepsy/seizures:*** 4% of household members age 5 and older have a developmental delay, 2% have epilepsy or seizures, and less than 1% have albinism.

The 2024 MDHS included The DHS Program's Disability Module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions, which in turn are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide basic necessary information on disability comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools. In addition, the MDHS asked respondents about the prevalence of developmental delay, albinism, and epilepsy or seizures.

The Washington Group seeks to identify the population of individuals who have difficulties in carrying out basic, universal activities that would place them at greater risk than the general population of social exclusion if their surroundings were unaccommodating (Washington Group on Disability Statistics 2023). A severity scale is used to categorise the full spectrum of functioning from mild to severe. Those who have a lot of difficulty or do not have the ability to function at all are considered to be at greater risk than the general population.

## 17.1 Disability by Domain and Age

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors on their ability to function in six specified functional domains. **Table 17.1.1** presents the results for 81,224 de facto household members age 5 and older.

**Functional domains**

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

***Sample:*** De facto household population age 5 or above

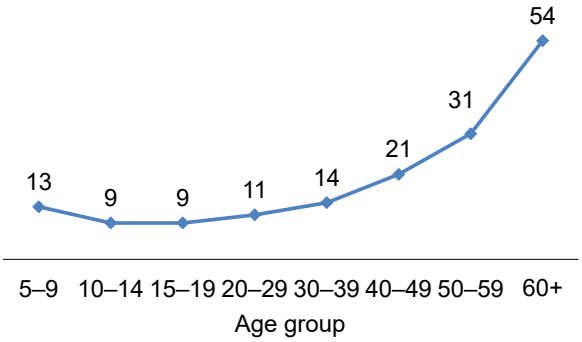
Overall, 84% of de facto household members age 5 or older have no difficulty in any of the functional domains (**Table 17.1.1**). Six percent of household members have any level of difficulty learning new things, solving problems, or remembering. Five percent have any level of difficulty walking or climbing steps, 3% have any difficulty seeing, and 2% each have any difficulty hearing and speaking.

Disability generally rises with increasing age. For instance, 9% to 13% of household members age 5–19 have difficulty in at least one of the six functional domains, as compared with 54% of those age 60 and above (**Figure 17.1**).

The respondent was asked if each family member or visitor over age 5 had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in the domains of seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, and speaking. Two percent of household members have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in the domain of walking or climbing steps, while less than 1% have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in the domains of seeing, hearing, and speaking (**Table 17.1.2**).

***Figure 17.1*** **Difficulty in at least one functional domain by age**

*Percentage of de facto household population age 5 and above with difficulty in at least one functional domain*




## 17.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics

**Functional domains**

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

***Sample:*** De facto household population age 15 or above

**Tables 17.2.1** and **17.2.2** present disability data for de facto household members age 15 and older by background characteristics. Seventy-six percent of women and 80% of men have no difficulty in any domain.

Among women, the most common types of disabilities are difficulty in walking or climbing steps (9%); difficulty in learning, problem solving, or remembering (9%); and difficulty in seeing (5%). Among men, difficulty in learning, problem solving, or remembering (7%) and difficulty in walking or climbing steps (6%) are most common. Overall, 21% of women and 17% of men have some level of difficulty in at least one domain (**Figure 17.2**).

***Figure 17.2* Disability by domain**

*Percentage of women and men age 15 and above with difficulty in specified domain*

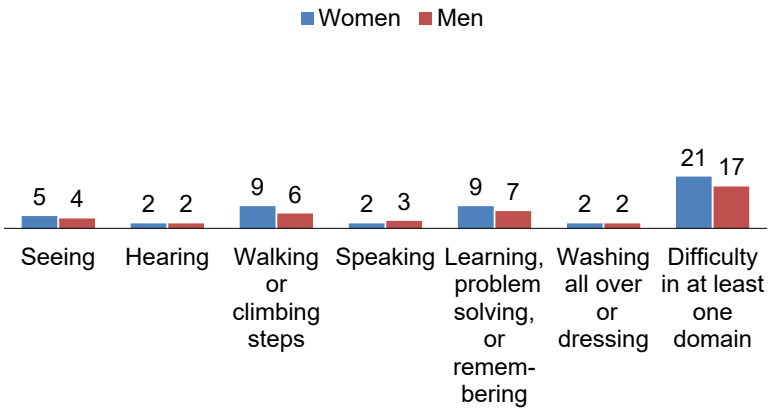



**Table 17.3.1** and **Table 17.3.2** present data on the use of assistive devices. Two percent of women and 3% of men use glasses/contact lenses, and 1% each of women and men use hearing aids.

## 17.3 Developmental Delay, Albinism, and Epilepsy/Seizure

**Table 17.4** presents data on the prevalence of developmental delay, albinism, and epilepsy or seizures among de facto household members age 5 and older by background characteristics. Four percent of household members were reported to have a developmental delay, 2% were reported to have epilepsy or seizures, and less than 1% were reported to have albinism. The prevalence of developmental delay and epilepsy or seizures decreases as the level of household wealth increases.

## List of Tables

For more information on disability, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1.1 Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 17.1.2 Degree of disability by domain**
- **Table 17.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**
- **Table 17.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**
- **Table 17.3.1 Use of assistive devices: Women**
- **Table 17.3.2 Use of assistive devices: Men**
- **Table 17.4 Other disability among household population according to background characteristics**

**Table 17.1.1 Disability by domain and age**

Percentage of de facto household population age 5 and over who have any difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percentage who have any difficulty in at least one functional domain by age, Malawi DHS 2024

| Domain and age | Have any difficulty[1] | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|
| **Functional domain** | | |
| Difficulty seeing | 3.2 | 81,224 |
| Difficulty hearing | 1.5 | 81,224 |
| Difficulty walking or climbing steps | 5.4 | 81,224 |
| Difficulty speaking | 2.3 | 81,224 |
| Difficulty learning new things, solving problems, or remembering | 6.3 | 81,224 |
| Difficulty washing all over or dressing | 2.8 | 81,224 |
| **Other disability** | | |
| Developmental delay | 4.0 | 81,224 |
| Albinism | 0.1 | 81,224 |
| Epilepsy or seizures | 2.0 | 81,224 |
| Other | 2.3 | 81,224 |
| **Difficulty in at least one functional domain[2]** | | |
| 5–9 | 13.4 | 14,288 |
| 10–14 | 8.8 | 15,531 |
| 15–19 | 8.5 | 10,051 |
| 20–29 | 11.0 | 14,551 |
| 30–39 | 14.1 | 9,444 |
| 40–49 | 20.8 | 6,732 |
| 50–59 | 30.6 | 4,708 |
| 60+ | 53.9 | 5,627 |
| Don't know | 23.5 | 292 |
| Age 15 and over | 18.9 | 51,113 |
| Total | 16.0 | 81,224 |

[1] For the domains of seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, and speaking, this column includes household members with some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability. Degree of difficulty was not collected for the domains of washing all over or dressing and learning new things, solving problems, or remembering. For these two domains, this column includes a response of yes to a question about whether the household member has difficulty performing the functions in the domain.
[2] Restricted to difficulty in any of the six functional domains

**Table 17.1.2 Degree of disability by domain**

Percent distribution of de facto household population age 5 and over by the degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Degree of difficulty | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Functional domain | No difficulty | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | Don't know | Total | Have any difficulty | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all | Number of persons |
| Difficulty seeing | 94.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 81,224 |
| Difficulty hearing | 96.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 81,224 |
| Difficulty walking or climbing steps | 94.5 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 81,224 |
| Difficulty speaking | 97.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 81,224 |

Note: Data on degree of difficulty are not available for the domains of washing all over or dressing and learning new things, solving problems, or remembering.

**Table 17.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**

Percentage of the de facto female household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | No difficulty in any domain | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | | | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Seeing | Hearing | Walking or climbing steps | Speaking | Learning, problem solving, or remem-bering | Washing all over or dressing | Has difficulty in at least one domain | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 87.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 9.9 | 4,840 |
| Married/living together | 79.4 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 17.3 | 15,674 |
| Divorced, separated, or nullified | 72.7 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 1.9 | 10.5 | 2.4 | 23.6 | 4,258 |
| Widowed | 41.8 | 16.6 | 6.6 | 35.8 | 4.1 | 19.5 | 5.9 | 52.6 | 2,788 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 82.1 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 15.2 | 4,506 |
| Rural | 74.9 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 21.6 | 23,053 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 71.9 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 11.7 | 2.5 | 10.9 | 2.4 | 25.3 | 3,656 |
| Central | 75.9 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 21.0 | 11,590 |
| Southern | 77.4 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 18.7 | 12,313 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 57.2 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 23.7 | 4.6 | 15.4 | 5.1 | 38.9 | 3,953 |
| Primary | 76.8 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 19.7 | 17,210 |
| Secondary | 86.7 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 10.7 | 5,543 |
| More than secondary | 83.1 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 14.1 | 711 |
| Missing | 64.8 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 19.6 | 6.7 | 15.8 | 6.2 | 30.6 | 143 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 74.6 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 22.1 | 5,307 |
| Second | 73.5 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 11.3 | 1.9 | 9.6 | 2.3 | 22.9 | 5,392 |
| Middle | 73.8 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 11.2 | 1.9 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 22.4 | 5,463 |
| Fourth | 75.8 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 20.8 | 5,494 |
| Highest | 82.0 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 15.0 | 5,902 |
| Total | 76.1 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 9.3 | 1.9 | 8.7 | 1.7 | 20.5 | 27,560 |

Note: Total does not sum to 100% due to “don’t know” responses.

**Table 17.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | No difficulty in any domain | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | | | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Seeing | Hearing | Walking or climbing steps | Speaking | Learning, problem solving, or remem-bering | Washing all over or dressing | Has difficulty in at least one domain | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 88.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 9.4 | 8,787 |
| Married/living together | 75.6 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 2.6 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 20.6 | 13,698 |
| Divorced, separated or nullified | 72.9 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 9.8 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 24.3 | 1,087 |
| Widowed | 40.7 | 20.6 | 8.8 | 36.8 | 8.9 | 23.9 | 11.0 | 56.1 | 274 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.4 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 13.3 | 4,167 |
| Rural | 79.0 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 17.8 | 19,678 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 73.3 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 1.8 | 23.9 | 3,355 |
| Central | 80.1 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 17.2 | 10,548 |
| Southern | 82.1 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 14.6 | 9,942 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 65.3 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 15.8 | 7.9 | 11.9 | 6.1 | 31.7 | 1,690 |
| Primary | 79.1 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 17.7 | 14,217 |
| Secondary | 84.6 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 12.8 | 6,652 |
| More than secondary | 86.4 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 11.6 | 963 |
| Missing | 78.8 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 17.2 | 324 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 80.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 17.2 | 4,008 |
| Second | 77.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 7.5 | 2.0 | 19.8 | 4,417 |
| Middle | 78.0 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 2.7 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 18.5 | 4,743 |
| Fourth | 79.9 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 17.0 | 5,023 |
| Highest | 83.7 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 13.6 | 5,654 |
| Total | 80.0 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 17.1 | 23,845 |

**Table 17.3.1 Use of assistive devices: Women**

Percentage of the de facto female household population age 5 and over who use an assistive device, and percentage who continue to have difficulty in the domain that the device is meant to correct, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who use: Glasses/ contact lenses | Percentage who use: Hearing aid | Number of women | Percentage who still have trouble seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses | Number of women who wear glasses/ contact lenses | Percentage who have trouble hearing when wearing hearing aids | Number of women who wear hearing aids |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 5–9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 7,277 | (13.7) | 37 | * | 17 |
| 10–14 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 7,893 | 14.2 | 65 | (18.6) | 23 |
| 15–19 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4,592 | 22.6 | 54 | * | 15 |
| 20–24 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 4,538 | 33.2 | 41 | (31.3) | 29 |
| 25–29 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 3,313 | 17.9 | 51 | * | 9 |
| 30–34 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 2,876 | 25.4 | 51 | * | 14 |
| 35–39 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 2,472 | 23.6 | 64 | * | 19 |
| 40–44 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 2,159 | 22.7 | 73 | * | 18 |
| 45–49 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 1,573 | 28.9 | 79 | * | 9 |
| 50–54 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 1,721 | 35.0 | 104 | * | 13 |
| 55–59 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 1,026 | 33.7 | 70 | * | 12 |
| 60+ | 6.8 | 2.6 | 3,165 | 40.8 | 216 | 50.5 | 81 |
| Don't know | 2.0 | 5.6 | 124 | * | 2 | * | 7 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 1.0 | 0.3 | 20,010 | 21.5 | 193 | 34.3 | 62 |
| Married/living together | 2.6 | 0.7 | 15,674 | 28.5 | 403 | 28.3 | 102 |
| Divorced, separated or nullified | 2.6 | 0.7 | 4,258 | 30.0 | 113 | (30.5) | 32 |
| Widowed | 7.1 | 2.5 | 2,788 | 38.7 | 198 | 47.6 | 70 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.8 | 0.6 | 6,461 | 26.1 | 310 | (39.2) | 38 |
| Rural | 1.6 | 0.6 | 36,268 | 31.2 | 596 | 34.3 | 228 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 2.7 | 1.0 | 5,648 | 41.8 | 152 | 54.8 | 58 |
| Central | 2.1 | 0.6 | 17,903 | 27.5 | 381 | 33.2 | 100 |
| Southern | 1.9 | 0.6 | 19,178 | 26.4 | 373 | 26.3 | 108 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.6 | 1.0 | 6,250 | 44.4 | 100 | 34.1 | 64 |
| Primary | 1.5 | 0.6 | 29,941 | 28.0 | 445 | 32.7 | 167 |
| Secondary | 3.7 | 0.5 | 5,681 | 27.4 | 208 | (46.6) | 28 |
| More than secondary | 21.1 | 0.9 | 711 | 26.1 | 150 | * | 6 |
| Missing | 1.9 | 0.3 | 146 | * | 3 | * | 0 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.8 | 0.5 | 8,468 | 23.4 | 70 | (31.1) | 41 |
| Second | 1.4 | 0.8 | 8,609 | 34.2 | 123 | 30.9 | 65 |
| Middle | 1.4 | 0.7 | 8,609 | 31.0 | 123 | 33.5 | 64 |
| Fourth | 2.0 | 0.6 | 8,494 | 32.9 | 172 | 35.2 | 47 |
| Highest | 4.9 | 0.6 | 8,549 | 27.2 | 418 | 46.0 | 48 |
| Total | 2.1 | 0.6 | 42,729 | 29.4 | 906 | 35.0 | 266 |

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

**Table 17.3.2 Use of assistive devices: Men**

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 5 and over who use an assistive device, and percentage who continue to have difficulty in the domain that the device is meant to correct, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who use: Glasses/ contact lenses | Hearing aid | Number of men | Percentage who still have trouble seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses | Number of men who wear glasses/ contact lenses | Percentage who have trouble hearing when wearing hearing aids | Number of men who wear hearing aids |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 5–9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 7,011 | (11.9) | 39 | (38.9) | 26 |
| 10–14 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 7,638 | 11.2 | 56 | (25.9) | 24 |
| 15–19 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 5,459 | (7.0) | 29 | * | 20 |
| 20–24 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 3,983 | (16.5) | 42 | * | 15 |
| 25–29 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 2,716 | 18.2 | 58 | * | 15 |
| 30–34 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 2,130 | 27.0 | 65 | * | 15 |
| 35–39 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 1,965 | 18.0 | 54 | * | 12 |
| 40–44 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1,622 | 26.0 | 51 | * | 16 |
| 45–49 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 1,377 | 29.9 | 62 | * | 15 |
| 50–54 | 8.6 | 1.5 | 1,114 | 36.7 | 95 | * | 17 |
| 55–59 | 11.6 | 1.7 | 847 | 24.0 | 99 | * | 14 |
| 60+ | 13.0 | 1.9 | 2,462 | 40.3 | 320 | 38.6 | 47 |
| Don't know | 1.3 | 0.0 | 168 | * | 2 | * | 0 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.8 | 0.4 | 23,436 | 16.5 | 186 | 24.1 | 86 |
| Married/living together | 5.2 | 1.0 | 13,698 | 31.0 | 716 | 28.5 | 140 |
| Divorced, separated, or nullified | 2.9 | 0.5 | 1,087 | (36.2) | 32 | * | 5 |
| Widowed | 14.3 | 2.1 | 274 | (32.6) | 39 | * | 6 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.9 | 0.6 | 5,973 | 29.1 | 295 | (23.3) | 39 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 0.6 | 32,522 | 28.2 | 678 | 28.7 | 199 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 3.5 | 1.3 | 5,270 | 42.3 | 183 | 51.6 | 68 |
| Central | 2.3 | 0.5 | 16,573 | 22.4 | 382 | 15.8 | 78 |
| Southern | 2.5 | 0.5 | 16,652 | 28.0 | 409 | 20.2 | 90 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.6 | 0.4 | 4,192 | 31.2 | 65 | * | 18 |
| Primary | 1.9 | 0.6 | 26,286 | 25.7 | 487 | 25.8 | 156 |
| Secondary | 4.0 | 0.7 | 6,727 | 31.4 | 269 | (24.2) | 44 |
| More than secondary | 13.7 | 1.5 | 965 | 31.1 | 132 | * | 15 |
| Missing | 6.6 | 1.3 | 325 | * | 21 | * | 4 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.0 | 0.5 | 7,101 | 21.2 | 68 | (13.5) | 36 |
| Second | 1.6 | 0.6 | 7,515 | 27.4 | 120 | 24.1 | 48 |
| Middle | 2.2 | 0.7 | 7,798 | 26.2 | 175 | 38.1 | 58 |
| Fourth | 2.6 | 0.5 | 7,974 | 28.7 | 209 | 32.2 | 37 |
| Highest | 4.9 | 0.7 | 8,106 | 31.0 | 401 | 26.6 | 57 |
| Total | 2.5 | 0.6 | 38,494 | 28.5 | 974 | 27.8 | 237 |

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

**Table 17.4 Other disability among household population according to background characteristics**

Percentage of the de facto household population age 5 and over who have a developmental delay, albinism, and epilepsy or seizures, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Developmental delay | Albinism | Epilepsy/seizures | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | |
| 5–9 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 14,288 |
| 10–14 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 15,531 |
| 15–19 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 10,051 |
| 20–24 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 8,521 |
| 25–29 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 6,030 |
| 30–34 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 5,006 |
| 35–39 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 4,438 |
| 40–44 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 3,781 |
| 45–49 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2,951 |
| 50–54 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2,835 |
| 55–59 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1,873 |
| 60+ | 2.9 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 5,627 |
| Don't know | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 292 |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 4.3 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 38,494 |
| Female | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 42,729 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 12,434 |
| Rural | 4.2 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 68,789 |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Northern | 5.2 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 10,918 |
| Central | 3.7 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 34,476 |
| Southern | 3.8 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 35,830 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 5.4 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 10,442 |
| Primary | 4.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 56,227 |
| Secondary | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 12,408 |
| More than secondary | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1,676 |
| Missing | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 471 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.3 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 15,570 |
| Second | 4.6 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 16,123 |
| Middle | 4.4 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 16,407 |
| Fourth | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 16,469 |
| Highest | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 16,655 |
| Total | 4.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 81,224 |

# ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 18

## Key Findings

- ***Adult mortality:*** The adult mortality rate is 1.85 deaths per 1,000 population among women and 2.86 deaths per 1,000 population among men.
- ***Lifetime risk of maternal death:*** The lifetime risk of maternal death indicates that 1 in 111 women in Malawi will die from maternal causes.
- ***Maternal mortality ratio:*** The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2024 MDHS is estimated at 224 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- ***Pregnancy-related mortality ratio:*** The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio for the 7-year period prior to the 2024 MDHS is estimated at 245 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. In most developing countries, reproductive health is a major concern, and there is a need for reliable data on maternal deaths.

The problem of maternal mortality can be approached using a delay model that includes delays in seeking health care, delays in reaching health facilities, and delays in receiving the needed services upon reaching the facility (Thaddeus and Maine 1994). This model takes into account human, health system, and socioeconomic factors such as poverty, poor emergency obstetric services, and fatalistic beliefs. These problems have contributed to a high burden of infectious diseases, postpartum haemorrhage, hypertensive disorders, unsafe abortions, and prolonged labour, which have led to high adult and maternal mortality. The target of SDG 3.1 is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.

Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2024 MDHS, data were collected from all female respondents on the survival of their sisters and brothers to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. Questions were included to determine if any of the sisters' deaths were related to pregnancy or childbirth, which permits an estimation of maternal mortality—a key indicator of maternal health and well-being. This chapter presents information on levels of and trends in maternal mortality in Malawi.

## 18.1 DATA

To obtain a sibling history, each respondent was first asked to provide the total number of her mother's live births. The respondent was then asked to provide a list of all children born to her mother, starting with the first born, and the survival status of each sibling. Information on current age was collected for each surviving sibling. Age at death and number of years since death were recorded for each deceased sibling. When a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, the interviewers were instructed to accept an approximate but quantitative answer.

For sisters who died at age 12 or above, three questions were used to determine whether the death was maternity-related: "Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?" and, if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" For

sisters who died during pregnancy, childbirth, or the 2 months following childbirth, the respondent was asked how many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth the sister died and whether the death resulted from an act of violence or an accident. Estimation of adult and pregnancy-related mortality by either direct or indirect means requires reasonably accurate reporting of the respondent's number of sisters and brothers, the number who have died, and (for pregnancy-related mortality) the number of sisters who died of pregnancy-related causes.

**Table 18.1** shows the number of siblings reported by respondents and the completeness of data on current age, age at death, and years since death. A total of 96,684 siblings were recorded in the adult mortality section of the 2024 MDHS. There were only 65 siblings (less than 1%) for whom survival status was not reported. Current age (used to estimate exposure to death) was reported for all surviving siblings. Also, data on age at death and years since death were obtained for all dead siblings. It is interesting to note that there were no reports of missing dates in the adult mortality section. The sex ratio for enumerated siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters multiplied by 100) is 100.4 (**Table C.19**).

## 18.2 Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality

**Adult mortality rate**

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15–49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to a respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

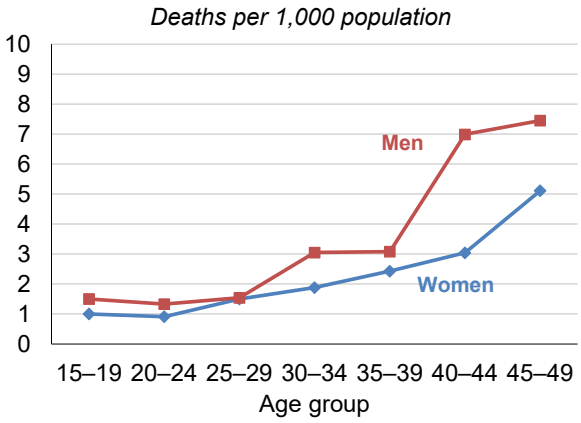
***Sample:*** Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups

One way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality is to evaluate the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality. If estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (pregnancy-related deaths in particular) may have questionable plausibility. The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (approximately 2017 to 2024). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period was a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise sampling error.

It is important to note that MDHS reports prior to the 2015–16 MDHS used a reference period of 10 years preceding the survey for adult and maternal mortality estimates. For trend data, the mortality estimates for previous surveys have been recalculated for the 7 years preceding the survey. Therefore, estimates for prior surveys in this chapter may not match the numbers reported in those surveys.

**Table 18.2** and **Figure 18.1** show direct estimates of age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15–49 for the 7-year period before the survey. Overall, the age-adjusted adult mortality rate per 1,000 population is higher among men (2.86 deaths per 1,000 population) than among women (1.85 deaths per 1,000 population). Mortality rates among women generally rise with increasing age, from 1.00 per 1,000 population in the 15–19 age group to 5.11 per 1,000 population in the 45–49 age group. Similarly, mortality rates among men increase from 1.50 per 1,000 population in the 15–19 age group to 7.45 per 1,000 in the 45–49 age group. Mortality rates are higher among men than among women in all age groups.

***Figure 18.1*** **Adult mortality rates by age**




## 18.3 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

This chapter includes a summary measure ($_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, that is, between the 15th and 50th birthdays, if individuals experienced the age-specific mortality rates shown in **Table 18.2**.

**Table 18.3** shows the probability of a woman or man age 15 dying by age 50 ($_{35}q_{15}$) for the 7 years preceding the 2024 MDHS as well as for the 7-year period preceding the prior five MDHS surveys.

According to the 2024 MDHS results, 76 of every 1,000 women and 117 of every 1,000 men surviving to age 15 would be expected to die before age 50 (**Table 18.3**). There appears to have been a notable, but inconsistent, decrease in adult mortality in Malawi over the past three decades. The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 decreased from 223 per 1,000 for both women and men in 1992 to 76 and 117, respectively, in 2024. Standard errors and confidence intervals for adult mortality rates can be found in **Table B.8** in Appendix B.

## 18.4 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

**Maternal mortality rate**

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. Deaths due to accidents or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

***Sample:*** Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

**Maternal mortality ratio**

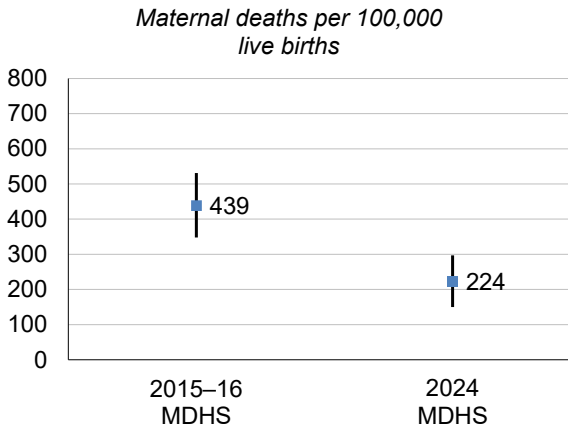
The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths. They are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the delivery or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). The direct estimation procedure is applied in this report.

**Table 18.4** presents total and age-specific direct estimates of maternal mortality from the reported survivorship of sisters for the 7-year period prior to the 2024 MDHS. These rates were calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by woman-years of exposure and are expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the lower boundary for eligibility among women interviewed in the survey is 15 years, and the upper boundary is 49 years), the overall rate for women age 15–49 was standardised by the age distribution of survey respondents. The maternal mortality rate among women age 15–49 is 0.29 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. The overall percentage of female deaths due to maternal causes is 17%.

Because of the small number of maternal deaths in the sample, none of the differences between age groups are statistically significant. **Table 18.5** shows that the estimated maternal mortality ratio is 224 deaths per 100,000 live births during the 7-year period before the survey (with a 95% confidence interval of 150 to 297). Thus, for every 1,000 live births in Malawi during the 7 years before the 2024 MDHS, approximately two women died during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months after childbirth. The lifetime risk of maternal death (0.009) indicates that of 1,000 women of exact age 15, about nine (1 in 111 women) would die before age 50 during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 42 days of childbirth. **Figure 18.2** shows that the maternal mortality ratio decreased from the 2015–16 MDHS to the 2024 MDHS, from 439 to 224 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. This change is statistically significant.

***Figure 18.2*** **Trends in maternal mortality ratio (MMR) with confidence intervals**




## 18.5 PREGNANCY-RELATED MORTALITY

**Pregnancy-related mortality rate**

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

***Sample:*** Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

**Pregnancy-related mortality ratio**

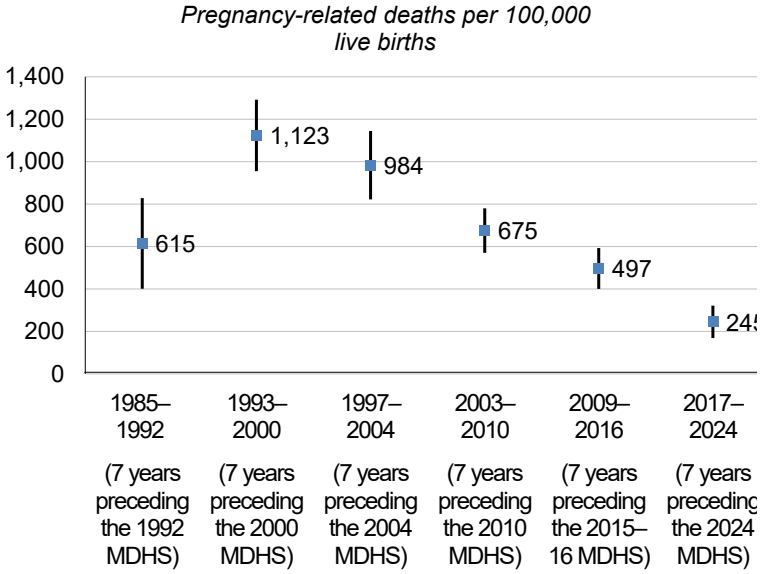
The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Prior to the 2015–16 MDHS, The DHS Program made changes in the methods and terms for maternal mortality in order to align with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 11th Revision (WHO 2022). What was called the "maternal mortality ratio" (MMR) in the MDHS reports prior to 2015–16 is now called the "pregnancy-related mortality ratio" (PRMR). Maternal mortality—according to the current definition—differs from pregnancy-related mortality in two ways. First, maternal mortality is restricted to deaths that occurred in the 42 days after childbirth or the termination of a pregnancy, whereas pregnancy-related mortality includes deaths up to 2 months after childbirth or the termination of a pregnancy. Second, maternal mortality excludes deaths due to accidents or violence, whereas pregnancy-related mortality includes such deaths. Thus, the pregnancy-related

mortality ratio will usually be higher than the maternal mortality ratio and can never be lower. The questions used to measure maternal mortality—according to the current definition—were not asked in surveys in Malawi before the 2015–16 MDHS. Therefore, what this report refers to as the maternal mortality ratio cannot be calculated for surveys prior to 2015–16. In order to discuss trends, the pregnancy-related mortality ratio must be used.

The pregnancy-related mortality ratios for the six MDHS surveys are shown in **Figure 18.3**. Pregnancy-related mortality rates and ratios for the 2024 MDHS and the five previous MDHS surveys are shown in **Table C.22** in Appendix C.

***Figure 18.3*** **Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) with confidence intervals**




## List of Tables

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1 Completeness of information on siblings**
- **Table 18.2 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 18.3 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 18.4 Maternal mortality**
- **Table 18.5 Maternal mortality ratio**

**Table 18.1 Completeness of information on siblings**

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings, and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| | Sisters | | Brothers | | All siblings | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **All siblings** | **48,150** | **100.0** | **48,534** | **100.0** | **96,684** | **100.0** |
| Living | 44,018 | 91.4 | 43,782 | 90.2 | 87,800 | 90.8 |
| Dead | 4,098 | 8.5 | 4,721 | 9.7 | 8,819 | 9.1 |
| Survival status unknown | 34 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.1 | 65 | 0.1 |
| **Living siblings** | **44,018** | **100.0** | **43,782** | **100.0** | **87,800** | **100.0** |
| Age reported | 44,018 | 100.0 | 43,782 | 100.0 | 87,800 | 100.0 |
| **Dead siblings** | **4,098** | **100.0** | **4,721** | **100.0** | **8,819** | **100.0** |
| AD and YSD reported | 4,098 | 100.0 | 4,721 | 100.0 | 8,819 | 100.0 |

**Table 18.2 Adult mortality rates**

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age | Deaths | Exposure years | Mortality rates[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| FEMALE | | | |
| 15–19 | 44 | 43,556 | 1.00 |
| 20–24 | 43 | 47,065 | 0.91 |
| 25–29 | 63 | 42,056 | 1.50 |
| 30–34 | 68 | 36,082 | 1.88 |
| 35–39 | 70 | 28,616 | 2.43 |
| 40–44 | 59 | 19,364 | 3.04 |
| 45–49 | 60 | 11,641 | 5.11 |
| Total 15–49 | 405 | 228,380 | 1.85[a] |
| MALE | | | |
| 15–19 | 63 | 42,036 | 1.50 |
| 20–24 | 60 | 45,260 | 1.33 |
| 25–29 | 65 | 42,279 | 1.54 |
| 30–34 | 108 | 35,528 | 3.05 |
| 35–39 | 89 | 28,821 | 3.08 |
| 40–44 | 139 | 19,826 | 6.99 |
| 45–49 | 93 | 12,492 | 7.45 |
| Total 15–49 | 617 | 226,242 | 2.86[a] |

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

**Table 18.3 Adult mortality probabilities**

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years preceding the survey, Malawi DHS 2024

| Survey | Female ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1] | Male ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1] |
|---|---|---|
| 2024 MDHS | 76 (CI: 66, 87) | 117 (CI: 104, 131) |
| 2015–16 MDHS | 184 (CI: 167, 201) | 218 (CI: 200, 236) |
| 2010 MDHS | 305 (CI: 285, 325) | 341 (CI: 319, 364) |
| 2004 MDHS | 341 (CI: 319, 364) | 385 (CI: 354, 415) |
| 2000 MDHS | 373 (CI: 349, 397) | 391 (CI: 368, 414) |
| 1992 MDHS | 223 (CI: 189, 257) | 223 (CI: 182, 264) |

CI = Confidence interval
[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

**Table 18.4 Maternal mortality**

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age | Percentage of female deaths that are maternal | Maternal deaths[1] | Exposure years | Maternal mortality rate[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15–19 | 12.7 | 6 | 43,556 | 0.13 |
| 20–24 | 19.5 | 8 | 47,065 | 0.18 |
| 25–29 | 22.8 | 14 | 42,056 | 0.34 |
| 30–34 | 28.8 | 19 | 36,082 | 0.54 |
| 35–39 | 18.8 | 13 | 28,616 | 0.46 |
| 40–44 | 11.7 | 7 | 19,364 | 0.35 |
| 45–49 | 3.3 | 2 | 11,641 | 0.17 |
| Total 15–49 | 17.2 | 70 | 228,380 | 0.29[a] |

[1] A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence.
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

**Table 18.5 Maternal mortality ratio**

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the 7 years preceding the survey, Malawi DHS 2024

| | |
|---|---|
| Total fertility rate (TFR) | 4.0 |
| General fertility rate (GFR)[1] | 130 |
| Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[2] | 224 (CI: 150, 297) |
| Lifetime risk of maternal death[3] | 0.009 |

CI = Confidence interval
[1] Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49
[2] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 18.4) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[3] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 19

## Key Findings

- ***Experience of violence:*** 32% of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15.
- ***Controlling behaviours:*** 60% of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported that they have experienced at least one specific type of controlling behaviour by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.
- ***Violence by current or most recent husband/intimate partner:*** 37% of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner report having experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 29% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Injuries due to intimate partner violence:*** 39% of ever-married/ever-partnered women who experienced intimate partner physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey sustained an injury.
- ***Help seeking:*** 34% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help to stop the violence.

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006).

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm and includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviour. This definition of intimate partner violence covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.[1] This chapter focuses on intimate partner violence, a form of gender-based violence, and other forms of domestic violence.

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the 2024 Malawi DHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used for the first time, and therefore indicators on intimate partner violence are reported for women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. In the context of the revised questionnaire module and this report, the term "boyfriend" excludes anyone reported as an intimate partner. Given these changes, when examining trends in intimate partner violence, only the estimates

[1] https://apps.who.int/violence-info/intimate-partner-violence.

provided separately for ever-married women and women living with a man as if married should be compared with corresponding estimates from previous surveys.

The 2024 MDHS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO 2001). Accordingly, one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for an interview with the module, but only if her privacy could be ensured. Among the women eligible, less than 1% were unable to be interviewed because privacy could not be obtained, while 3% were unable to be interviewed for other reasons. Overall, among women interviewed for the 2024 MDHS, 78% were eligible for the module, and 16,263 women were successfully interviewed.

## 19.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

**Terminology for this chapter**

**Husband:** a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

**Intimate partner:** a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

**Husband/intimate partner:** the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

**Boyfriend:** a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2024 Malawi DHS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/live-in partners, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

> ***Physical violence:*** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon
>
> ***Sexual violence:*** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to
>
> ***Emotional violence*****:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner. Specifically, they were asked if at any time in their life, as a child

or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. Additionally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

## 19.2 Women's Experience of Physical Violence

**Physical violence by any perpetrator**

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

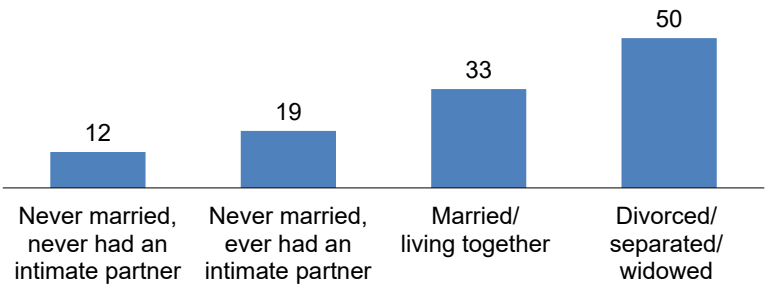
***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

Thirty-two percent of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15. Fifteen percent of women experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 19.1**). **Figure 19.1** shows the percentages of women who have experienced physical violence by marital status.

**Trends:** The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 increased from 28% in 2004 and 2010 to 34% in 2015–16 before decreasing slightly to 32% in 2024.

***Figure 19.1*** **Women's experience of physical violence by marital status**

*Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15*




### 19.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among ever-married women and women who have had an intimate partner and have experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrators of violence were the current husband/intimate partner (48%) and a former husband/intimate partner (42%). Among never-married women who have never had an intimate partner, the most common perpetrators were schoolmates or classmates (29%), mothers or stepmothers (27%), and brothers or sisters (20%); 13% of these women reported experiencing violence by other relatives and 7% by their father/stepfather (**Table 19.2**).

### 19.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

**Physical violence during pregnancy**

Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

In Malawi, 6% of women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during a pregnancy (**Table 19.3**).

## 19.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

**Sexual violence by any perpetrator**

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

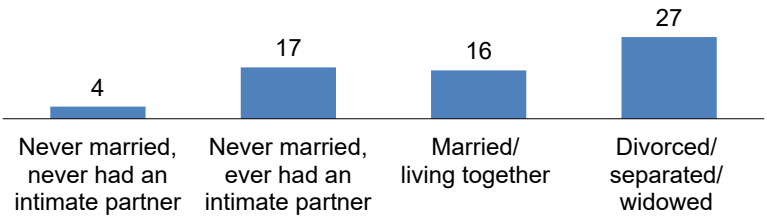
***Sample:*** Women age 15–49

### 19.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Seventeen percent of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, and 11% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 19.4**). Experience of sexual violence is higher among divorced, separated, or widowed women (27%) than among currently married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner (16% and 17%, respectively); sexual violence is lowest among never-married women who have never had an intimate partner (4%) (**Table 19.4** and **Figure 19.2**).

***Figure 19.2* Women's experience of sexual violence by marital status**

*Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence*




**Trends:** The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence increased from 14% in 2004 to 25% in 2010 before decreasing to 21% in 2015–16 and then to 17% in 2024.

### 19.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been married or had an intimate partner and have experienced sexual violence, the most common perpetrators were their current husband/intimate partner (83%) and a former husband/intimate partner (27%). Three percent of women experienced sexual violence by a current/former boyfriend and 4% by a stranger (**Table 19.5**).

### 19.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

In Malawi, 3% of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner, with less than 1% having experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner generally decreases with age, from 4% among women age 15–19 to 2% among women age 40–49 (**Table 19.6**).

### 19.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Two percent of women age 15–49 first experienced sexual violence by age 15, while 6% first experienced such violence by age 18 and 10% by age 22 (**Table 19.7**).

## 19.4 Experience of Different Forms of Violence

Physical and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of forms of violence. Nearly 4 in 10 women (38%) have experienced physical or sexual violence: 21% have

experienced physical violence only, 6% have experienced sexual violence only, and 11% have experienced both physical and sexual violence (**Table 19.8**).

## 19.5 Forms of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

**Controlling behaviour**

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more controlling behaviours.

***Sample*:** Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

**Intimate partner violence**

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

### 19.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

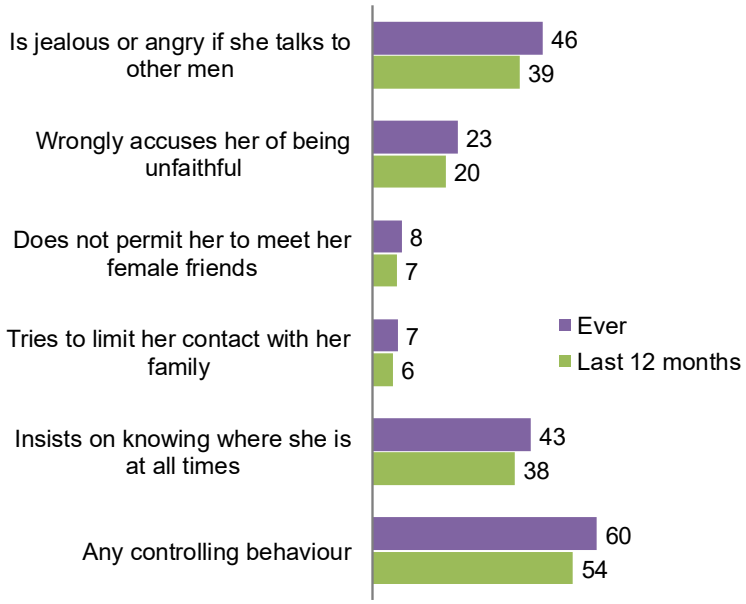
*Controlling Behaviours*

Attempts by husbands or intimate partners to closely control and monitor their wives'/intimate partners' behaviour are important warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the percentage of women whose husbands/partners display at least three such behaviours is also an important indicator.

Overall, 6 in 10 women (60%) age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported that they have experienced at least one specific type of controlling behaviour by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 19% reported experiencing three or more specific types of controlling behaviours. The most common controlling behaviours women reported were jealousy or anger if they talk to other men (46%) and insisting on knowing where they are at all times (43%). Twenty-three percent of women said that their husband/intimate partner has wrongly accused them of being unfaithful (**Figure 19.3** and **Tables 19.9** and **19.10**).

***Figure 19.3* Forms of controlling behaviours**

*Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced specific types of controlling behaviours*




**Trends:** The percentage of ever-married women whose husband/partner displays three or more controlling behaviours declined from 27% in 2004 to 19% in 2010, increased to 24% in 2015–16, and then returned to 19% in 2024.

Nearly 4 out of 10 women (37%) who have ever had a husband/intimate partner report having experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner. Twenty-two percent of women have experienced emotional violence, 25% have experienced physical violence, and 15% have experienced sexual violence. Six percent of women have experienced all three types of violence (**Table 19.11**).

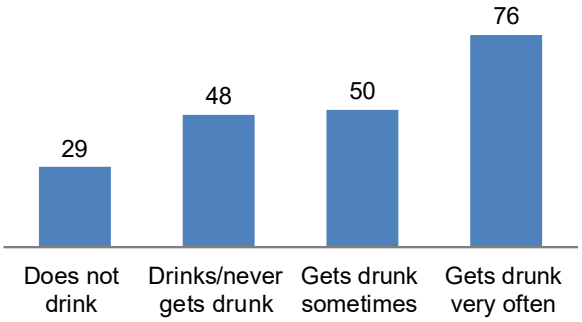
The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or more recent husband/intimate partner ranges from 32% in the Southern region to 44% in the Northern region (**Map 19.1**).

Women whose husband/intimate partner does not drink alcohol are much less likely (29%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women whose husband/intimate partner is often drunk (76%) (**Table 19.12** and **Figure 19.4**).

**Trends:** The percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence increased from 32% in 2004 to 45% in 2015–16 before declining to 37% in 2024.

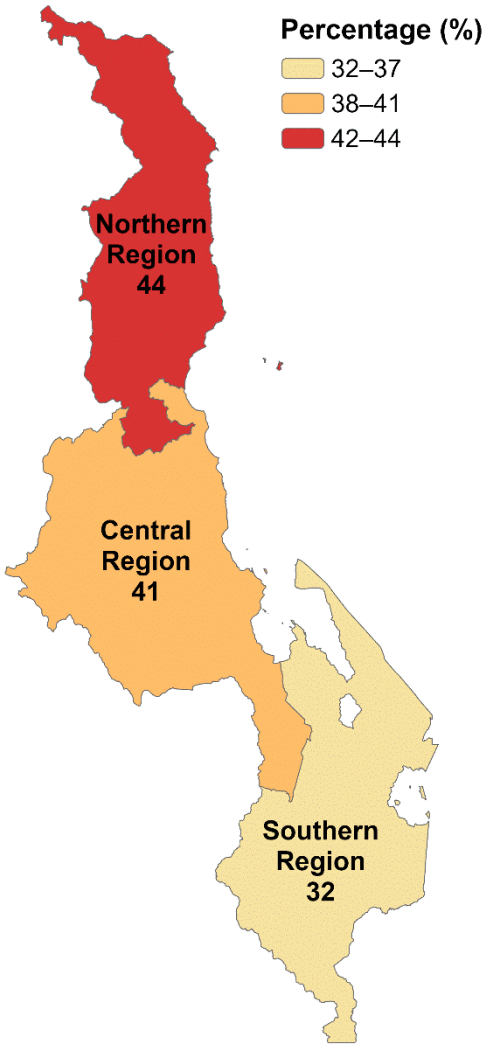
### *Figure 19.4* Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption

*Percentage of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their husband/intimate partner*




### *Map 19.1* Intimate partner violence by region

*Percentage of women age 15–49 who ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband/intimate partner*



### 19.5.2 Intimate Partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner

**Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months**

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband or any intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2.1.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Overall, 29% of women who have ever had one or more husbands or intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any husband/intimate partner in the past 12 months (**Table 19.13**).

## 19.6 Injuries to Women due to Intimate Partner Violence

**Injuries due to intimate partner violence**

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner

Almost 4 in 10 (37%) ever-married/ever-partnered women who have experienced sexual or physical violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner have sustained injuries; 39% sustained injuries after experiencing such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common injuries reported were cuts, bruises, or aches (34%), followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (12%). Eight percent of women who have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence reported deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries (**Table 19.14**).

## 19.7 Violence Initiated by Women against Their Husband/Intimate Partner

**Initiation of physical violence by women**

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband/intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

The 2024 MDHS asked all women responding to the domestic violence module who have ever had a husband or intimate partner if they had ever initiated acts of physical violence against their husband/intimate partner when he was not already hitting or beating them. Four percent of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported that they have initiated physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 3% reported having done so in the 12 months preceding the survey. Initiation of violence against husbands or intimate partners is much more common among women who have experienced physical intimate partner violence (15%) than among women who have never experienced such violence (1%) (**Table 19.15**). **Table 19.16** presents information on violence by women against their husband/intimate partner according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators.

**Trends:** The percentage of ever-married women who have initiated violence against their husbands/partners has remained unchanged over time (4% in both 2015–16 and 2024). Similarly, there

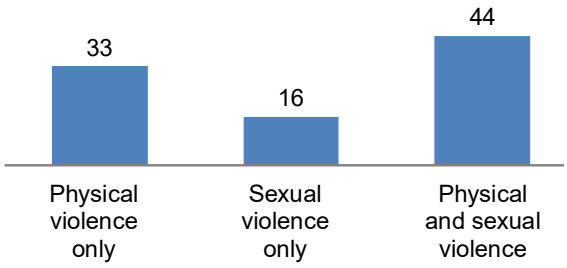
have been only minimal changes in the percentage of women who initiated violence against their husbands or partners in the 12 months preceding the survey (2% in 2015–16 and 3% in 2024).

## 19.8 Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Fifty-two percent of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence have never sought help to end the violence or told anyone about the violence; 14% of women who have experienced violence told someone about the violence but did not seek help. Thirty-four percent of women sought help to stop the violence (**Table 19.17**). Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely (44%) to have sought help than women who have experienced physical violence only (33%) or sexual violence only (16%) (**Figure 19.5**).

***Figure 19.5* Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

*Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help*




### *Sources for Help*

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source of help is their own family (59%), followed by their husband's/intimate partner's family (36%) and the police (14%) (**Table 19.18**).

## List of Tables

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 19.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator**
- **Table 19.2 Persons committing physical violence**
- **Table 19.3 Experience of physical violence during pregnancy**
- **Table 19.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator**
- **Table 19.5 Persons committing sexual violence**
- **Table 19.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner**
- **Table 19.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence**
- **Table 19.8 Experience of different forms of violence**
- **Table 19.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence**
- **Table 19.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics**
- **Table 19.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics**
- **Table 19.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators**
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- **Table 19.17 Help seeking to stop violence**
- **Table 19.18 Sources for help to stop the violence**

**Table 19.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1] | Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months | | | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes[2] | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 20.7 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 3,446 |
| 20–24 | 32.1 | 4.4 | 13.3 | 17.9 | 3,314 |
| 25–29 | 37.3 | 4.3 | 13.6 | 18.0 | 2,529 |
| 30–39 | 37.2 | 4.8 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 4,062 |
| 40–49 | 34.8 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 12.9 | 2,912 |
| **Religion** | | | | | |
| Catholic | 34.7 | 3.5 | 11.7 | 15.4 | 2,392 |
| CCAP | 28.5 | 2.9 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 2,264 |
| Anglican | 31.9 | 3.6 | 12.5 | 16.9 | 317 |
| Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist | 32.4 | 4.2 | 11.2 | 15.5 | 1,360 |
| Pentecostal | 37.8 | 4.3 | 13.6 | 18.1 | 1,983 |
| Other Christian | 34.7 | 4.7 | 11.7 | 16.5 | 5,476 |
| Muslim | 22.5 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 2,354 |
| No religion | 43.9 | 8.6 | 19.5 | 29.0 | 105 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | |
| Chewa | 33.4 | 4.2 | 11.6 | 15.9 | 5,622 |
| Tumbuka | 35.4 | 3.2 | 13.9 | 17.2 | 1,584 |
| Lomwe | 32.9 | 4.0 | 10.9 | 15.2 | 3,311 |
| Tonga | 28.7 | 2.5 | 11.1 | 13.6 | 281 |
| Yao | 21.9 | 2.9 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 2,123 |
| Sena | 36.9 | 5.0 | 14.0 | 19.1 | 520 |
| Nkhonde | 43.5 | 4.4 | 16.8 | 21.7 | 188 |
| Ngoni | 28.7 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 12.4 | 1,714 |
| Mang'anja | 46.7 | 5.6 | 14.7 | 20.5 | 620 |
| Lambia | 37.1 | 4.1 | 18.4 | 22.5 | 79 |
| Ndali | 31.8 | 4.6 | 12.7 | 17.3 | 100 |
| Other Malawian | 50.0 | 4.7 | 15.0 | 19.7 | 79 |
| Other country | 29.7 | 4.7 | 13.1 | 17.9 | 31 |
| Don't know | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.5 | 3.1 | 9.5 | 12.6 | 2,840 |
| Rural | 33.2 | 4.1 | 11.7 | 15.9 | 13,423 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 35.9 | 3.6 | 14.2 | 17.9 | 2,087 |
| Central | 32.7 | 4.1 | 11.3 | 15.5 | 6,915 |
| Southern | 30.8 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 14.5 | 7,260 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | |
| Never married | 16.3 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 3,450 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 12.1 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 1,390 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 19.1 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 2,059 |
| Ever married | 36.5 | 4.7 | 12.4 | 17.2 | 12,813 |
| Married/living together | 32.7 | 3.2 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 9,911 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 49.6 | 9.8 | 14.8 | 24.8 | 2,902 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 31.7 | 3.8 | 9.7 | 13.7 | 1,116 |
| Primary | 34.5 | 4.4 | 12.4 | 16.9 | 10,681 |
| Secondary | 27.8 | 2.9 | 9.2 | 12.1 | 3,996 |
| More than secondary | 20.6 | 1.5 | 9.3 | 10.8 | 470 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 36.9 | 5.6 | 13.6 | 19.4 | 3,234 |
| Second | 35.2 | 5.0 | 11.8 | 16.9 | 3,088 |
| Middle | 33.6 | 3.8 | 11.1 | 15.1 | 3,124 |
| Fourth | 29.6 | 2.8 | 11.0 | 13.9 | 3,115 |
| Highest | 26.8 | 2.5 | 9.4 | 11.9 | 3,703 |
| Total | 32.2 | 3.9 | 11.3 | 15.3 | 16,263 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian
[1] Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never-married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

**Table 19.2 Persons committing physical violence**

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Malawi DHS 2024

| Person | Partnership status | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever married/ ever had intimate partner | Never married/ never had intimate partner | |
| Current husband/intimate partner | 47.8 | na | 46.2 |
| Former husband/intimate partner | 42.0 | na | 40.6 |
| Current boyfriend | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Former boyfriend | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Father/stepfather | 3.8 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Mother/stepmother | 6.3 | 26.5 | 7.0 |
| Sister/brother | 6.5 | 20.0 | 6.9 |
| Daughter/son | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other relative | 4.0 | 12.8 | 4.2 |
| Mother-in-law | 0.2 | na | 0.2 |
| Father-in-law | 0.2 | na | 0.1 |
| Other in-law | 0.4 | na | 0.4 |
| Teacher | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.4 |
| Schoolmate/classmate | 5.9 | 28.5 | 6.6 |
| Employer/someone at work | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Police/soldier | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Other | 3.0 | 9.4 | 3.2 |
| Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 | 5,069 | 168 | 5,245 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = Not applicable

**Table 19.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy**

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy | Number of women who have ever been pregnant |
|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | |
| 15–19 | 5.8 | 1,068 |
| 20–24 | 5.6 | 2,828 |
| 25–29 | 6.4 | 2,405 |
| 30–39 | 6.2 | 4,013 |
| 40–49 | 4.5 | 2,891 |
| **Religion** | | |
| Catholic | 6.6 | 1,840 |
| CCAP | 4.1 | 1,755 |
| Anglican | 7.0 | 248 |
| Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist | 6.2 | 1,087 |
| Pentecostal | 6.4 | 1,668 |
| Other Christian | 6.8 | 4,560 |
| Muslim | 2.8 | 1,952 |
| No religion | 7.9 | 88 |
| **Ethnic group** | | |
| Chewa | 6.4 | 4,592 |
| Tumbuka | 5.1 | 1,245 |
| Lomwe | 5.7 | 2,661 |
| Tonga | 3.2 | 221 |
| Yao | 3.0 | 1,761 |
| Sena | 8.0 | 421 |
| Nkhonde | 10.7 | 147 |
| Ngoni | 4.9 | 1,388 |
| Mang'anja | 10.9 | 529 |
| Lambia | 4.1 | 61 |
| Ndali | 4.4 | 78 |
| Other Malawian | 9.0 | 66 |
| Other country | (1.9) | 23 |
| Don't know | * | 12 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 4.6 | 2,131 |
| Rural | 5.9 | 11,074 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 5.0 | 1,655 |
| Central | 6.1 | 5,597 |
| Southern | 5.6 | 5,953 |
| **Marital status** | | |
| Never married | 5.1 | 608 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 3.0 | 99 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 5.5 | 509 |
| Ever married | 5.8 | 12,597 |
| Married/living together | 5.0 | 9,743 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 8.4 | 2,854 |
| **Number of living children** | | |
| 0 | 6.3 | 521 |
| 1–2 | 5.4 | 6,050 |
| 3–4 | 5.6 | 4,061 |
| 5+ | 6.5 | 2,573 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 4.9 | 1,075 |
| Primary | 6.3 | 8,904 |
| Secondary | 4.5 | 2,935 |
| More than secondary | 3.5 | 291 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 8.2 | 2,844 |
| Second | 5.9 | 2,616 |
| Middle | 6.1 | 2,539 |
| Fourth | 4.1 | 2,481 |
| Highest | 4.2 | 2,725 |
| Total | 5.7 | 13,205 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

**Table 19.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: Ever[1] | In the last 12 months | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | |
| 15–19 | 13.2 | 8.7 | 3,446 |
| 20–24 | 16.7 | 13.0 | 3,314 |
| 25–29 | 18.6 | 12.4 | 2,529 |
| 30–39 | 18.6 | 11.7 | 4,062 |
| 40–49 | 19.3 | 11.2 | 2,912 |
| **Religion** | | | |
| Catholic | 18.5 | 12.9 | 2,392 |
| CCAP | 16.3 | 11.0 | 2,264 |
| Anglican | 15.9 | 10.4 | 317 |
| Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist | 18.3 | 12.1 | 1,360 |
| Pentecostal | 19.9 | 12.5 | 1,983 |
| Other Christian | 19.0 | 12.1 | 5,476 |
| Muslim | 9.5 | 6.7 | 2,354 |
| No religion | 24.6 | 17.9 | 105 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | |
| Chewa | 20.3 | 13.9 | 5,622 |
| Tumbuka | 22.8 | 16.7 | 1,584 |
| Lomwe | 14.1 | 7.6 | 3,311 |
| Tonga | 22.1 | 16.2 | 281 |
| Yao | 8.5 | 5.7 | 2,123 |
| Sena | 17.8 | 12.1 | 520 |
| Nkhonde | 30.9 | 25.3 | 188 |
| Ngoni | 12.9 | 7.1 | 1,714 |
| Mang'anja | 23.8 | 15.6 | 620 |
| Lambia | 17.0 | 13.9 | 79 |
| Ndali | 26.4 | 23.4 | 100 |
| Other Malawian | 28.1 | 14.9 | 79 |
| Other country | 14.2 | 10.4 | 31 |
| Don't know | * | * | 13 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 13.9 | 8.3 | 2,840 |
| Rural | 17.9 | 12.0 | 13,423 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 23.7 | 18.1 | 2,087 |
| Central | 19.4 | 12.9 | 6,915 |
| Southern | 13.3 | 7.9 | 7,260 |
| **Marital status** | | | |
| Never married | 11.5 | 6.3 | 3,450 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 3.9 | 0.4 | 1,390 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 16.6 | 10.4 | 2,059 |
| Ever married | 18.7 | 12.7 | 12,813 |
| Married/living together | 16.4 | 12.1 | 9,911 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 26.7 | 14.8 | 2,902 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for cash | 20.1 | 12.5 | 5,924 |
| Employed not for cash | 18.7 | 12.2 | 4,138 |
| Not employed | 13.4 | 9.6 | 6,201 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 15.6 | 10.2 | 1,116 |
| Primary | 18.3 | 12.4 | 10,681 |
| Secondary | 15.3 | 9.3 | 3,996 |
| More than secondary | 12.5 | 7.6 | 470 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 18.6 | 12.8 | 3,234 |
| Second | 18.9 | 13.2 | 3,088 |
| Middle | 18.3 | 11.5 | 3,124 |
| Fourth | 15.6 | 9.5 | 3,115 |
| Highest | 15.0 | 10.0 | 3,703 |
| Total | 17.2 | 11.3 | 16,263 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian
[1] Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

**Table 19.5 Persons committing sexual violence**

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's partnership status, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Partnership status | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Person | Ever married/ ever had intimate partner | Never married/ never had intimate partner | Total |
| Current husband/intimate partner | 83.4 | na | 81.8 |
| Former husband/intimate partner | 26.9 | na | 26.4 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 3.3 | (8.5) | 3.4 |
| Father/stepfather | 0.4 | (4.9) | 0.6 |
| Brother/stepbrother | 0.2 | (3.6) | 0.3 |
| Other relative | 1.5 | (2.3) | 1.5 |
| In-law | 0.3 | na | 0.2 |
| Own friend/acquaintance | 2.0 | (15.3) | 2.2 |
| Family friend | 1.2 | (3.9) | 1.3 |
| Teacher | 0.4 | (5.8) | 0.5 |
| Schoolmate/classmate | 0.8 | (10.3) | 1.0 |
| Employer/someone at work | 0.2 | (0.0) | 0.2 |
| Priest/religious leader | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Stranger | 4.2 | (40.5) | 4.9 |
| Other | 0.1 | (4.6) | 0.2 |
| Number of women who have experienced sexual violence | 2,734 | 54 | 2,797 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

**Table 19.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner | | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever[1] | In the last 12 months | |
| **Age** | | | |
| 15–19 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 3,446 |
| 20–24 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 3,314 |
| 25–29 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 2,529 |
| 30–39 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 4,062 |
| 40–49 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 2,912 |
| **Religion** | | | |
| Catholic | 2.8 | 0.5 | 2,392 |
| CCAP | 2.9 | 0.3 | 2,264 |
| Anglican | 1.3 | 0.6 | 317 |
| Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist | 3.7 | 0.6 | 1,360 |
| Pentecostal | 3.0 | 0.2 | 1,983 |
| Other Christian | 3.2 | 0.2 | 5,476 |
| Muslim | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2,354 |
| No religion | 1.6 | 0.0 | 105 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | |
| Chewa | 3.1 | 0.4 | 5,622 |
| Tumbuka | 2.3 | 0.5 | 1,584 |
| Lomwe | 3.6 | 0.1 | 3,311 |
| Tonga | 1.7 | 0.6 | 281 |
| Yao | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2,123 |
| Sena | 4.4 | 0.3 | 520 |
| Nkhonde | 1.6 | 0.0 | 188 |
| Ngoni | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1,714 |
| Mang'anja | 4.5 | 0.0 | 620 |
| Lambia | 2.2 | 0.4 | 79 |
| Ndali | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Other Malawian | 4.8 | 0.0 | 79 |
| Other country | 1.4 | 0.0 | 31 |
| Don't know | * | * | 13 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 2.4 | 0.2 | 2,840 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 0.3 | 13,423 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 1.7 | 0.4 | 2,087 |
| Central | 2.7 | 0.3 | 6,915 |
| Southern | 3.0 | 0.2 | 7,260 |
| **Marital status** | | | |
| Never married | 4.2 | 0.5 | 3,450 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 3.9 | 0.4 | 1,390 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 4.4 | 0.6 | 2,059 |
| Ever married | 2.3 | 0.2 | 12,813 |
| Married/living together | 2.2 | 0.2 | 9,911 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/ nullified | 2.6 | 0.3 | 2,902 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1,116 |
| Primary | 2.7 | 0.3 | 10,681 |
| Secondary | 3.0 | 0.2 | 3,996 |
| More than secondary | 3.7 | 0.3 | 470 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 2.3 | 0.3 | 3,234 |
| Second | 2.8 | 0.3 | 3,088 |
| Middle | 2.7 | 0.1 | 3,124 |
| Fourth | 2.5 | 0.2 | 3,115 |
| Highest | 3.2 | 0.3 | 3,703 |
| Total | 2.7 | 0.3 | 16,263 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian
[1] Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

**Table 19.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: | | | | | Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 22 | | |
| **Current age** | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.1 | na | na | 86.8 | 3,446 |
| 20–24 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 5.9 | na | 83.3 | 3,314 |
| 25–29 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 8.6 | 81.4 | 2,529 |
| 30–39 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 81.4 | 4,062 |
| 40–49 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 80.7 | 2,912 |
| 18–29 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 6.0 | na | 83.0 | 7,310 |
| Total | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 9.9 | 82.8 | 16,263 |
| **Type of perpetrator** | | | | | | | |
| Any husband/intimate partner[1] | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 81.6 | 14,856 |
| Any non-intimate partner[2] | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 96.9 | 16,263 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes only ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner
[2] Includes all women

**Table 19.8 Experience of different forms of violence**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age | Physical violence only | Sexual violence only | Physical and sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15–19 | 14.6 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 27.8 | 3,446 |
| 15–17 | 12.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 24.2 | 1,979 |
| 18–19 | 17.8 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 32.7 | 1,467 |
| 20–24 | 20.9 | 5.4 | 11.2 | 37.5 | 3,314 |
| 25–29 | 25.1 | 6.4 | 12.2 | 43.7 | 2,529 |
| 30–39 | 23.6 | 5.0 | 13.6 | 42.3 | 4,062 |
| 40–49 | 21.6 | 6.1 | 13.2 | 40.9 | 2,912 |
| Total | 21.0 | 6.0 | 11.2 | 38.2 | 16,263 |

**Table 19.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Malawi DHS 2024

| Type of violence experienced | Ever experienced | Experienced in the last 12 months | Frequency in the last 12 months | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Often | Sometimes |
| CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY THE CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER | | | | |
| **Controlling behaviour** | | | | |
| Any controlling behaviour | 60.1 | 53.7 | 27.0 | 26.7 |
| Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men | 45.7 | 39.4 | 14.8 | 24.5 |
| Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful | 22.9 | 19.7 | 6.7 | 13.0 |
| Does not permit her to meet her female friends | 7.9 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Tries to limit her contact with her family | 6.8 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| Insists on knowing where she is at all times | 42.5 | 38.2 | 20.0 | 18.2 |
| **Physical violence** | | | | |
| Any physical violence | 24.6 | 15.0 | 4.1 | 10.9 |
| Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her | 10.2 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 |
| Slapped her | 21.3 | 12.5 | 2.9 | 9.5 |
| Twisted her arm or pulled her hair | 5.7 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 2.6 |
| Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her | 10.8 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 4.4 |
| Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up | 10.8 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 4.9 |
| Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose | 3.2 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| **Sexual violence** | | | | |
| Any sexual violence | 15.4 | 12.0 | 3.0 | 9.1 |
| Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to | 13.9 | 10.7 | 2.5 | 8.2 |
| Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to | 7.2 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 4.3 |
| Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to | 3.9 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| **Emotional violence** | | | | |
| Any emotional violence | 22.2 | 17.9 | 6.6 | 11.3 |
| Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others | 11.6 | 9.2 | 3.5 | 5.8 |
| Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about | 10.0 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 5.4 |
| Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself | 17.0 | 13.5 | 4.9 | 8.6 |
| At least three forms of controlling behaviours | 18.6 | 16.5 | 11.5 | 5.0 |
| Any form of physical and/or sexual violence | 31.3 | 21.5 | 5.8 | 15.7 |
| Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence | 37.4 | 28.3 | 9.4 | 18.9 |
| INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY ANY CURRENT OR PREVIOUS HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER | | | | |
| Physical violence | 28.3 | 15.2 | na | na |
| Sexual violence | 17.2 | 12.2 | na | na |
| Emotional violence | 24.0 | 18.1 | na | na |
| Any form of physical or sexual violence | 35.2 | 21.8 | na | na |
| Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence | 41.1 | 28.5 | na | na |
| Number of ever-married or never-married women who ever had an intimate partner | 14,856 | 14,856 | 14,856 | 14,856 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
na = Not available

**Table 19.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husband/intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men | Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful | Does not permit her to meet her female friends | Tries to limit her contact with her family | Insists on knowing where she is at all times | Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours | Displays none of the specific behaviours | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 41.0 | 20.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 40.0 | 15.0 | 43.4 | 2,226 |
| 20–24 | 47.9 | 22.1 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 43.7 | 18.2 | 37.7 | 3,183 |
| 25–29 | 47.2 | 22.8 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 44.9 | 19.6 | 38.1 | 2,509 |
| 30–39 | 46.4 | 24.2 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 43.6 | 20.0 | 39.4 | 4,038 |
| 40–49 | 44.6 | 24.2 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 39.3 | 18.8 | 42.1 | 2,899 |
| **Religion** | | | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 48.2 | 22.9 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 45.2 | 18.1 | 36.8 | 2,154 |
| CCAP | 43.9 | 20.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 41.4 | 16.0 | 41.7 | 2,054 |
| Anglican | 51.0 | 29.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 47.8 | 21.4 | 37.3 | 288 |
| Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist | 45.7 | 22.0 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 42.5 | 17.1 | 38.0 | 1,274 |
| Pentecostal | 51.0 | 24.5 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 43.8 | 19.9 | 35.9 | 1,831 |
| Other Christian | 44.6 | 24.0 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 43.6 | 19.8 | 39.6 | 4,999 |
| Muslim | 42.2 | 20.7 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 35.8 | 17.4 | 47.2 | 2,154 |
| No religion | 53.4 | 42.3 | 19.2 | 13.5 | 49.7 | 34.9 | 32.5 | 92 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | | | | |
| Chewa | 48.6 | 25.7 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 44.1 | 20.2 | 36.9 | 5,162 |
| Tumbuka | 51.6 | 23.5 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 50.9 | 22.0 | 30.1 | 1,451 |
| Lomwe | 42.8 | 19.8 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 40.5 | 15.4 | 42.8 | 3,003 |
| Tonga | 50.8 | 21.2 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 48.0 | 20.2 | 35.9 | 248 |
| Yao | 40.8 | 20.5 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 35.0 | 16.4 | 48.5 | 1,934 |
| Sena | 47.8 | 24.1 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 50.8 | 21.8 | 34.4 | 481 |
| Nkhonde | 57.8 | 29.8 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 64.0 | 27.9 | 22.1 | 176 |
| Ngoni | 39.4 | 20.3 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 32.6 | 14.3 | 49.4 | 1,557 |
| Mang'anja | 47.3 | 26.4 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 51.2 | 23.2 | 34.1 | 584 |
| Lambia | 38.1 | 18.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 34.5 | 17.2 | 50.5 | 71 |
| Ndali | 42.1 | 23.8 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 46.7 | 19.8 | 38.2 | 82 |
| Other Malawian | 51.5 | 23.7 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 61.4 | 30.7 | 28.1 | 69 |
| Other country | 25.1 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 30.9 | 9.4 | 65.0 | 28 |
| Don't know | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 52.5 | 17.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 40.7 | 14.0 | 36.2 | 2,568 |
| Rural | 44.3 | 24.0 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 42.8 | 19.5 | 40.7 | 12,287 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 51.6 | 24.0 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 53.0 | 23.7 | 30.4 | 1,879 |
| Central | 47.9 | 24.9 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 41.5 | 18.9 | 38.8 | 6,364 |
| Southern | 41.9 | 20.7 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 40.4 | 16.8 | 43.7 | 6,612 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 47.9 | 18.7 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 39.9 | 11.9 | 39.4 | 2,059 |
| Currently has intimate partner | 49.7 | 17.9 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 42.4 | 11.1 | 36.8 | 1,461 |
| Had intimate partner | 43.6 | 20.6 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 33.7 | 13.8 | 45.7 | 598 |
| Ever married | 45.3 | 23.6 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 42.9 | 19.6 | 40.0 | 12,796 |
| Married/living together | 42.2 | 20.1 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 41.7 | 16.1 | 42.4 | 9,911 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 56.2 | 35.7 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 47.0 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 2,885 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 38.0 | 22.9 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 36.4 | 17.7 | 47.5 | 1,095 |
| Primary | 45.1 | 24.9 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 42.2 | 20.0 | 40.4 | 9,711 |
| Secondary | 49.1 | 18.9 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 44.5 | 16.3 | 37.0 | 3,603 |
| More than secondary | 50.6 | 11.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 45.2 | 8.8 | 35.7 | 447 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 45.3 | 27.4 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 42.7 | 21.6 | 40.3 | 3,025 |
| Second | 43.9 | 24.2 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 41.9 | 19.1 | 41.1 | 2,849 |
| Middle | 44.5 | 25.0 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 43.9 | 20.3 | 38.5 | 2,853 |
| Fourth | 44.2 | 21.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 42.9 | 18.2 | 42.4 | 2,811 |
| Highest | 49.9 | 17.2 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 41.1 | 14.2 | 37.7 | 3,318 |
| **Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner** | | | | | | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | 70.7 | 47.0 | 20.2 | 18.6 | 66.3 | 43.5 | 16.3 | 2,295 |
| Sometimes afraid | 53.9 | 27.6 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 52.0 | 22.8 | 29.2 | 4,016 |
| Never afraid | 35.1 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 31.5 | 9.9 | 51.3 | 8,544 |
| Total | 45.7 | 22.9 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 42.5 | 18.6 | 39.9 | 14,856 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

**Table 19.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 24.6 | 27.5 | 2,226 |
| 20–24 | 22.2 | 23.7 | 14.7 | 8.7 | 6.6 | 29.6 | 35.8 | 3,183 |
| 25–29 | 22.3 | 27.6 | 15.6 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 34.6 | 40.5 | 2,509 |
| 30–39 | 24.8 | 27.2 | 15.6 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 32.8 | 39.4 | 4,038 |
| 40–49 | 26.1 | 26.8 | 16.0 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 33.5 | 41.4 | 2,899 |
| **Religion** | | | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 24.5 | 26.2 | 17.6 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 34.4 | 40.9 | 2,154 |
| CCAP | 19.3 | 20.5 | 14.8 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 27.9 | 33.8 | 2,054 |
| Anglican | 26.5 | 25.9 | 16.1 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 35.1 | 41.4 | 288 |
| Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist | 22.5 | 24.5 | 16.4 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 31.9 | 37.4 | 1,274 |
| Pentecostal | 23.4 | 28.6 | 16.3 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 35.1 | 41.5 | 1,831 |
| Other Christian | 24.3 | 27.1 | 17.0 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 34.3 | 40.2 | 4,999 |
| Muslim | 15.8 | 16.8 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 20.2 | 26.1 | 2,154 |
| No religion | 37.2 | 43.6 | 23.1 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 49.0 | 54.5 | 92 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | | | | |
| Chewa | 24.5 | 26.3 | 18.3 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 35.0 | 41.7 | 5,162 |
| Tumbuka | 24.0 | 28.0 | 21.7 | 11.6 | 7.7 | 38.1 | 44.4 | 1,451 |
| Lomwe | 19.9 | 23.6 | 11.4 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 27.9 | 33.6 | 3,003 |
| Tonga | 18.0 | 20.8 | 22.9 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 32.8 | 36.1 | 248 |
| Yao | 15.8 | 17.2 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 19.8 | 25.9 | 1,934 |
| Sena | 24.1 | 24.6 | 14.8 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 30.9 | 36.6 | 481 |
| Nkhonde | 25.4 | 32.6 | 30.5 | 19.1 | 12.5 | 44.0 | 49.6 | 176 |
| Ngoni | 22.0 | 22.4 | 11.7 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 27.8 | 33.8 | 1,557 |
| Mang'anja | 26.8 | 34.1 | 20.1 | 13.4 | 11.2 | 40.8 | 44.5 | 584 |
| Lambia | 26.9 | 29.2 | 17.5 | 14.4 | 10.3 | 32.3 | 38.2 | 71 |
| Ndali | 32.6 | 27.2 | 29.6 | 15.0 | 13.1 | 41.7 | 48.5 | 82 |
| Other Malawian | 42.3 | 38.7 | 27.6 | 17.7 | 13.0 | 48.5 | 57.6 | 69 |
| Other country | 8.7 | 17.3 | 11.8 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 23.3 | 26.2 | 28 |
| Don't know | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.8 | 20.3 | 11.7 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 25.4 | 30.9 | 2,568 |
| Rural | 23.1 | 25.5 | 16.1 | 9.0 | 6.7 | 32.6 | 38.8 | 12,287 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 23.7 | 27.8 | 23.4 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 38.7 | 44.4 | 1,879 |
| Central | 24.5 | 26.0 | 17.4 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 34.2 | 40.9 | 6,364 |
| Southern | 19.6 | 22.3 | 11.1 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 26.5 | 32.1 | 6,612 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 8.8 | 8.7 | 12.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 18.7 | 21.9 | 2,059 |
| Currently has intimate partner | 7.3 | 8.4 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 1,461 |
| Had intimate partner | 12.6 | 9.5 | 17.5 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 21.8 | 25.6 | 598 |
| Ever married | 24.4 | 27.2 | 15.8 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 33.4 | 39.9 | 12,796 |
| Married/living together | 20.3 | 23.0 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 29.0 | 35.4 | 9,911 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 38.3 | 41.3 | 23.6 | 16.4 | 13.7 | 48.4 | 55.3 | 2,885 |
| **Employment** | | | | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 26.1 | 28.2 | 16.8 | 10.1 | 7.7 | 34.9 | 41.7 | 5,743 |
| Employed not for cash | 22.0 | 24.5 | 16.4 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 32.3 | 37.5 | 3,881 |
| Not employed | 18.1 | 20.7 | 13.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 26.7 | 32.6 | 5,232 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.1 | 23.0 | 13.6 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 29.1 | 35.2 | 1,095 |
| Primary | 23.7 | 27.2 | 16.6 | 9.7 | 7.2 | 34.1 | 40.3 | 9,711 |
| Secondary | 19.2 | 19.7 | 13.3 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 26.5 | 32.0 | 3,603 |
| More than secondary | 17.1 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 15.6 | 24.1 | 447 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 25.9 | 29.3 | 16.7 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 35.6 | 42.0 | 3,025 |
| Second | 23.9 | 27.7 | 17.2 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 35.5 | 41.4 | 2,849 |
| Middle | 23.9 | 25.3 | 16.1 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 32.2 | 39.1 | 2,853 |
| Fourth | 19.6 | 22.2 | 14.0 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 28.7 | 34.2 | 2,811 |
| Highest | 18.2 | 19.1 | 13.0 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 25.4 | 31.1 | 3,318 |
| Total | 22.2 | 24.6 | 15.4 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 31.3 | 37.4 | 14,856 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

**Table 19.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption** | | | | | | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 16.2 | 16.9 | 11.9 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 23.3 | 28.9 | 10,527 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | 20.3 | 31.5 | 17.5 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 40.8 | 47.7 | 240 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 28.3 | 35.9 | 18.1 | 10.8 | 7.7 | 43.2 | 49.5 | 2,682 |
| Is often drunk | 56.3 | 59.4 | 35.5 | 27.2 | 22.9 | 67.7 | 76.3 | 1,407 |
| **Husband's education[1]** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.6 | 21.4 | 12.1 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 26.9 | 34.5 | 691 |
| Primary | 22.0 | 25.5 | 15.1 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 31.8 | 38.2 | 5,224 |
| Secondary | 18.3 | 20.9 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 26.9 | 33.2 | 3,279 |
| More than secondary | 15.4 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 16.3 | 22.7 | 437 |
| Don't know/missing | 18.2 | 24.3 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 26.1 | 31.4 | 280 |
| **Spousal education difference[1]** | | | | | | | | |
| Husband has more education | 20.5 | 23.3 | 13.4 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 29.3 | 35.6 | 5,406 |
| Wife has more education | 21.7 | 22.8 | 14.1 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 29.2 | 36.3 | 2,712 |
| Both have equal education | 18.0 | 23.1 | 13.8 | 7.7 | 4.5 | 29.2 | 35.1 | 1,286 |
| Neither has any education | 15.1 | 17.7 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 22.8 | 28.8 | 228 |
| Don't know/missing | 18.2 | 24.3 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 26.1 | 31.4 | 280 |
| **Spousal age difference[1]** | | | | | | | | |
| Wife older | 24.4 | 25.5 | 16.1 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 33.7 | 41.7 | 417 |
| Wife is same age | 22.2 | 25.6 | 13.9 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 29.9 | 35.9 | 421 |
| Wife 1–4 years younger | 21.0 | 24.7 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 30.7 | 37.2 | 4,157 |
| Wife 5–9 years younger | 19.2 | 22.5 | 13.3 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 28.3 | 34.7 | 3,341 |
| Wife 10 or more years younger | 19.3 | 18.4 | 13.5 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 24.5 | 30.5 | 1,575 |
| **Number of decisions in which woman participates[2]** | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 21.6 | 22.9 | 15.6 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 29.6 | 35.7 | 884 |
| 1–2 | 22.5 | 25.4 | 14.4 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 31.7 | 38.8 | 3,580 |
| 3 | 18.6 | 21.5 | 12.5 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 27.1 | 33.1 | 5,447 |
| **Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[3]** | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 6.3 | 10.1 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 13.5 | 16.1 | 5,931 |
| 1–2 | 20.6 | 25.4 | 15.5 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 34.0 | 40.5 | 6,166 |
| 3–4 | 56.2 | 50.8 | 35.1 | 24.7 | 21.0 | 61.2 | 73.9 | 2,442 |
| 5 | 88.7 | 77.4 | 55.4 | 48.1 | 45.2 | 84.6 | 95.2 | 317 |
| **Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]** | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 20.9 | 22.7 | 13.8 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 29.1 | 35.2 | 12,235 |
| 1–2 | 26.3 | 32.4 | 20.0 | 12.5 | 9.1 | 39.9 | 45.8 | 1,657 |
| 3–4 | 30.3 | 34.1 | 27.4 | 16.6 | 12.4 | 44.9 | 50.5 | 659 |
| 5 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 26.1 | 16.1 | 12.5 | 46.5 | 53.1 | 305 |
| **Woman's father beat mother** | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 30.4 | 34.9 | 24.1 | 14.5 | 11.0 | 44.6 | 51.2 | 3,536 |
| No | 19.3 | 20.6 | 12.2 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 26.4 | 32.3 | 9,982 |
| Don't know | 22.2 | 26.9 | 15.6 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 33.2 | 39.2 | 1,338 |
| **Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner** | | | | | | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | 49.6 | 53.0 | 33.3 | 25.8 | 21.5 | 60.5 | 67.1 | 2,295 |
| Sometimes afraid | 27.7 | 32.3 | 18.4 | 10.4 | 7.2 | 40.3 | 47.9 | 4,016 |
| Never afraid | 12.3 | 13.3 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 19.3 | 24.5 | 8,544 |
| Total | 22.2 | 24.6 | 15.4 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 31.3 | 37.4 | 14,856 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
[1] Includes only currently married women
[2] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.
[3] According to the woman's report. See Table 19.9 for list of behaviours.
[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

**Table 19.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 21.1 | 24.2 | 2,226 |
| 20–24 | 19.9 | 17.5 | 13.3 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 23.8 | 30.9 | 3,183 |
| 25–29 | 18.6 | 17.1 | 12.3 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 23.9 | 30.6 | 2,509 |
| 30–39 | 19.1 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 21.2 | 28.0 | 4,038 |
| 40–49 | 19.4 | 12.6 | 11.2 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 19.0 | 28.1 | 2,899 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.7 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 16.9 | 22.9 | 2,568 |
| Rural | 18.8 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 22.8 | 29.7 | 12,287 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 18.9 | 17.6 | 19.7 | 8.2 | 5.6 | 29.0 | 35.0 | 1,879 |
| Central | 20.0 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 23.4 | 31.2 | 6,364 |
| Southern | 16.0 | 14.2 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 18.2 | 24.1 | 6,612 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 8.2 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 15.3 | 19.0 | 2,059 |
| Currently has intimate partner | 7.5 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 15.8 | 19.4 | 1,461 |
| Had intimate partner | 9.8 | 5.4 | 11.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 14.1 | 18.2 | 598 |
| Ever married | 19.7 | 16.5 | 12.5 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 22.8 | 30.0 | 12,796 |
| Married/living together | 18.2 | 14.3 | 12.0 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 21.1 | 28.6 | 9,911 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 24.7 | 24.1 | 14.4 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 28.8 | 35.0 | 2,885 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 16.6 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 19.5 | 25.8 | 1,095 |
| Primary | 19.3 | 16.9 | 13.4 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 23.8 | 30.8 | 9,711 |
| Secondary | 15.5 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 18.2 | 24.2 | 3,603 |
| More than secondary | 15.2 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 12.7 | 20.9 | 447 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.9 | 19.2 | 13.5 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 25.7 | 32.8 | 3,025 |
| Second | 19.3 | 16.5 | 14.2 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 24.3 | 31.0 | 2,849 |
| Middle | 19.0 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 21.8 | 29.2 | 2,853 |
| Fourth | 15.8 | 13.7 | 10.5 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 19.4 | 25.5 | 2,811 |
| Highest | 15.5 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 18.0 | 24.4 | 3,318 |
| Total | 18.1 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 21.8 | 28.5 | 14,856 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, and former intimate partners for never-married women.

**Table 19.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence**

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Malawi DHS 2024

| Type of violence experienced | Cuts, bruises, or aches | Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns | Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury | Any of these injuries | Number of women who have experienced specified type of violence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical violence**[1] | | | | | |
| Ever[2] | 41.0 | 14.7 | 9.5 | 44.9 | 3,653 |
| Last 12 months | 45.8 | 16.9 | 10.6 | 49.8 | 2,230 |
| **Sexual violence** | | | | | |
| Ever[2] | 33.6 | 11.9 | 8.4 | 36.6 | 2,281 |
| Last 12 months | 33.0 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 35.7 | 1,787 |
| **Physical or sexual violence**[1] | | | | | |
| Ever[2] | 34.0 | 11.7 | 7.6 | 37.3 | 4,656 |
| Last 12 months | 35.3 | 12.3 | 7.9 | 38.5 | 3,198 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the last 12 months

**Table 19.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner | | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever[1] | Last 12 months | |
| **Women's experience of physical intimate partner violence** | | | |
| Ever[1] | 15.0 | 9.2 | 3,653 |
| In the last 12 months | 16.0 | 13.3 | 2,230 |
| Never | 1.0 | 0.6 | 11,202 |
| **Age** | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2,226 |
| 20–24 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3,183 |
| 25–29 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2,509 |
| 30–39 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 4,038 |
| 40–49 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 2,899 |
| **Religion** | | | |
| Catholic | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2,154 |
| CCAP | 4.2 | 2.6 | 2,054 |
| Anglican | 5.0 | 2.8 | 288 |
| Seventh Day Adventist/Baptist | 5.0 | 3.5 | 1,274 |
| Pentecostal | 5.7 | 3.5 | 1,831 |
| Other Christian | 4.2 | 2.2 | 4,999 |
| Muslim | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2,154 |
| No religion | 4.1 | 3.5 | 92 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | |
| Chewa | 4.4 | 2.9 | 5,162 |
| Tumbuka | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1,451 |
| Lomwe | 5.7 | 2.6 | 3,003 |
| Tonga | 3.4 | 1.2 | 248 |
| Yao | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1,934 |
| Sena | 2.8 | 1.8 | 481 |
| Nkhonde | 4.0 | 2.9 | 176 |
| Ngoni | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1,557 |
| Mang'anja | 8.2 | 4.9 | 584 |
| Lambia | 1.0 | 0.4 | 71 |
| Ndali | 3.0 | 2.1 | 82 |
| Other Malawian | 4.5 | 3.0 | 69 |
| Other country | 0.6 | 0.6 | 28 |
| Don't know | * | * | 12 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2,568 |
| Rural | 4.4 | 2.7 | 12,287 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1,879 |
| Central | 4.5 | 3.0 | 6,364 |
| Southern | 4.7 | 2.5 | 6,612 |
| **Marital status** | | | |
| Never married | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2,059 |
| Currently has intimate partner | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1,461 |
| Had intimate partner | 1.5 | 1.3 | 598 |
| Ever married | 4.7 | 2.8 | 12,796 |
| Married/living together | 4.2 | 2.5 | 9,911 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed/nullified | 6.7 | 3.8 | 2,885 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for cash | 5.0 | 2.7 | 5,743 |
| Employed not for cash | 4.6 | 2.5 | 3,881 |
| Not employed | 3.8 | 2.8 | 5,232 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 5.9 | 3.0 | 1,095 |
| Primary | 4.5 | 2.8 | 9,711 |
| Secondary | 4.2 | 2.5 | 3,603 |
| More than secondary | 1.4 | 0.9 | 447 |

*Continued…*

**Table 19.15—*Continued***

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner | | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever[1] | Last 12 months | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 4.9 | 2.9 | 3,025 |
| Second | 5.3 | 3.3 | 2,849 |
| Middle | 4.4 | 2.6 | 2,853 |
| Fourth | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2,811 |
| Highest | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3,318 |
| Total | 4.4 | 2.7 | 14,856 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

**Table 19.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner | | Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever[1] | Last 12 months | |
| **Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption** | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 2.6 | 1.6 | 10,527 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | 6.9 | 3.6 | 240 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 6.9 | 3.8 | 2,682 |
| Is often drunk | 12.8 | 8.5 | 1,407 |
| **Husband's education[2]** | | | |
| No education | 4.2 | 2.7 | 691 |
| Primary | 4.2 | 2.5 | 5,224 |
| Secondary | 4.0 | 2.5 | 3,279 |
| More than secondary | 5.1 | 3.1 | 437 |
| Don't know/missing | 3.9 | 1.4 | 280 |
| **Spousal education difference[2]** | | | |
| Husband has more education | 4.1 | 2.3 | 5,406 |
| Wife has more education | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2,712 |
| Both have equal education | 5.1 | 3.6 | 1,286 |
| Neither has any education | 5.1 | 3.2 | 228 |
| Don't know/missing | 3.9 | 1.4 | 280 |
| **Spousal age difference[2]** | | | |
| Wife older | 5.1 | 2.9 | 417 |
| Wife is same age | 5.1 | 2.9 | 421 |
| Wife 1–4 years younger | 4.3 | 2.8 | 4,157 |
| Wife 5–9 years younger | 4.2 | 2.5 | 3,341 |
| Wife 10 or more years younger | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1,575 |
| **Number of decisions in which woman participates[3]** | | | |
| 0 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 884 |
| 1–2 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 3,580 |
| 3 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 5,447 |
| **Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[4]** | | | |
| 0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 5,931 |
| 1–2 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 6,166 |
| 3–4 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 2,442 |
| 5 | 14.0 | 9.8 | 317 |
| **Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[5]** | | | |
| 0 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 12,235 |
| 1–2 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 1,657 |
| 3–4 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 659 |
| 5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 305 |
| **Woman's father beat mother** | | | |
| Yes | 7.1 | 4.4 | 3,536 |
| No | 3.6 | 2.2 | 9,982 |
| Don't know | 3.9 | 2.0 | 1,338 |
| **Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner** | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | 8.9 | 5.8 | 2,295 |
| Sometimes afraid | 4.9 | 2.8 | 4,016 |
| Never afraid | 3.0 | 1.8 | 8,544 |
| Total | 4.4 | 2.7 | 14,856 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

[2] Includes only currently married women

[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 19.9 for list of behaviours.

[5] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

**Table 19.17 Help seeking to stop violence**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2024

| Type of violence/ background characteristic | Sought help to stop violence | Never sought help but told someone | Never sought help, never told anyone | Total | Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of violence experienced** | | | | | |
| Physical only | 33.4 | 14.7 | 51.9 | 100.0 | 3,416 |
| Sexual only | 16.4 | 6.6 | 76.9 | 100.0 | 969 |
| Both physical and sexual | 43.7 | 16.4 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 1,829 |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 27.9 | 11.1 | 61.0 | 100.0 | 959 |
| 20–24 | 32.2 | 15.1 | 52.7 | 100.0 | 1,244 |
| 25–29 | 34.8 | 16.3 | 48.9 | 100.0 | 1,105 |
| 30–39 | 36.3 | 13.5 | 50.2 | 100.0 | 1,716 |
| 40–49 | 35.5 | 13.5 | 51.0 | 100.0 | 1,190 |
| **Religion** | | | | | |
| Catholic | 37.8 | 14.8 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 995 |
| CCAP | 32.8 | 12.9 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 794 |
| Anglican | 30.1 | 11.3 | 58.6 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Seventh Day Adventist /Baptist | 30.0 | 14.7 | 55.2 | 100.0 | 527 |
| Pentecostal | 31.3 | 14.5 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 886 |
| Other Christian | 35.6 | 12.8 | 51.6 | 100.0 | 2,236 |
| Muslim | 30.8 | 17.4 | 51.8 | 100.0 | 596 |
| No religion | 15.9 | 14.9 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 55 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | |
| Chewa | 30.9 | 14.2 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 2,344 |
| Tumbuka | 34.1 | 10.4 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 696 |
| Lomwe | 36.8 | 16.6 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 1,224 |
| Tonga | 39.7 | 9.6 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 109 |
| Yao | 32.0 | 15.2 | 52.7 | 100.0 | 517 |
| Sena | 32.1 | 10.2 | 57.7 | 100.0 | 215 |
| Nkhonde | 46.6 | 4.2 | 49.3 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Ngoni | 32.4 | 15.7 | 51.9 | 100.0 | 564 |
| Mang'anja | 38.6 | 12.2 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 322 |
| Lambia | 42.2 | 13.6 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Ndali | 42.9 | 15.6 | 41.5 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Other Malawian | 46.3 | 9.0 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Other country | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| Don't know | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 33.3 | 12.3 | 54.4 | 100.0 | 920 |
| Rural | 33.8 | 14.3 | 51.9 | 100.0 | 5,293 |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Northern | 37.0 | 10.9 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 921 |
| Central | 31.0 | 13.9 | 55.1 | 100.0 | 2,788 |
| Southern | 35.7 | 15.1 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 2,505 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | |
| Never married | 27.5 | 11.8 | 60.7 | 100.0 | 799 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 32.6 | 16.8 | 50.6 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 25.8 | 10.1 | 64.1 | 100.0 | 594 |
| Ever married | 34.7 | 14.3 | 51.0 | 100.0 | 5,414 |
| Married/living together | 32.7 | 12.5 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 3,795 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed/nullified | 39.4 | 18.5 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 1,619 |
| **Employment** | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 39.0 | 12.6 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 2,601 |
| Employed not for cash | 32.3 | 14.5 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 1,695 |
| Not employed | 28.0 | 15.3 | 56.7 | 100.0 | 1,917 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 29.8 | 13.0 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Primary | 33.9 | 13.9 | 52.2 | 100.0 | 4,321 |
| Secondary | 34.2 | 14.7 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 1,367 |
| More than secondary | 36.0 | 13.0 | 51.0 | 100.0 | 117 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 34.6 | 13.1 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| Second | 31.6 | 17.1 | 51.3 | 100.0 | 1,304 |
| Middle | 33.7 | 13.5 | 52.8 | 100.0 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 36.8 | 14.0 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 1,091 |
| Highest | 32.5 | 12.0 | 55.5 | 100.0 | 1,220 |
| Total | 33.8 | 14.0 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 6,213 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CCAP = Church of Central Africa Presbyterian

**Table 19.18 Sources for help to stop the violence**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Type of violence experienced | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Source | Physical only | Sexual only | Both physical and sexual | Physical or sexual violence |
| Own family | 57.0 | 59.7 | 62.5 | 59.3 |
| Husband's/intimate partner's family | 38.1 | 16.0 | 36.8 | 35.9 |
| Current/former husband/intimate partner | 2.7 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Friend | 6.3 | 14.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 |
| Neighbour | 3.4 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Religious leader | 3.4 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Doctor/medical personnel | 6.7 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| Police | 13.9 | 5.8 | 16.6 | 14.3 |
| Lawyer | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Social work organisation | 4.4 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 5.0 |
| Other | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Number of women who have sought help | 1,139 | 159 | 799 | 2,097 |

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

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# SAMPLE DESIGN

# Appendix A

## A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2024 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS 2024) is the sixth DHS survey conducted in Malawi, following those implemented in 1992, 2000, 2004, 2010, and 2015–16. A nationally representative sample of 792 clusters and approximately 23,760 households was selected. As with the prior surveys, the main objective of the MDHS 2024 was to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; domestic violence; and knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. All women age 15–49 who were usual members of the selected households and those who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible to be interviewed. The survey was expected to yield interviews with approximately 21,300 women age 15–49. In a subsample of one in every second household selected for the women's survey, all men age 15–54 who were usual members of the selected households and those who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible to be interviewed. The survey was expected to yield interviews with approximately 9,730 men age 15–54. In the same subsample, all women age 15–49 and all children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements and for anaemia testing. Furthermore, a subsample of five households per cluster was selected in which to implement a micronutrient module. All women age 15–49 and all children age 6–59 months were eligible for micronutrient tests.

The sample for the MDHS 2024 was designed to provide representative results for all DHS indicators for the country, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of three regions. Representative results for most of the DHS survey indicators are also available for the 28 districts, for the 4 large cities (Mzuzu, Lilongwe, Zomba, and Blantyre), and for Dzaleka refugee camp, with a total of 33 survey domains.

## A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the MDHS 2024 was the Malawi Population and Housing Census (MPHC), which was conducted in 2018 by the Malawi National Statistical Office. The census frame is a complete list of all census enumeration areas (EAs) created for the 2018 MPHC. An EA is a geographic area covering an average of 215 households. The sampling frame contains information about the EA location, type of residence (urban or rural), and the residential population and number of households. A detailed digitized EA map that delineates the EA geographic boundaries is available for each EA.

Administratively, Malawi is divided into 28 districts, and each district is subdivided into Traditional Authority (TA) areas, with a total of 414 TAs. The 28 districts are grouped into 3 regions, namely the Northern region, Central region, and Southern region:

- **Northern region** has six districts: Chitipa, Karonga, Nkhata Bay, Rumphi, Mzimba, and Likoma; and one city: Mzuzu.
- **Central region** has nine districts: Kasungu, Nkhotakota, Ntchisi, Dowa, Salima, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Dedza, and Ntcheu; and one city: Lilongwe.
- **Southern region** has 13 districts: Mangochi, Machinga, Zomba, Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Mwanza, Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Balaka, and Neno; and 2 cities: Blantyre and Zomba.

Dzaleka refugee camp is located in Dowa District. Data from the refugee camp population were not included in the MDHS 2024 and are presented in a separate report. **Table A.1** indicates the distribution of

the population by district/domain and according to type of residence. The district/domain size varies from 0.1% for Likoma District to 9.4% for Lilongwe District without Lilongwe City. In Malawi, 15.6% of the population lives in urban areas. The percentage of urban areas varies greatly by district/domain, apart from the four large cities that are 100% urban and the rest of Lilongwe, Zomba, and Blantyre that are 100% rural. The urban percentage for other districts/domains varies from 0.8% in Chiradzulu District to 16.9% in Karonga District. Dzaleka refugee camp is considered 100% rural. **Table A.2** indicates the distribution of residential households, which is very similar to the population distribution.

**Table A.1 Distribution of the household population by district and type of residence**

| | Household population | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban % | District % |
| Chitipa | 17,743 | 199,198 | 216,941 | 8.18 | 1.24 |
| Karonga | 61,609 | 302,603 | 364,212 | 16.92 | 2.08 |
| Nkhata Bay | 14,274 | 269,711 | 283,985 | 5.03 | 1.62 |
| Rumphi | 22,358 | 205,587 | 227,945 | 9.81 | 1.30 |
| Mzimba | 26,096 | 904,405 | 930,501 | 2.80 | 5.31 |
| Likoma | 1,323 | 13,204 | 14,527 | 9.11 | 0.08 |
| Mzuzu City | 216,966 | | 216,966 | 100.00 | 1.24 |
| Kasungu | 58,653 | 780,974 | 839,627 | 6.99 | 4.79 |
| Nkhotakota | 28,350 | 367,589 | 395,939 | 7.16 | 2.26 |
| Ntchisi | 9,357 | 307,732 | 317,089 | 2.95 | 1.81 |
| Dowa[1] | 31,678 | 716,458 | 748,136 | 4.23 | 4.27 |
| Salima | 43,184 | 432,168 | 475,352 | 9.08 | 2.71 |
| Lilongwe | | 1,645,393 | 1,645,393 | | 9.39 |
| Mchinji | 28,011 | 581,722 | 609,733 | 4.59 | 3.48 |
| Dedza | 30,928 | 798,012 | 828,940 | 3.73 | 4.73 |
| Ntcheu | 21,241 | 637,741 | 658,982 | 3.22 | 3.76 |
| Lilongwe City | 980,514 | | 980,514 | 100.00 | 5.60 |
| Mangochi | 68,453 | 1,078,655 | 1,147,108 | 5.97 | 6.55 |
| Machinga | 25,207 | 709,142 | 734,349 | 3.43 | 4.19 |
| Zomba | | 743,027 | 743,027 | | 4.24 |
| Chiradzulu | 2,961 | 354,080 | 357,041 | 0.83 | 2.04 |
| Blantyre | | 450,402 | 450,402 | | 2.57 |
| Mwanza | 18,039 | 112,889 | 130,928 | 13.78 | 0.75 |
| Thyolo | 20,443 | 700,866 | 721,309 | 2.83 | 4.12 |
| Mulanje | 14,782 | 669,080 | 683,862 | 2.16 | 3.90 |
| Phalombe | 6,242 | 423,208 | 429,450 | 1.45 | 2.45 |
| Chikwawa | 10,414 | 560,925 | 571,339 | 1.82 | 3.26 |
| Nsanje | 26,844 | 272,205 | 299,049 | 8.98 | 1.71 |
| Balaka | 49,355 | 389,024 | 438,379 | 11.26 | 2.50 |
| Neno | 2,283 | 135,465 | 137,748 | 1.66 | 0.79 |
| Zomba City | 95,339 | | 95,339 | 100.00 | 0.54 |
| Blantyre City | 798,218 | | 798,218 | 100.00 | 4.56 |
| Dzaleka refugee camp | | 22,574 | 22,574 | | 0.13 |
| **Malawi** | **2,730,865** | **14,784,039** | **17,514,904** | **15.59** | **100.00** |

Source: 2018 Malawi Housing and Population Census
[1] Dowa without Dzaleka refugee camp

**Table A.2 Distribution of residential households by district and type of residence**

| District | Households | | | Urban % | District % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | | |
| Chitipa | 3,987 | 43,249 | 47,236 | 8.44 | 1.19 |
| Karonga | 13,525 | 61,329 | 74,854 | 18.07 | 1.88 |
| Nkhata Bay | 2,986 | 49,167 | 52,153 | 5.73 | 1.31 |
| Rumphi | 4,951 | 41,946 | 46,897 | 10.56 | 1.18 |
| Mzimba | 6,021 | 188,802 | 194,823 | 3.09 | 4.90 |
| Likoma | 298 | 2,594 | 2,892 | 10.30 | 0.07 |
| Mzuzu City | 48,611 | | 48,611 | 100.00 | 1.22 |
| Kasungu | 12,976 | 166,032 | 179,008 | 7.25 | 4.50 |
| Nkhotakota | 6,081 | 74,368 | 80,449 | 7.56 | 2.02 |
| Ntchisi | 2,192 | 68,522 | 70,714 | 3.10 | 1.78 |
| Dowa[1] | 7,341 | 163,830 | 171,171 | 4.29 | 4.30 |
| Salima | 10,096 | 94,908 | 105,004 | 9.61 | 2.64 |
| Lilongwe | | 386,865 | 386,865 | | 9.72 |
| Mchinji | 6,391 | 130,272 | 136,663 | 4.68 | 3.44 |
| Dedza | 7,634 | 188,412 | 196,046 | 3.89 | 4.93 |
| Ntcheu | 5,152 | 149,673 | 154,825 | 3.33 | 3.89 |
| Lilongwe City | 228,482 | | 228,482 | 100.00 | 5.74 |
| Mangochi | 15,110 | 237,586 | 252,696 | 5.98 | 6.35 |
| Machinga | 6,041 | 157,874 | 163,915 | 3.69 | 4.12 |
| Zomba | | 176,852 | 176,852 | | 4.45 |
| Chiradzulu | 716 | 89,917 | 90,633 | 0.79 | 2.28 |
| Blantyre | | 109,773 | 109,773 | 0.00 | 2.76 |
| Mwanza | 4,319 | 26,022 | 30,341 | 14.23 | 0.76 |
| Thyolo | 4,986 | 169,084 | 174,070 | 2.86 | 4.38 |
| Mulanje | 3,623 | 156,468 | 160,091 | 2.26 | 4.02 |
| Phalombe | 1,519 | 97,328 | 98,847 | 1.54 | 2.48 |
| Chikwawa | 2,593 | 126,332 | 128,925 | 2.01 | 3.24 |
| Nsanje | 5,968 | 57,968 | 63,936 | 9.33 | 1.61 |
| Balaka | 11,738 | 89,837 | 101,575 | 11.56 | 2.55 |
| Neno | 568 | 30,806 | 31,374 | 1.81 | 0.79 |
| Zomba City | 22,830 | | 22,830 | 100.00 | 0.57 |
| Blantyre City | 191,227 | | 191,227 | 100.00 | 4.81 |
| Dzaleka refugee camp | | 4,742 | 4,742 | | 0.12 |
| **Malawi** | **637,962** | **3,340,558** | **3,978,520** | **16.04** | **100.00** |

Source: 2018 Malawi Housing and Population Census
[1] Dowa without Dzaleka refugee camp

**Table A.3** indicates the distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households, by district/domain and type of residence. Among the 18,463 EAs (excluding institutional EAs), 2,726 are in urban areas and 15,737 in rural areas. The average EA size is 234 households in urban areas and 212 in rural areas, with an overall average of 215 households per EA. The EA size is adequate for a primary sampling unit with a sample take of 30 households per each urban and rural EA.

Some districts/domains had few EAs, such as Likoma District (14 EAs) and Dzaleka refugee camp (12 EAs). Because a sample take of 30 households per cluster was needed to produce an adequate sample size, some of these districts/domains needed to be segmented, and each segment became a DHS cluster. The number of segments created per EA was decided by the number of times they were selected using a probability proportional to size selection procedure with the designed number of clusters allocated to the district/domain.

**Table A.3 Distribution of enumeration areas and their average size in number of households**

| District | Number of EAs | | | Average EA size | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Chitipa | 17 | 314 | 331 | 235 | 138 | 143 |
| Karonga | 54 | 355 | 409 | 250 | 173 | 183 |
| Nkhata Bay | 18 | 347 | 365 | 166 | 142 | 143 |
| Rumphi | 26 | 283 | 309 | 190 | 148 | 152 |
| Mzimba | 27 | 1,442 | 1,469 | 223 | 131 | 133 |
| Likoma | 2 | 14 | 16 | 149 | 185 | 181 |
| Mzuzu City | 201 | | 201 | 242 | | 242 |
| Kasungu | 47 | 799 | 846 | 276 | 208 | 212 |
| Nkhotakota | 30 | 306 | 336 | 203 | 243 | 239 |
| Ntchisi | 10 | 396 | 406 | 219 | 173 | 174 |
| Dowa[1] | 36 | 886 | 922 | 204 | 185 | 186 |
| Salima | 35 | 386 | 421 | 288 | 246 | 249 |
| Lilongwe | | 1,542 | 1,542 | | 251 | 251 |
| Mchinji | 32 | 436 | 468 | 200 | 299 | 292 |
| Dedza | 36 | 826 | 862 | 212 | 228 | 227 |
| Ntcheu | 22 | 796 | 818 | 234 | 188 | 189 |
| Lilongwe City | 956 | | 956 | 239 | | 239 |
| Mangochi | 71 | 1,050 | 1,121 | 213 | 226 | 225 |
| Machinga | 33 | 671 | 704 | 183 | 235 | 233 |
| Zomba | | 710 | 710 | | 249 | 249 |
| Chiradzulu | 4 | 364 | 368 | 179 | 247 | 246 |
| Blantyre | | 490 | 490 | | 224 | 224 |
| Mwanza | 21 | 125 | 146 | 206 | 208 | 208 |
| Thyolo | 23 | 903 | 926 | 217 | 187 | 188 |
| Mulanje | 15 | 574 | 589 | 242 | 273 | 272 |
| Phalombe | 9 | 388 | 397 | 169 | 251 | 249 |
| Chikwawa | 16 | 500 | 516 | 162 | 253 | 250 |
| Nsanje | 16 | 228 | 244 | 373 | 254 | 262 |
| Balaka | 49 | 404 | 453 | 240 | 222 | 224 |
| Neno | 5 | 190 | 195 | 114 | 162 | 161 |
| Zomba City | 117 | | 117 | 195 | | 195 |
| Blantyre City | 798 | | 798 | 240 | | 240 |
| Dzaleka refugee camp | | 12 | 12 | | 395 | 395 |
| **Malawi** | **2,726** | **15,737** | **18,463** | **234** | **212** | **215** |

Source: 2018 Malawi Housing and Population Census
EA = enumeration area
[1] Dowa without Dzaleka refugee camp

## A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The MDHS 2024 sample was selected through a stratified two-stage cluster sampling procedure. Each district/domain was stratified into an urban stratum and a rural stratum (unless the domain was 100% urban or rural), yielding 58 sampling strata. Samples were selected independently in each stratum in two stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each lower administrative level by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 792 EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum, with the sample allocation shown in **Table A.4**. EA size was defined as the number of residential households residing in the EA at the time of the 2018 MPHC. A household listing operation was carried out in all selected EAs before the main survey, and the resulting listings served as the sampling frame in the second stage. However, to control the task of household listing, selected EAs with more than 250 households could be segmented, and only one segment was selected randomly to be included in the survey with probability proportional to the segment size; a household listing was created only in the selected segment. Therefore, a DHS cluster was either an EA or a segment of an EA. Detailed household listing procedures are explained in the MDHS 2024 household listing manual.

In the second stage, a fixed number of 30 households per cluster were selected with equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers were asked to interview only the preselected households. No replacements and no changes of the preselected households

were allowed in the implementation stages in order to prevent bias. All women age 15–49 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the female survey. In the 50% of sampled households selected for the male survey, all men age 15–54 who were usual members of the households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the male survey.

**Table A.4 Sample allocation of clusters and households by district and type of residence**

| | Allocation of clusters | | | Allocation of households | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Chitipa | 4 | 19 | 23 | 120 | 570 | 690 |
| Karonga | 6 | 17 | 23 | 180 | 510 | 690 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3 | 20 | 23 | 90 | 600 | 690 |
| Rumphi | 4 | 19 | 23 | 120 | 570 | 690 |
| Mzimba | 2 | 23 | 25 | 60 | 690 | 750 |
| Likoma | 4 | 18 | 22 | 120 | 540 | 660 |
| Mzuzu City | 20 | | 20 | 600 | | 600 |
| Kasungu | 4 | 21 | 25 | 120 | 630 | 750 |
| Nkhotakota | 4 | 20 | 24 | 120 | 600 | 720 |
| Ntchisi | 2 | 22 | 24 | 60 | 660 | 720 |
| Dowa | 3 | 22 | 25 | 90 | 660 | 750 |
| Salima | 4 | 20 | 24 | 120 | 600 | 720 |
| Lilongwe | | 27 | 27 | | 810 | 810 |
| Mchinji | 3 | 22 | 25 | 90 | 660 | 750 |
| Dedza | 3 | 22 | 25 | 90 | 660 | 750 |
| Ntcheu | 3 | 22 | 25 | 90 | 660 | 750 |
| Lilongwe City | 24 | | 24 | 720 | | 720 |
| Mangochi | 4 | 22 | 26 | 120 | 660 | 780 |
| Machinga | 3 | 22 | 25 | 90 | 660 | 750 |
| Zomba | | 26 | 26 | | 780 | 780 |
| Chiradzulu | 2 | 23 | 25 | 60 | 690 | 750 |
| Blantyre | | 25 | 25 | | 750 | 750 |
| Mwanza | 5 | 17 | 22 | 150 | 510 | 660 |
| Thyolo | 2 | 23 | 25 | 60 | 690 | 750 |
| Mulanje | 2 | 23 | 25 | 60 | 690 | 750 |
| Phalombe | 2 | 23 | 25 | 60 | 690 | 750 |
| Chikwawa | 2 | 23 | 25 | 60 | 690 | 750 |
| Nsanje | 4 | 19 | 23 | 120 | 570 | 690 |
| Balaka | 5 | 19 | 24 | 150 | 570 | 720 |
| Neno | 2 | 21 | 23 | 60 | 630 | 690 |
| Zomba City | 20 | | 20 | 600 | | 600 |
| Blantyre City | 23 | | 23 | 690 | | 690 |
| Dzaleka refugee camp | | 24 | 24 | | 720 | 720 |
| **Malawi** | **169** | **623** | **792** | **5,070** | **18,690** | **23,760** |

Note: The numbers of clusters allocated to Likoma District and Dzaleka refugee camp were larger than the total number of EAs in these areas. This means that all EAs in these two areas were included in the sample. Some of the EAs had been segmented, and each of these segments served as a DHS cluster.

To ensure that the survey precision is comparable across districts, the sample allocation figures a power allocation between districts/domains and between different types of residence within each district/domain because a proportional allocation would not have produced a sufficient sample size for small districts/domains such as for Likoma District and Dzaleka refugee camp.

**Table A.4** shows the allocation of clusters and households, and **Table A.5** shows the expected number of male and female interviews by district/domain and according to type of residence. Among the 792 clusters selected, 169 were in urban areas and 623 in rural areas, for a total of 23,760 households sampled. Among these households, 5,070 were from urban areas and 18,690 from rural areas. The survey was expected to result in interviews with 21,296 women age 15–49, including 5,143 in urban areas and 16,153 in rural areas. In terms of number of clusters and households, the largest sample size was allocated to rural Lilongwe, with 27 clusters and 810 households. The smallest sample size was allocated to Mzuzu City, with 20 clusters and 600 households. In terms of expected number of completed interviews with women, the largest sample size was allocated to Lilongwe City, for about 729 interviews, because this domain had more women per household in urban areas than in rural areas. The smallest sample size was allocated to Likoma District, for about 590 interviews with women.

**Table A.5 Sample allocation of expected numbers of interviews with women and men by district and type of residence**

| District | Women age 15–49 interviewed | | | Men age 15–59 interviewed | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Chitipa | 122 | 492 | 614 | 57 | 222 | 279 |
| Karonga | 182 | 441 | 623 | 86 | 199 | 285 |
| Nkhata Bay | 92 | 518 | 610 | 43 | 235 | 278 |
| Rumphi | 122 | 492 | 614 | 57 | 222 | 279 |
| Mzimba | 61 | 596 | 657 | 29 | 270 | 299 |
| Likoma | 122 | 468 | 590 | 57 | 211 | 268 |
| Mzuzu City | 607 | | 607 | 289 | | 289 |
| Kasungu | 122 | 545 | 667 | 57 | 246 | 303 |
| Nkhotakota | 122 | 518 | 640 | 57 | 235 | 292 |
| Ntchisi | 61 | 571 | 632 | 29 | 257 | 286 |
| Dowa[1] | 92 | 571 | 663 | 43 | 257 | 300 |
| Salima | 122 | 518 | 640 | 57 | 235 | 292 |
| Lilongwe | | 700 | 700 | | 316 | 316 |
| Mchinji | 92 | 571 | 663 | 43 | 257 | 300 |
| Dedza | 92 | 571 | 663 | 43 | 257 | 300 |
| Ntcheu | 92 | 571 | 663 | 43 | 257 | 300 |
| Lilongwe City | 729 | | 729 | 347 | | 347 |
| Mangochi | 122 | 571 | 693 | 57 | 257 | 314 |
| Machinga | 92 | 571 | 663 | 43 | 257 | 300 |
| Zomba | | 673 | 673 | | 305 | 305 |
| Chiradzulu | 61 | 596 | 657 | 29 | 270 | 299 |
| Blantyre | | 649 | 649 | | 293 | 293 |
| Mwanza | 152 | 441 | 593 | 72 | 199 | 271 |
| Thyolo | 61 | 596 | 657 | 29 | 270 | 299 |
| Mulanje | 61 | 596 | 657 | 29 | 270 | 299 |
| Phalombe | 61 | 596 | 657 | 29 | 270 | 299 |
| Chikwawa | 61 | 596 | 657 | 29 | 270 | 299 |
| Nsanje | 122 | 492 | 614 | 57 | 222 | 279 |
| Balaka | 152 | 492 | 644 | 72 | 222 | 294 |
| Neno | 61 | 545 | 606 | 29 | 246 | 275 |
| Zomba City | 607 | | 607 | 289 | | 289 |
| Blantyre City | 698 | | 698 | 332 | | 332 |
| Dzaleka refugee camp | | 596 | 596 | | 270 | 270 |
| **Malawi** | **5,143** | **16,153** | **21,296** | **2,433** | **7,297** | **9,730** |

Note: The male survey was conducted in every second household selected for the female survey.
[1] Dowa without Dzaleka refugee camp

The sample allocation and calculations were based on the results obtained from the 2015–16 MDHS: the average number of women age 15–49 per household was 1.075 in urban areas and 0.926 in rural areas; the average number of men age 15–54 per household was 1.074 in urban areas and 0.861 in rural areas; the household completion rate was 96.3% in urban areas and 95.7% in rural areas; the individual response rate among women was 97.8% in urban areas and 97.6% in rural areas; and the individual response rate among men was 93.6% in urban areas and 94.9% in rural areas.

## A.4 Sampling Probability and Sampling Weights

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample to different districts/domains and to urban and rural areas, and due to possible differences in response rates, sampling weights will be required for any analysis using the MDHS 2024 data to ensure the representativeness of the survey results at the national level and at the domain level. Since the MDHS 2024 sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities, separately for each sampling stage and each cluster. The following notations were used:

$P_{1hi}$: first-stage sampling probability of the $i^{th}$ cluster in stratum $h$
$P_{2hi}$: second-stage sampling probability within the $i^{th}$ cluster (households)

Let $n_h$ be the number of EAs selected in stratum $h$, $M_{hi}$ the number of households according to the sampling frame in the $i^{th}$ EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum $h$. The probability of selecting the $i^{th}$ EA in the MDHS 2024 sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let $s_{hi}$ be the proportion of households in the selected segment compared with the total number of households in EA $i$ in stratum $h$ if the EA is segmented; otherwise $s_{hi} = 1$. Then the overall probability of selecting cluster $i$ in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times s_{hi}$$

Let $L_{hi}$ be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster $i$ in stratum $h$, and let $t_{hi}$ be the sample take, that is, the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{t_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster $i$ of stratum $h$ is therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster $i$ of stratum $h$ is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to help calculate the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households, women, and men. All nonresponses were adjusted at the stratum level. The differences between household sampling weights and individual sampling weights were introduced by correction of individual nonresponses. The final sampling weights were normalized to obtain the total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level, for both household weight and individual weight, respectively. Normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but are not valid for estimations based on pooled data or for estimating population totals.

Sampling errors were calculated for selected indicators for the national sample, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each district.

## A.5 SAMPLE IMPLEMENTATION

**Table A.6 Sample implementation: Women**

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews; and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| | Residence | | District | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Result | Urban | Rural | Chitipa | Karonga | Nkhata Bay | Rumphi | Mzimba | Likoma | Mzuzu City | Kasungu | Nkhota-kota | Ntchisi |
| **Selected households** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | 97.2 | 97.1 | 95.4 | 96.5 | 92.6 | 95.7 | 97.9 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 97.8 | 96.4 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Postponed (P) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (R) | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Household absent (HA) | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Other (O) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 5,070 | 18,000 | 690 | 690 | 690 | 690 | 750 | 660 | 600 | 750 | 720 | 720 |
| Household response rate (HRR)[1] | 98.5 | 99.3 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.6 |
| **Eligible women** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EWC) | 95.5 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 95.2 | 92.4 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 96.2 | 97.3 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 95.2 |
| Not at home (EWNH) | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 3.5 |
| Postponed (EWP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (EWR) | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| Incapacitated (EWI) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Other (EWO) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 5,283 | 16,378 | 639 | 723 | 684 | 621 | 757 | 688 | 742 | 669 | 680 | 622 |
| Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2] | 95.5 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 95.2 | 92.4 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 96.2 | 97.3 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 95.2 |
| Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3] | 94.1 | 95.8 | 94.0 | 93.5 | 91.4 | 94.8 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 97.3 | 95.3 | 96.2 | 94.8 |

*Continued …*

**Table A.6—*Continued***

| Result | District | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dowa | Salima | Lilongwe | Mchinji | Dedza | Ntcheu | Lilongwe City | Mangochi | Machinga | Zomba | Chirad-zulu | Blantyre |
| **Selected households** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | 99.9 | 99.4 | 96.8 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 95.0 | 97.9 | 97.6 | 96.4 | 97.3 | 96.1 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Postponed (P) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (R) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Household absent (HA) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Other (O) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 750 | 720 | 810 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 720 | 780 | 750 | 780 | 750 | 750 |
| Household response rate (HRR)[1] | 100.0 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 99.9 | 99.1 | 99.6 | 97.2 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 98.9 | 99.0 |
| **Eligible women** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EWC) | 99.5 | 98.4 | 97.0 | 99.5 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 92.7 | 96.4 | 93.8 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 96.1 |
| Not at home (EWNH) | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| Postponed (EWP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (EWR) | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.7 |
| Incapacitated (EWI) | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Other (EWO) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 661 | 743 | 725 | 590 | 690 | 668 | 742 | 746 | 707 | 725 | 736 | 661 |
| Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2] | 99.5 | 98.4 | 97.0 | 99.5 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 92.7 | 96.4 | 93.8 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 96.1 |
| Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3] | 99.5 | 98.1 | 95.9 | 99.4 | 97.1 | 98.3 | 90.1 | 96.0 | 93.3 | 96.2 | 95.0 | 95.1 |

*Continued …*

**Table A.6—*Continued***

| Result | District | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mwanza | Thyolo | Mulanje | Phalom-be | Chikwa-wa | Nsanje | Balaka | Neno | Zomba City | Blantyre City | Total |
| **Selected households** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | 96.1 | 99.1 | 96.8 | 96.9 | 96.4 | 97.4 | 98.6 | 97.7 | 98.5 | 95.8 | 97.2 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Postponed (P) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (R) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Household absent (HA) | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Other (O) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 660 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 690 | 720 | 690 | 600 | 690 | 23,070 |
| Household response rate (HRR)[1] | 99.5 | 99.9 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 96.2 | 99.1 |
| **Eligible women** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EWC) | 97.3 | 98.0 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 98.8 | 95.5 | 97.1 | 96.2 | 93.3 | 94.1 | 96.3 |
| Not at home (EWNH) | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| Postponed (EWP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Refused (EWR) | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 1.2 |
| Incapacitated (EWI) | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Other (EWO) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 526 | 704 | 769 | 730 | 570 | 558 | 629 | 548 | 639 | 769 | 21,661 |
| Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2] | 97.3 | 98.0 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 98.8 | 95.5 | 97.1 | 96.2 | 93.3 | 94.1 | 96.3 |
| Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3] | 96.9 | 97.9 | 95.2 | 95.7 | 97.3 | 94.5 | 96.6 | 95.9 | 92.6 | 90.6 | 95.4 |

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

**Table A.7 Sample implementation: Men**

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| | Residence | | District | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Result | Urban | Rural | Chitipa | Karonga | Nkhata Bay | Rumphi | Mzimba | Likoma | Mzuzu City | Kasungu | Nkhota-kota | Ntchisi |
| **Selected households** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | 97.0 | 97.1 | 96.8 | 95.9 | 93.9 | 95.1 | 97.1 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 97.2 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Postponed (P) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (R) | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Household absent (HA) | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Other (O) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 2,535 | 9,000 | 345 | 345 | 345 | 345 | 375 | 330 | 300 | 375 | 360 | 360 |
| Household response rate (HRR)[1] | 98.5 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 98.5 | 99.7 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 99.7 |
| **Eligible men** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EMC) | 85.9 | 89.9 | 95.4 | 89.9 | 74.5 | 80.3 | 90.2 | 88.7 | 96.9 | 85.4 | 93.2 | 87.3 |
| Not at home (EMNH) | 7.7 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 23.3 | 17.3 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 11.6 |
| Postponed (EMP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (EMR) | 5.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 |
| Incapacitated (EMI) | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Other (EMO) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 2,384 | 7,269 | 304 | 357 | 318 | 295 | 368 | 282 | 327 | 378 | 309 | 363 |
| Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2] | 85.9 | 89.9 | 95.4 | 89.9 | 74.5 | 80.3 | 90.2 | 88.7 | 96.9 | 85.4 | 93.2 | 87.3 |
| Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3] | 84.6 | 89.2 | 94.5 | 88.6 | 74.3 | 79.1 | 90.2 | 87.2 | 96.9 | 85.4 | 92.2 | 87.1 |

*Continued …*

**Table A.7—*Continued***

| Result | District | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dowa | Salima | Lilongwe | Mchinji | Dedza | Ntcheu | Lilongwe City | Mangochi | Machinga | Zomba | Chirad-zulu | Blantyre |
| **Selected households** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | 100.0 | 99.4 | 95.8 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.9 | 94.7 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 96.2 | 97.1 | 97.1 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Postponed (P) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (R) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Household absent (HA) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Other (O) | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 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 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 375 | 360 | 405 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 360 | 390 | 375 | 390 | 375 | 375 |
| Household response rate (HRR)[1] | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 99.7 | 98.7 | 99.5 | 96.6 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 99.5 |
| **Eligible men** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EMC) | 98.8 | 89.3 | 92.0 | 99.2 | 88.1 | 95.6 | 84.4 | 81.3 | 74.9 | 89.0 | 92.8 | 84.3 |
| Not at home (EMNH) | 0.0 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 12.6 | 21.2 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Postponed (EMP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (EMR) | 1.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 7.7 |
| Incapacitated (EMI) | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| Other (EMO) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 341 | 280 | 350 | 264 | 286 | 252 | 360 | 262 | 259 | 309 | 320 | 325 |
| Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2] | 98.8 | 89.3 | 92.0 | 99.2 | 88.1 | 95.6 | 84.4 | 81.3 | 74.9 | 89.0 | 92.8 | 84.3 |
| Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3] | 98.8 | 89.3 | 89.9 | 99.0 | 86.9 | 95.1 | 81.6 | 80.7 | 74.1 | 88.3 | 91.8 | 83.8 |

*Continued …*

**Table A.7—*Continued***

| Result | District | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mwanza | Thyolo | Mulanje | Phalombe | Chikwa-wa | Nsanje | Balaka | Neno | Zomba City | Blantyre City | Total |
| **Selected households** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | 96.4 | 98.4 | 97.1 | 97.9 | 96.3 | 96.8 | 99.2 | 97.4 | 98.7 | 95.1 | 97.1 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Postponed (P) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (R) | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Household absent (HA) | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Other (O) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 330 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 345 | 360 | 345 | 300 | 345 | 11,535 |
| Household response rate (HRR)[1] | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 99.1 |
| **Eligible men** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EMC) | 94.9 | 97.6 | 89.6 | 82.9 | 93.7 | 88.8 | 91.6 | 94.8 | 83.0 | 81.0 | 88.9 |
| Not at home (EMNH) | 2.8 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 13.4 | 5.3 | 7.0 |
| Postponed (EMP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (EMR) | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 7.5 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 12.0 | 3.2 |
| Incapacitated (EMI) | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Other (EMO) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 214 | 294 | 346 | 292 | 270 | 240 | 226 | 229 | 276 | 357 | 9,653 |
| Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2] | 94.9 | 97.6 | 89.6 | 82.9 | 93.7 | 88.8 | 91.6 | 94.8 | 83.0 | 81.0 | 88.9 |
| Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3] | 94.6 | 97.4 | 88.9 | 82.4 | 92.2 | 87.7 | 91.6 | 94.8 | 83.0 | 77.2 | 88.1 |

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)
[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

# ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

## Appendix B

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2024 MDHS to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2024 MDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and identical size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results. A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic falls within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2024 MDHS sample was the result of a multistage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the MDHS 2024 is an SAS program. This program used the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where $y$ represents the total sample value for variable $y$ and $x$ represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of $r$ is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[(1-f_h)\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where $h$ represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to $H$;
$m_h$ is the total number of clusters selected in the $h^{th}$ stratum;
$y_{hi}$ is the sum of the weighted values of variable $y$ in the $i^{th}$ cluster in the $h^{th}$ stratum;
$x_{hi}$ is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the $i^{th}$ cluster in the $h^{th}$ stratum; and
$f_h$ is the sampling fraction of PSU in the $h^{th}$ stratum.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2024 MDHS, there were 769 non-empty clusters. Hence, 769 replications were created. The variance of a ratio *r* is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where $r$ is the estimate computed from the full sample of 769 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 768 clusters ($i^{th}$ cluster excluded),
and
$k$ is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the program computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design such as multistage or cluster sampling. The program also computes the relative standard error and the confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2024 MDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the survey. The results are presented in this appendix for Malawi as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the three regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, ratio, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** to **B.8** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of Unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the sample estimate from the national sample is 2.511 (R), and its standard error is 0.019 (SE). Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, R ± 2 × SE. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is between 2.473 and 2.549.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables for the women's survey, is 1.396. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.396 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

**Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Malawi DHS 2024**

| Variable | Estimate | Base population | Table number |
|---|---|---|---|
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | |
| Electricity primary source of lighting | Proportion | De jure household population | 2.3 |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, space heating, and lighting | Proportion | De jure household population | 2.4 |
| Births registered with civil authority | Proportion | De jure household population under 5 | 2.10 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | Proportion | Households | 12.1 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons | Proportion | Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey) | 12.1 |
| Improved drinking water source | Proportion | De jure household population | 16.1 |
| At least basic drinking water service | Proportion | De jure household population | 16.2 |
| Water available when needed | Proportion | De jure household population | 16.4 |
| Improved sanitation facility | Proportion | De jure household population | 16.6 |
| At least basic sanitation service | Proportion | De jure household population | 16.7 |
| Using open defecation | Proportion | De jure household population | 16.7 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | Proportion | De jure household population for whom handwashing place was observed or with no on-site place for handwashing | 16.11 |
| WOMEN | | | |
| Urban residence | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 3.1 |
| No education | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 3.2.1 |
| Secondary education or higher | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 3.2.1 |
| Literacy | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 3.3.1 |
| Use of the internet in last 12 months | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 3.5.1 |
| Current tobacco use | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 3.13.1 |
| Currently married/in union | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 4.1 |
| Married before age 15 | Proportion | Women 20–49 | 4.4 |
| Married before age 18 | Proportion | Women 20–49 | 4.4 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Proportion | Women 20–49 | 4.6 |
| Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 | Rate | Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey | 5.1 |
| Total fertility rate (3 years) | Rate | Woman-years of exposure to childbearing | 5.2 |
| Currently pregnant | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 5.2 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | Mean | Women 40–49 | 5.2 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 | Mean | Women 15–49 | 5.4 |
| Mean number of living children among women age 15–49 | Mean | Women 15–49 | 5.4 |
| Median birth interval | Median | Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey | 5.5 |
| First birth before age 18 | Proportion | Women 20–49 | 5.10 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 6.1 |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 6.2.1 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | Women 15–49 with numeric responses | 6.3 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (3 years) | Rate | Woman-years of exposure to childbearing | 6.6 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.4.1 |
| Currently using any modern method | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.4.1 |
| Currently using pill | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.4.1 |
| Currently using injectables | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.4.1 |
| Currently using implants | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.4.1 |
| Currently using male condoms | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.4.1 |
| Currently using any traditional method | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.4.1 |
| 12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure | Rate | Women 15–49 | 7.13 |
| 12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason | Rate | Women 15–49 | 7.13 |
| 12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method | Rate | Women 15–49 | 7.13 |
| Unmet need for spacing | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.15.1 |
| Unmet need for limiting | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.15.1 |
| Unmet need total | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.15.1 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.15.1 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women) | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 7.15.2 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 7.17 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 7.20.1 |
| Neonatal mortality rate[1] | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality | 8.1 |
| Postneonatal mortality rate[1] | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality | 8.1 |
| Infant mortality rate[1] | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality | 8.1 |
| Child mortality rate[1] | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality | 8.1 |
| Under-5 mortality rate[1] | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality | 8.1 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | Rate | Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey | 8.4 |
| Stillbirth rate | Rate | Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey | 8.4 |
| Early neonatal mortality rate | Rate | Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey | 8.4 |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | Proportion | Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49 | 8.5 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | Proportion | Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | 9.1 |
| 4+ ANC visits | Proportion | Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | 9.2 |
| 8+ ANC visits | Proportion | Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | 9.2 |

*Continued...*

**Table B.1—*Continued***

| Variable | Estimate | Base population | Table number |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | WOMEN *(Continued)* | |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | Proportion | Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | 9.4 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | Proportion | Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | 9.6 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | Proportion | Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey | 9.7 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | Proportion | Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey | 9.9 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | Proportion | Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey | 9.8 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | Proportion | Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | 9.11 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | Proportion | Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey | 9.14 |
| Any problem accessing health care | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 9.20 |
| Ever had vaccination card | Proportion | Children 12–23 months | 10.2 |
| Received BCG vaccination | Proportion | Children 12–23 months | 10.4 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children 12–23 months | 10.4 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children 12–23 months | 10.4 |
| Received measles and rubella 1 vaccination | Proportion | Children 12–23 months | 10.4 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | Proportion | Children 12–23 months | 10.4 |
| Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination | Proportion | Children 24–35 months | 10.4 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months) | Proportion | Children 24–35 months | 10.4 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhoea | Proportion | Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks | 10.9 |
| Treated with ORS | Proportion | Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks | 10.11 |
| Height-for-age (−3 SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured | 11.1 |
| Height-for-age (−2 SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured | 11.1 |
| Weight-for-height (−2 SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured | 11.1 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured | 11.1 |
| Weight-for-age (−2 SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured | 11.1 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | Proportion | Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother | 11.4 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | Proportion | Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother | 11.8 |
| Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | Proportion | Children 6–59 months who were tested | 11.12 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | Proportion | Women 20–49 who were measured | 11.14.1 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25 | Proportion | Women 20–49 who were measured | 11.14.1 |
| Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD) | Proportion | Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured | 11.14.2 |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | Proportion | Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured | 11.14.2 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 11.16 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) | Proportion | Women 15–49 who were tested | 11.17.1 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (nonpregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl) | Proportion | Nonpregnant women 15–49 who were tested | 11.17.1 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (pregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | Proportion | Pregnant women 15–49 who were tested | 11.17.1 |
| Child slept under an ITN last night | Proportion | Children under 5 in households | 12.6 |
| Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night | Proportion | Pregnant women 15–49 | 12.7 |
| Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar | Proportion | Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | 12.9 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | Proportion | Child under 5 | 12.10 |
| Child had blood taken from finger/heel | Proportion | Child under 5 who had a fever in the last 2 weeks | 12.10 |
| Child took ACT | Proportion | Child under 5 with a fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial medications | 12.12 |
| Child has malaria (based on rapid test) | Proportion | Children 6–59 tested (rapid test) for malaria | 12.15 |
| Child has malaria (based on microscopy test) | Proportion | Children 6–59 tested (on microscopy) for malaria | 12.15 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | Proportion | Women 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS | 13.3 |
| Condom use at last sex | Proportion | Women 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months | 13.4.1 |
| Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 13.4.1 |
| Employed in last 12 months | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 15.1 |
| Employed in last 12 months but not paid | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 employed in last 12 months | 15.1 |
| Mobile phone ownership | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 15.6.1 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 15.6.1 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 15.8.1 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | Proportion | Women 15–49 | 15.9.1 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 | 15.12 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | Proportion | All women 15–49 | 19.1 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | Proportion | All women 15–49 | 19.4 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | Proportion | All women 15–49 | 19.6 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever | Proportion | Ever-married women 15–49 | 19.11 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever | Proportion | Ever-married women 15–49 | 19.11 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | Proportion | Ever-married women 15–49 | 19.13 |

*Continued...*

**Table B.1—*Continued***

| Variable | Estimate | Base population | Table number |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | MEN | |
| Urban residence | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 3.1 |
| No education | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 3.2.2 |
| Secondary education or higher | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 3.2.2 |
| Literacy | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 3.3.2 |
| Use of the internet in last 12 months | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 3.5.2 |
| Current tobacco use | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 3.13.2 |
| Currently married/in union | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 4.1 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Proportion | Men 20–49 | 4.6 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married men 15–49 | 6.1 |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married men 15–49 | 6.2.2 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | Men 15–49 with numeric responses | 6.3 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | Proportion | Men 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS | 13.2 |
| Condom use at last sex | Proportion | Men 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months | 13.3.2 |
| Tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 13.5.2 |
| Male circumcision | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 13.9 |
| Mobile phone ownership | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 15.6.2 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 15.6.2 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | Proportion | Men 15–49 | 15.9.2 |

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[1] Mortality rates are calculated for 5 years before the survey for the national sample, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for the regional samples.

**Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Malawi DHS 2024**

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity primary source of lighting | 0.130 | 0.006 | 94,137 | 94,717 | 2.374 | 0.045 | 0.118 | 0.141 |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting | 0.019 | 0.003 | 94,137 | 94,717 | 2.825 | 0.137 | 0.014 | 0.024 |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.782 | 0.007 | 12,408 | 12,618 | 1.624 | 0.008 | 0.769 | 0.795 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.585 | 0.005 | 22,414 | 22,414 | 1.627 | 0.009 | 0.574 | 0.595 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons | 0.258 | 0.004 | 22,365 | 22,366 | 1.525 | 0.017 | 0.249 | 0.267 |
| Improved drinking water source | 0.884 | 0.009 | 94,137 | 94,717 | 3.705 | 0.010 | 0.866 | 0.901 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.725 | 0.009 | 94,137 | 94,717 | 2.718 | 0.012 | 0.707 | 0.743 |
| Water available when needed | 0.770 | 0.005 | 94,137 | 94,717 | 1.747 | 0.007 | 0.759 | 0.781 |
| Improved sanitation facility | 0.690 | 0.008 | 94,137 | 94,717 | 2.325 | 0.012 | 0.674 | 0.706 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.402 | 0.007 | 94,137 | 94,717 | 1.969 | 0.018 | 0.388 | 0.416 |
| Using open defecation | 0.050 | 0.003 | 94,137 | 94,717 | 1.740 | 0.054 | 0.044 | 0.055 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.118 | 0.005 | 77,180 | 74,591 | 1.940 | 0.044 | 0.108 | 0.129 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.178 | 0.004 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.383 | 0.021 | 0.170 | 0.185 |
| No education | 0.071 | 0.003 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.546 | 0.039 | 0.066 | 0.077 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.277 | 0.006 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 2.073 | 0.023 | 0.264 | 0.290 |
| Literacy | 0.766 | 0.005 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.845 | 0.007 | 0.756 | 0.777 |
| Use of the internet in last 12 months | 0.148 | 0.005 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 2.228 | 0.037 | 0.137 | 0.159 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.007 | 0.001 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.290 | 0.103 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.604 | 0.005 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.415 | 0.008 | 0.595 | 0.614 |
| Married before age 15 | 0.096 | 0.003 | 16,439 | 16,404 | 1.352 | 0.032 | 0.090 | 0.103 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.439 | 0.005 | 16,439 | 16,404 | 1.368 | 0.012 | 0.428 | 0.450 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.617 | 0.005 | 16,439 | 16,404 | 1.407 | 0.009 | 0.606 | 0.627 |
| Age specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years) | 132.863 | 3.482 | 13,548 | 13,573 | 1.311 | 0.026 | 125.899 | 139.826 |
| Total fertility rate (3 years) | 3.745 | 0.056 | 58,628 | 58,529 | 1.281 | 0.015 | 3.633 | 3.857 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.060 | 0.002 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.323 | 0.036 | 0.056 | 0.065 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 5.410 | 0.044 | 3,683 | 3,680 | 1.341 | 0.008 | 5.323 | 5.497 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 | 2.511 | 0.019 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.230 | 0.008 | 2.473 | 2.549 |
| Mean number of living children to women age 15–49 | 2.318 | 0.017 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.202 | 0.007 | 2.284 | 2.352 |
| Median birth interval | 53.874 | 0.471 | 7,849 | 8,040 | 1.365 | 0.009 | 52.932 | 54.816 |
| Mean age at menarche | 14.645 | 0.017 | 20,187 | 20,123 | 1.349 | 0.001 | 14.610 | 14.680 |
| First birth before age 18 | 0.329 | 0.005 | 16,439 | 16,404 | 1.338 | 0.015 | 0.319 | 0.339 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.371 | 0.006 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.317 | 0.015 | 0.360 | 0.383 |
| Want no more children | 0.408 | 0.006 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.354 | 0.015 | 0.396 | 0.420 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.664 | 0.017 | 20,365 | 20,323 | 1.667 | 0.005 | 3.630 | 3.697 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (3 years) | 3.136 | 0.048 | 58,628 | 58,529 | 1.264 | 0.015 | 3.039 | 3.233 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.682 | 0.006 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.442 | 0.009 | 0.670 | 0.694 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.664 | 0.006 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.462 | 0.009 | 0.652 | 0.677 |
| Currently using pill | 0.023 | 0.002 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.336 | 0.079 | 0.019 | 0.026 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.335 | 0.006 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.349 | 0.017 | 0.324 | 0.347 |
| Currently using implants | 0.185 | 0.006 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.634 | 0.031 | 0.174 | 0.196 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.013 | 0.001 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.174 | 0.090 | 0.011 | 0.016 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.018 | 0.001 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.215 | 0.081 | 0.015 | 0.021 |
| 12 month discontinuation rate due to method failure | 1.074 | 0.648 | 14.695 | 14.802 | 1.343 | 0.603 | 0.000 | 2.370 |
| 12 month discontinuation rate due to any reason | 30.993 | 0.105 | 14.695 | 14.802 | 1.692 | 0.003 | 30.782 | 31.204 |
| 12 month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method | 6.970 | 0.303 | 14.695 | 14.802 | 1.285 | 0.044 | 6.363 | 7.576 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.086 | 0.003 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.321 | 0.039 | 0.079 | 0.092 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.041 | 0.002 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.313 | 0.057 | 0.036 | 0.046 |
| Unmet need total | 0.127 | 0.004 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.345 | 0.032 | 0.119 | 0.135 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women) | 0.821 | 0.005 | 9,967 | 10,188 | 1.364 | 0.006 | 0.811 | 0.832 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women) | 0.816 | 0.005 | 13,325 | 13,540 | 1.378 | 0.006 | 0.806 | 0.825 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.874 | 0.004 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.406 | 0.005 | 0.866 | 0.882 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.333 | 0.006 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.941 | 0.019 | 0.320 | 0.345 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 24.195 | 1.983 | 11,819 | 12,138 | 1.289 | 0.082 | 20.229 | 28.161 |
| Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 10.367 | 1.160 | 11,798 | 12,122 | 1.230 | 0.112 | 8.048 | 12.686 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–4 years) | 34.562 | 2.300 | 11,825 | 12,145 | 1.290 | 0.067 | 29.962 | 39.162 |
| Child mortality (last 0–4 years) | 14.238 | 1.324 | 11,772 | 12,066 | 1.180 | 0.093 | 11.589 | 16.887 |
| Under-five mortality (last 0–4 years) | 48.308 | 2.577 | 11,884 | 12,220 | 1.265 | 0.053 | 43.154 | 53.462 |
| Stillbirth rate | 17.864 | 1.469 | 11,945 | 12,256 | 1.191 | 0.082 | 14.926 | 20.802 |
| Early neonatal rate | 19.296 | 1.769 | 11,768 | 12,076 | 1.238 | 0.092 | 15.758 | 22.834 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 36.878 | 2.335 | 11,945 | 12,256 | 1.257 | 0.063 | 32.207 | 41.548 |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | 0.414 | 0.007 | 11,768 | 12,076 | 1.378 | 0.016 | 0.401 | 0.427 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.961 | 0.004 | 4,841 | 5,018 | 1.390 | 0.004 | 0.953 | 0.968 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.624 | 0.010 | 4,841 | 5,018 | 1.398 | 0.016 | 0.604 | 0.643 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.025 | 0.003 | 4,841 | 5,018 | 1.168 | 0.104 | 0.020 | 0.031 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.787 | 0.008 | 4,841 | 5,018 | 1.349 | 0.010 | 0.771 | 0.803 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.894 | 0.005 | 4,841 | 5,018 | 1.238 | 0.006 | 0.883 | 0.905 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.969 | 0.004 | 4,963 | 5,141 | 1.467 | 0.004 | 0.962 | 0.976 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.963 | 0.004 | 4,963 | 5,141 | 1.378 | 0.004 | 0.956 | 0.971 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.115 | 0.007 | 4,963 | 5,141 | 1.398 | 0.057 | 0.102 | 0.128 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.655 | 0.010 | 4,841 | 5,018 | 1.411 | 0.015 | 0.636 | 0.674 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.710 | 0.009 | 4,841 | 5,018 | 1.360 | 0.012 | 0.692 | 0.728 |

*Continued...*

**Table B.2—*Continued***

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.663 | 0.007 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 2.242 | 0.011 | 0.648 | 0.677 |
| Ever had a vaccination card | 0.992 | 0.002 | 2,417 | 2,503 | 1.115 | 0.002 | 0.988 | 0.996 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.974 | 0.004 | 2,417 | 2,503 | 1.211 | 0.004 | 0.966 | 0.982 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.848 | 0.009 | 2,417 | 2,503 | 1.279 | 0.011 | 0.830 | 0.867 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.760 | 0.012 | 2,417 | 2,503 | 1.353 | 0.015 | 0.736 | 0.783 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination | 0.882 | 0.008 | 2,417 | 2,503 | 1.274 | 0.009 | 0.865 | 0.899 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.466 | 0.013 | 2,417 | 2,503 | 1.262 | 0.027 | 0.441 | 0.492 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months) | 0.734 | 0.013 | 2,109 | 2,125 | 1.304 | 0.017 | 0.709 | 0.760 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months) | 0.333 | 0.013 | 2,109 | 2,125 | 1.283 | 0.040 | 0.306 | 0.360 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhoea | 0.637 | 0.012 | 2,444 | 2,583 | 1.225 | 0.019 | 0.613 | 0.661 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.534 | 0.011 | 2,444 | 2,583 | 1.133 | 0.021 | 0.511 | 0.557 |
| Height-for-age (-3SD) | 0.116 | 0.006 | 3,755 | 3,775 | 1.120 | 0.052 | 0.104 | 0.128 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.376 | 0.010 | 3,755 | 3,775 | 1.221 | 0.027 | 0.356 | 0.396 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.020 | 0.003 | 3,777 | 3,806 | 1.137 | 0.129 | 0.015 | 0.025 |
| Weight-for-height (+2SD) | 0.061 | 0.005 | 3,777 | 3,806 | 1.188 | 0.076 | 0.052 | 0.071 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.097 | 0.006 | 3,779 | 3,796 | 1.199 | 0.061 | 0.085 | 0.109 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.601 | 0.018 | 1,138 | 1,160 | 1.223 | 0.030 | 0.566 | 0.637 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.239 | 0.009 | 3,508 | 3,648 | 1.198 | 0.036 | 0.222 | 0.257 |
| Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.561 | 0.010 | 4,454 | 4,461 | 1.372 | 0.019 | 0.540 | 0.581 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.053 | 0.003 | 7,304 | 7,216 | 1.291 | 0.064 | 0.047 | 0.060 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.281 | 0.007 | 7,304 | 7,216 | 1.419 | 0.027 | 0.266 | 0.296 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD) | 0.010 | 0.003 | 1,847 | 1,827 | 1.296 | 0.301 | 0.004 | 0.016 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD) | 0.097 | 0.008 | 1,847 | 1,827 | 1.110 | 0.079 | 0.081 | 0.112 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.316 | 0.006 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.960 | 0.020 | 0.303 | 0.328 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) | 0.357 | 0.007 | 9,592 | 9,507 | 1.413 | 0.019 | 0.344 | 0.371 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.412 | 0.025 | 570 | 581 | 1.206 | 0.060 | 0.362 | 0.461 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl) | 0.354 | 0.007 | 9,022 | 8,925 | 1.432 | 0.020 | 0.339 | 0.368 |
| Child slept under an ITN last night | 0.529 | 0.007 | 12,547 | 12,772 | 1.434 | 0.013 | 0.515 | 0.543 |
| Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night | 0.465 | 0.019 | 1,174 | 1,181 | 1.276 | 0.040 | 0.428 | 0.503 |
| Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar | 0.618 | 0.009 | 4,841 | 5,018 | 1.323 | 0.015 | 0.600 | 0.637 |
| Child has fever in last 2 weeks | 0.360 | 0.007 | 11,339 | 11,603 | 1.468 | 0.019 | 0.347 | 0.374 |
| Child had blood taken from finger/heel | 0.675 | 0.010 | 3,904 | 4,181 | 1.340 | 0.015 | 0.655 | 0.695 |
| Child took ACT | 0.973 | 0.006 | 1,219 | 1,389 | 1.317 | 0.006 | 0.961 | 0.984 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.170 | 0.005 | 20,570 | 20,532 | 1.854 | 0.029 | 0.160 | 0.179 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.452 | 0.011 | 3,386 | 3,214 | 1.325 | 0.025 | 0.430 | 0.475 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.861 | 0.003 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.293 | 0.004 | 0.855 | 0.867 |
| Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings | 0.392 | 0.016 | 1,360 | 1,286 | 1.188 | 0.040 | 0.361 | 0.424 |
| Employed in last 12 months | 0.649 | 0.007 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.654 | 0.011 | 0.634 | 0.663 |
| Employed in last 12 months, but not paid | 0.414 | 0.010 | 8,032 | 8,171 | 1.844 | 0.024 | 0.394 | 0.434 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.421 | 0.006 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.852 | 0.015 | 0.408 | 0.433 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.408 | 0.007 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 2.046 | 0.017 | 0.394 | 0.422 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.554 | 0.007 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.471 | 0.012 | 0.541 | 0.567 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.176 | 0.005 | 20,849 | 20,849 | 1.825 | 0.027 | 0.166 | 0.185 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.423 | 0.007 | 12,366 | 12,600 | 1.508 | 0.016 | 0.410 | 0.436 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.322 | 0.005 | 16,263 | 16,263 | 1.485 | 0.017 | 0.312 | 0.333 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.172 | 0.004 | 16,263 | 16,263 | 1.476 | 0.025 | 0.163 | 0.181 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.027 | 0.001 | 16,263 | 16,263 | 1.177 | 0.055 | 0.024 | 0.030 |
| Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever | 0.411 | 0.006 | 15,130 | 14,856 | 1.552 | 0.015 | 0.398 | 0.423 |
| Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever | 0.313 | 0.006 | 15,130 | 14,856 | 1.486 | 0.018 | 0.302 | 0.325 |
| Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months | 0.285 | 0.006 | 15,130 | 14,856 | 1.561 | 0.020 | 0.274 | 0.297 |
| | MEN | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.189 | 0.006 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.386 | 0.032 | 0.177 | 0.201 |
| No education | 0.048 | 0.003 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.365 | 0.067 | 0.041 | 0.054 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.365 | 0.008 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.560 | 0.023 | 0.349 | 0.382 |
| Literacy | 0.833 | 0.006 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.385 | 0.007 | 0.821 | 0.844 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.269 | 0.008 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.606 | 0.029 | 0.253 | 0.284 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.117 | 0.005 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.291 | 0.039 | 0.108 | 0.126 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.514 | 0.007 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.347 | 0.015 | 0.500 | 0.529 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.437 | 0.008 | 5,872 | 5,822 | 1.282 | 0.019 | 0.420 | 0.453 |
| Want no more children | 0.362 | 0.009 | 4,147 | 4,177 | 1.198 | 0.025 | 0.344 | 0.380 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.450 | 0.010 | 4,147 | 4,177 | 1.261 | 0.022 | 0.430 | 0.469 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.682 | 0.027 | 8,004 | 7,978 | 1.474 | 0.007 | 3.628 | 3.737 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.165 | 0.006 | 7,971 | 7,968 | 1.374 | 0.035 | 0.154 | 0.176 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.737 | 0.011 | 2,769 | 2,771 | 1.334 | 0.015 | 0.715 | 0.759 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.698 | 0.007 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.307 | 0.010 | 0.685 | 0.712 |
| Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings | 0.442 | 0.045 | 198 | 182 | 1.258 | 0.101 | 0.353 | 0.531 |
| Male circumcision | 0.377 | 0.009 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.753 | 0.025 | 0.358 | 0.396 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.575 | 0.007 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.342 | 0.013 | 0.560 | 0.590 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.570 | 0.009 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.547 | 0.015 | 0.553 | 0.587 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.162 | 0.006 | 8,125 | 8,118 | 1.354 | 0.034 | 0.151 | 0.173 |

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Malawi DHS 2024**

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity primary source of lighting | 0.564 | 0.026 | 19,850 | 14,207 | 3.262 | 0.046 | 0.513 | 0.615 |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting | 0.087 | 0.016 | 19,850 | 14,207 | 3.735 | 0.180 | 0.056 | 0.118 |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.762 | 0.014 | 2,403 | 1,721 | 1.478 | 0.018 | 0.734 | 0.790 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.507 | 0.013 | 4,928 | 3,499 | 1.823 | 0.026 | 0.481 | 0.533 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons | 0.253 | 0.012 | 4,919 | 3,492 | 1.943 | 0.048 | 0.229 | 0.277 |
| Improved drinking water source | 0.967 | 0.007 | 19,850 | 14,207 | 2.536 | 0.007 | 0.953 | 0.981 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.932 | 0.009 | 19,850 | 14,207 | 2.146 | 0.009 | 0.915 | 0.949 |
| Water available when needed | 0.762 | 0.010 | 19,850 | 14,207 | 1.547 | 0.014 | 0.741 | 0.783 |
| Improved sanitation facility | 0.894 | 0.010 | 19,850 | 14,207 | 1.985 | 0.011 | 0.874 | 0.913 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.441 | 0.022 | 19,850 | 14,207 | 2.791 | 0.050 | 0.397 | 0.486 |
| Using open defecation | 0.008 | 0.002 | 19,850 | 14,207 | 1.399 | 0.230 | 0.005 | 0.012 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.220 | 0.019 | 17,296 | 11,635 | 2.646 | 0.086 | 0.182 | 0.257 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.029 | 0.004 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 1.538 | 0.126 | 0.022 | 0.036 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.587 | 0.016 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 2.305 | 0.027 | 0.555 | 0.619 |
| Literacy | 0.911 | 0.007 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 1.735 | 0.008 | 0.897 | 0.925 |
| Use of the internet in last 12 months | 0.383 | 0.020 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 2.920 | 0.052 | 0.343 | 0.423 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.008 | 0.002 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 1.257 | 0.198 | 0.005 | 0.011 |
| Age specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years) | 87.966 | 8.726 | 3,073 | 2,165 | 1.720 | 0.099 | 70.515 | 105.418 |
| Total fertility rate (3 years) | 2.848 | 0.112 | 14,309 | 10,507 | 1.535 | 0.039 | 2.625 | 3.071 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.050 | 0.004 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 1.412 | 0.087 | 0.041 | 0.058 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 4.274 | 0.090 | 811 | 566 | 1.424 | 0.021 | 4.094 | 4.455 |
| Median birth interval | 56.176 | 1.176 | 1,510 | 1,136 | 1.363 | 0.021 | 53.824 | 58.529 |
| Want no more children | 0.447 | 0.013 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.392 | 0.030 | 0.421 | 0.474 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.168 | 0.029 | 4,930 | 3,610 | 1.588 | 0.009 | 3.110 | 3.227 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (3 years) | 2.413 | 0.091 | 14,309 | 10,507 | 1.464 | 0.038 | 2.232 | 2.595 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.659 | 0.012 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.321 | 0.018 | 0.635 | 0.684 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.634 | 0.013 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.395 | 0.021 | 0.608 | 0.660 |
| Currently using pill | 0.044 | 0.006 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.616 | 0.146 | 0.031 | 0.057 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.298 | 0.014 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.541 | 0.046 | 0.270 | 0.325 |
| Currently using implants | 0.163 | 0.011 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.606 | 0.071 | 0.140 | 0.186 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.016 | 0.004 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.501 | 0.227 | 0.009 | 0.024 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.025 | 0.004 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.375 | 0.167 | 0.017 | 0.033 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.085 | 0.008 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.414 | 0.090 | 0.070 | 0.100 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.047 | 0.005 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.337 | 0.117 | 0.036 | 0.058 |
| Unmet need total | 0.132 | 0.009 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.319 | 0.066 | 0.114 | 0.149 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women) | 0.802 | 0.012 | 2,118 | 1,602 | 1.348 | 0.015 | 0.778 | 0.825 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women) | 0.803 | 0.010 | 2,989 | 2,235 | 1.324 | 0.012 | 0.784 | 0.822 |
| Participation in decisionmaking about family planning | 0.859 | 0.012 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.790 | 0.014 | 0.835 | 0.884 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.207 | 0.009 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 1.564 | 0.043 | 0.189 | 0.224 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 28.053 | 4.840 | 2,352 | 1,751 | 1.271 | 0.173 | 18.373 | 37.733 |
| Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 5.760 | 2.218 | 2,356 | 1,751 | 1.379 | 0.385 | 1.324 | 10.195 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–4 years) | 33.813 | 5.434 | 2,352 | 1,751 | 1.323 | 0.161 | 22.944 | 44.681 |
| Child mortality (last 0–4 years) | 9.793 | 2.796 | 2,362 | 1,752 | 1.347 | 0.286 | 4.200 | 15.385 |
| Under-five mortality (last 0–4 years) | 43.274 | 5.948 | 2,355 | 1,754 | 1.325 | 0.137 | 31.379 | 55.170 |
| Stillbirth rate | 12.372 | 3.261 | 2,355 | 1,760 | 1.446 | 0.264 | 5.851 | 18.894 |
| Early neonatal rate | 19.297 | 4.394 | 2,334 | 1,742 | 1.361 | 0.228 | 10.508 | 28.086 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 31.475 | 5.216 | 2,355 | 1,760 | 1.345 | 0.166 | 21.042 | 41.908 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.963 | 0.010 | 937 | 710 | 1.601 | 0.010 | 0.944 | 0.983 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.687 | 0.024 | 937 | 710 | 1.580 | 0.035 | 0.639 | 0.735 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.058 | 0.010 | 937 | 710 | 1.358 | 0.179 | 0.037 | 0.078 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.801 | 0.021 | 937 | 710 | 1.589 | 0.026 | 0.759 | 0.842 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.927 | 0.011 | 937 | 710 | 1.305 | 0.012 | 0.905 | 0.949 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.978 | 0.007 | 964 | 734 | 1.419 | 0.008 | 0.963 | 0.993 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.976 | 0.007 | 964 | 734 | 1.435 | 0.007 | 0.961 | 0.990 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.189 | 0.021 | 964 | 734 | 1.561 | 0.109 | 0.148 | 0.230 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.659 | 0.027 | 937 | 710 | 1.759 | 0.041 | 0.604 | 0.713 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.661 | 0.028 | 937 | 710 | 1.828 | 0.043 | 0.605 | 0.718 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.472 | 0.016 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 2.296 | 0.034 | 0.439 | 0.504 |
| Ever had a vaccination card | 0.977 | 0.009 | 470 | 368 | 1.309 | 0.009 | 0.959 | 0.994 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.958 | 0.011 | 470 | 368 | 1.239 | 0.012 | 0.936 | 0.980 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.744 | 0.028 | 470 | 368 | 1.405 | 0.038 | 0.687 | 0.801 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.713 | 0.031 | 470 | 368 | 1.486 | 0.044 | 0.651 | 0.776 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination | 0.847 | 0.022 | 470 | 368 | 1.345 | 0.026 | 0.802 | 0.892 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.378 | 0.030 | 470 | 368 | 1.341 | 0.079 | 0.318 | 0.437 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months) | 0.666 | 0.034 | 413 | 280 | 1.368 | 0.050 | 0.599 | 0.733 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months) | 0.246 | 0.027 | 413 | 280 | 1.194 | 0.108 | 0.193 | 0.300 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhoea | 0.629 | 0.034 | 421 | 286 | 1.351 | 0.054 | 0.561 | 0.697 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.567 | 0.033 | 421 | 286 | 1.266 | 0.058 | 0.501 | 0.633 |
| Height-for-age (-3SD) | 0.091 | 0.017 | 709 | 489 | 1.432 | 0.187 | 0.057 | 0.126 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.347 | 0.026 | 709 | 489 | 1.374 | 0.074 | 0.296 | 0.398 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.011 | 0.005 | 720 | 494 | 1.235 | 0.436 | 0.001 | 0.021 |
| Weight-for-height (+2SD) | 0.081 | 0.013 | 720 | 494 | 1.284 | 0.164 | 0.055 | 0.108 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.080 | 0.017 | 716 | 492 | 1.467 | 0.210 | 0.047 | 0.114 |

*Continued...*

**Table B.3—*Continued***

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.618 | 0.041 | 216 | 162 | 1.248 | 0.067 | 0.535 | 0.701 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.279 | 0.022 | 686 | 524 | 1.303 | 0.080 | 0.235 | 0.324 |
| Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.504 | 0.025 | 813 | 537 | 1.379 | 0.049 | 0.455 | 0.554 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.047 | 0.007 | 1,769 | 1,231 | 1.388 | 0.149 | 0.033 | 0.060 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.460 | 0.018 | 1,769 | 1,231 | 1.522 | 0.039 | 0.424 | 0.496 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD) | 0.007 | 0.007 | 414 | 257 | 1.575 | 0.898 | 0.000 | 0.021 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD) | 0.178 | 0.024 | 414 | 257 | 1.262 | 0.133 | 0.131 | 0.226 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.369 | 0.016 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 2.312 | 0.043 | 0.338 | 0.401 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) | 0.288 | 0.014 | 2,239 | 1,528 | 1.411 | 0.047 | 0.261 | 0.315 |
| Child slept under an ITN last night | 0.465 | 0.014 | 2,426 | 1,737 | 1.279 | 0.031 | 0.437 | 0.494 |
| Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night | 0.409 | 0.045 | 218 | 164 | 1.377 | 0.109 | 0.320 | 0.498 |
| Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar | 0.607 | 0.022 | 937 | 710 | 1.353 | 0.036 | 0.564 | 0.651 |
| Child has fever in last 2 weeks | 0.223 | 0.011 | 2,253 | 1,672 | 1.265 | 0.051 | 0.200 | 0.246 |
| Child had blood taken from finger/heel | 0.628 | 0.027 | 525 | 373 | 1.228 | 0.043 | 0.574 | 0.682 |
| Child took ACT | 0.853 | 0.065 | 77 | 63 | 1.713 | 0.076 | 0.722 | 0.983 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.099 | 0.006 | 5,002 | 3,678 | 1.477 | 0.063 | 0.087 | 0.112 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.519 | 0.024 | 1,076 | 770 | 1.580 | 0.046 | 0.470 | 0.567 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.857 | 0.006 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 1.306 | 0.008 | 0.844 | 0.870 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.678 | 0.012 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 1.750 | 0.017 | 0.655 | 0.701 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.655 | 0.016 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 2.417 | 0.025 | 0.623 | 0.687 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.655 | 0.015 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.604 | 0.023 | 0.626 | 0.685 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.091 | 0.007 | 5,044 | 3,706 | 1.849 | 0.082 | 0.076 | 0.106 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.449 | 0.018 | 2,663 | 2,025 | 1.867 | 0.040 | 0.413 | 0.485 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.275 | 0.012 | 3,676 | 2,840 | 1.659 | 0.044 | 0.251 | 0.300 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.139 | 0.010 | 3,676 | 2,840 | 1.678 | 0.069 | 0.120 | 0.158 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.024 | 0.004 | 3,676 | 2,840 | 1.403 | 0.146 | 0.017 | 0.032 |
| Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever | 0.254 | 0.012 | 3,372 | 2,568 | 1.548 | 0.046 | 0.231 | 0.278 |
| Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months | 0.229 | 0.012 | 3,372 | 2,568 | 1.624 | 0.051 | 0.206 | 0.253 |
| | MEN | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.019 | 0.004 | 1,967 | 1,534 | 1.412 | 0.227 | 0.011 | 0.028 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.674 | 0.018 | 1,967 | 1,534 | 1.716 | 0.027 | 0.638 | 0.711 |
| Literacy | 0.943 | 0.008 | 1,967 | 1,534 | 1.467 | 0.008 | 0.927 | 0.958 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.582 | 0.024 | 1,967 | 1,534 | 2.183 | 0.042 | 0.533 | 0.631 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.096 | 0.008 | 1,967 | 1,534 | 1.209 | 0.083 | 0.080 | 0.113 |
| Want no more children | 0.407 | 0.021 | 882 | 664 | 1.249 | 0.051 | 0.366 | 0.449 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.120 | 0.013 | 1,929 | 1,493 | 1.727 | 0.106 | 0.095 | 0.146 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.726 | 0.021 | 693 | 547 | 1.221 | 0.029 | 0.685 | 0.768 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.707 | 0.015 | 1,967 | 1,534 | 1.478 | 0.021 | 0.676 | 0.737 |
| Male circumcision | 0.479 | 0.020 | 1,967 | 1,534 | 1.750 | 0.041 | 0.439 | 0.518 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.718 | 0.014 | 1,967 | 1,534 | 1.421 | 0.020 | 0.689 | 0.747 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.793 | 0.013 | 1,967 | 1,534 | 1.461 | 0.017 | 0.767 | 0.820 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.107 | 0.012 | 1,967 | 1,534 | 1.785 | 0.116 | 0.082 | 0.132 |

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Malawi DHS 2024**

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity primary source of lighting | 0.053 | 0.005 | 74,287 | 80,510 | 2.725 | 0.097 | 0.043 | 0.063 |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting | 0.007 | 0.001 | 74,287 | 80,510 | 2.287 | 0.204 | 0.004 | 0.009 |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.785 | 0.007 | 10,005 | 10,898 | 1.615 | 0.009 | 0.771 | 0.800 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.599 | 0.006 | 17,486 | 18,915 | 1.580 | 0.010 | 0.587 | 0.611 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons | 0.259 | 0.005 | 17,446 | 18,874 | 1.446 | 0.019 | 0.250 | 0.269 |
| Improved drinking water source | 0.869 | 0.010 | 74,287 | 80,510 | 3.630 | 0.012 | 0.849 | 0.890 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.689 | 0.010 | 74,287 | 80,510 | 2.689 | 0.015 | 0.668 | 0.710 |
| Water available when needed | 0.771 | 0.006 | 74,287 | 80,510 | 1.743 | 0.008 | 0.759 | 0.784 |
| Improved sanitation facility | 0.654 | 0.009 | 74,287 | 80,510 | 2.295 | 0.014 | 0.636 | 0.672 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.395 | 0.008 | 74,287 | 80,510 | 1.827 | 0.019 | 0.380 | 0.410 |
| Using open defecation | 0.057 | 0.003 | 74,287 | 80,510 | 1.687 | 0.055 | 0.051 | 0.063 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.100 | 0.005 | 59,884 | 62,956 | 1.775 | 0.050 | 0.090 | 0.110 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.081 | 0.003 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 1.504 | 0.040 | 0.074 | 0.087 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.210 | 0.007 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 2.077 | 0.032 | 0.197 | 0.224 |
| Literacy | 0.735 | 0.006 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 1.811 | 0.009 | 0.723 | 0.748 |
| Use of the internet in last 12 months | 0.097 | 0.005 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 2.089 | 0.051 | 0.087 | 0.107 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.007 | 0.001 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 1.282 | 0.119 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
| Age specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years) | 141.383 | 3.793 | 10,476 | 11,408 | 1.241 | 0.027 | 133.796 | 148.970 |
| Total fertility rate (3 years) | 3.949 | 0.059 | 44,319 | 48,022 | 1.214 | 0.015 | 3.830 | 4.068 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.063 | 0.002 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 1.287 | 0.040 | 0.058 | 0.068 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 5.616 | 0.048 | 2,872 | 3,113 | 1.333 | 0.009 | 5.520 | 5.712 |
| Median birth interval | 53.584 | 0.487 | 6,339 | 6,904 | 1.350 | 0.009 | 52.610 | 54.558 |
| Want no more children | 0.400 | 0.007 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.330 | 0.017 | 0.387 | 0.413 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.771 | 0.019 | 15,435 | 16,713 | 1.667 | 0.005 | 3.732 | 3.810 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (3 years) | 3.300 | 0.052 | 44,319 | 48,022 | 1.209 | 0.016 | 3.195 | 3.405 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.686 | 0.007 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.449 | 0.010 | 0.673 | 0.700 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.670 | 0.007 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.464 | 0.010 | 0.656 | 0.684 |
| Currently using pill | 0.019 | 0.002 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.255 | 0.092 | 0.015 | 0.022 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.342 | 0.006 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.311 | 0.018 | 0.330 | 0.355 |
| Currently using implants | 0.189 | 0.006 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.618 | 0.034 | 0.176 | 0.202 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.013 | 0.001 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.105 | 0.098 | 0.010 | 0.015 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.017 | 0.002 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.185 | 0.093 | 0.013 | 0.020 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.086 | 0.004 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.294 | 0.043 | 0.079 | 0.093 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.040 | 0.003 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.302 | 0.065 | 0.035 | 0.045 |
| Unmet need total | 0.126 | 0.004 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.337 | 0.036 | 0.117 | 0.135 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women) | 0.825 | 0.006 | 7,849 | 8,586 | 1.356 | 0.007 | 0.813 | 0.837 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women) | 0.818 | 0.005 | 10,336 | 11,305 | 1.368 | 0.006 | 0.808 | 0.828 |
| Participation in decisionmaking about family planning | 0.877 | 0.004 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.327 | 0.005 | 0.868 | 0.886 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.360 | 0.007 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 1.939 | 0.021 | 0.345 | 0.375 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 23.544 | 2.172 | 9,467 | 10,386 | 1.276 | 0.092 | 19.200 | 27.888 |
| Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 11.144 | 1.301 | 9,442 | 10,371 | 1.185 | 0.117 | 8.542 | 13.745 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–4 years) | 34.687 | 2.530 | 9,473 | 10,394 | 1.263 | 0.073 | 29.627 | 39.748 |
| Child mortality (last 0–4 years) | 15.011 | 1.475 | 9,410 | 10,314 | 1.136 | 0.098 | 12.061 | 17.960 |
| Under-five mortality (last 0–4 years) | 49.178 | 2.842 | 9,529 | 10,466 | 1.233 | 0.058 | 43.494 | 54.861 |
| Stillbirth rate | 18.785 | 1.625 | 9,590 | 10,496 | 1.138 | 0.087 | 15.535 | 22.035 |
| Early neonatal rate | 19.296 | 1.930 | 9,434 | 10,334 | 1.200 | 0.100 | 15.436 | 23.156 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 37.783 | 2.580 | 9,590 | 10,496 | 1.219 | 0.068 | 32.624 | 42.943 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.960 | 0.004 | 3,904 | 4,307 | 1.350 | 0.004 | 0.952 | 0.969 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.613 | 0.011 | 3,904 | 4,307 | 1.358 | 0.017 | 0.592 | 0.635 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.020 | 0.003 | 3,904 | 4,307 | 1.154 | 0.129 | 0.015 | 0.025 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.785 | 0.009 | 3,904 | 4,307 | 1.306 | 0.011 | 0.768 | 0.802 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.888 | 0.006 | 3,904 | 4,307 | 1.211 | 0.007 | 0.876 | 0.900 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.967 | 0.004 | 3,999 | 4,407 | 1.446 | 0.004 | 0.959 | 0.975 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.961 | 0.004 | 3,999 | 4,407 | 1.343 | 0.004 | 0.953 | 0.969 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.103 | 0.007 | 3,999 | 4,407 | 1.388 | 0.067 | 0.089 | 0.117 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.654 | 0.010 | 3,904 | 4,307 | 1.352 | 0.016 | 0.634 | 0.675 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.718 | 0.009 | 3,904 | 4,307 | 1.276 | 0.013 | 0.700 | 0.737 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.704 | 0.008 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 2.270 | 0.012 | 0.688 | 0.721 |
| Ever had a vaccination card | 0.994 | 0.002 | 1,947 | 2,135 | 1.081 | 0.002 | 0.991 | 0.998 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.977 | 0.004 | 1,947 | 2,135 | 1.208 | 0.004 | 0.968 | 0.985 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.866 | 0.010 | 1,947 | 2,135 | 1.252 | 0.011 | 0.847 | 0.886 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.768 | 0.013 | 1,947 | 2,135 | 1.320 | 0.016 | 0.742 | 0.793 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination | 0.888 | 0.009 | 1,947 | 2,135 | 1.258 | 0.010 | 0.870 | 0.906 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.482 | 0.014 | 1,947 | 2,135 | 1.226 | 0.029 | 0.454 | 0.509 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months) | 0.745 | 0.014 | 1,696 | 1,845 | 1.277 | 0.018 | 0.718 | 0.772 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months) | 0.346 | 0.015 | 1,696 | 1,845 | 1.261 | 0.043 | 0.316 | 0.376 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhoea | 0.638 | 0.013 | 2,023 | 2,297 | 1.189 | 0.020 | 0.613 | 0.663 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.530 | 0.012 | 2,023 | 2,297 | 1.098 | 0.023 | 0.506 | 0.554 |
| Height-for-age (-3SD) | 0.120 | 0.006 | 3,046 | 3,286 | 1.064 | 0.053 | 0.107 | 0.132 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.380 | 0.011 | 3,046 | 3,286 | 1.181 | 0.028 | 0.358 | 0.402 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.021 | 0.003 | 3,057 | 3,311 | 1.101 | 0.135 | 0.015 | 0.027 |
| Weight-for-height (+2SD) | 0.058 | 0.005 | 3,057 | 3,311 | 1.160 | 0.085 | 0.048 | 0.068 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.100 | 0.006 | 3,063 | 3,304 | 1.149 | 0.064 | 0.087 | 0.112 |

*Continued...*

**Table B.4—*Continued***

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.598 | 0.020 | 922 | 998 | 1.207 | 0.033 | 0.559 | 0.637 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.233 | 0.009 | 2,822 | 3,124 | 1.178 | 0.040 | 0.214 | 0.251 |
| Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.568 | 0.011 | 3,641 | 3,924 | 1.342 | 0.020 | 0.546 | 0.591 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.055 | 0.004 | 5,535 | 5,986 | 1.253 | 0.070 | 0.047 | 0.062 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.244 | 0.008 | 5,535 | 5,986 | 1.398 | 0.033 | 0.228 | 0.260 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD) | 0.010 | 0.003 | 1,433 | 1,570 | 1.236 | 0.319 | 0.004 | 0.017 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD) | 0.083 | 0.008 | 1,433 | 1,570 | 1.090 | 0.096 | 0.067 | 0.099 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.304 | 0.007 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 1.880 | 0.023 | 0.290 | 0.318 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) | 0.371 | 0.008 | 7,353 | 7,978 | 1.385 | 0.021 | 0.355 | 0.386 |
| Child slept under an ITN last night | 0.539 | 0.008 | 10,121 | 11,035 | 1.423 | 0.015 | 0.523 | 0.554 |
| Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night | 0.474 | 0.020 | 956 | 1,017 | 1.245 | 0.043 | 0.434 | 0.515 |
| Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar | 0.620 | 0.010 | 3,904 | 4,307 | 1.308 | 0.016 | 0.600 | 0.641 |
| Child has fever in last 2 weeks | 0.383 | 0.008 | 9,086 | 9,931 | 1.457 | 0.020 | 0.368 | 0.399 |
| Child had blood taken from finger/heel | 0.679 | 0.011 | 3,379 | 3,807 | 1.317 | 0.016 | 0.658 | 0.701 |
| Child took ACT | 0.979 | 0.005 | 1,142 | 1,326 | 1.225 | 0.005 | 0.968 | 0.989 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.185 | 0.006 | 15,568 | 16,854 | 1.841 | 0.031 | 0.173 | 0.196 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.432 | 0.013 | 2,310 | 2,444 | 1.255 | 0.030 | 0.406 | 0.457 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.862 | 0.004 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 1.276 | 0.004 | 0.855 | 0.869 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.365 | 0.007 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 1.851 | 0.019 | 0.351 | 0.379 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.355 | 0.008 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 1.983 | 0.021 | 0.340 | 0.370 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.535 | 0.007 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.441 | 0.014 | 0.520 | 0.549 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.194 | 0.006 | 15,805 | 17,143 | 1.767 | 0.029 | 0.183 | 0.205 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.418 | 0.007 | 9,703 | 10,575 | 1.439 | 0.017 | 0.404 | 0.433 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.332 | 0.006 | 12,587 | 13,423 | 1.442 | 0.018 | 0.320 | 0.345 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.179 | 0.005 | 12,587 | 13,423 | 1.431 | 0.027 | 0.169 | 0.189 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.028 | 0.002 | 12,587 | 13,423 | 1.129 | 0.060 | 0.024 | 0.031 |
| Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever | 0.326 | 0.006 | 11,758 | 12,287 | 1.462 | 0.019 | 0.313 | 0.338 |
| Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months | 0.297 | 0.006 | 11,758 | 12,287 | 1.531 | 0.022 | 0.284 | 0.310 |
| | MEN | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.055 | 0.004 | 6,158 | 6,584 | 1.332 | 0.071 | 0.047 | 0.062 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.293 | 0.009 | 6,158 | 6,584 | 1.569 | 0.031 | 0.275 | 0.311 |
| Literacy | 0.807 | 0.007 | 6,158 | 6,584 | 1.343 | 0.008 | 0.794 | 0.821 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.196 | 0.008 | 6,158 | 6,584 | 1.498 | 0.039 | 0.181 | 0.211 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.122 | 0.005 | 6,158 | 6,584 | 1.283 | 0.044 | 0.111 | 0.133 |
| Want no more children | 0.353 | 0.010 | 3,265 | 3,512 | 1.185 | 0.028 | 0.333 | 0.373 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.175 | 0.006 | 6,042 | 6,475 | 1.294 | 0.036 | 0.163 | 0.188 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.740 | 0.013 | 2,076 | 2,223 | 1.345 | 0.018 | 0.714 | 0.766 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.696 | 0.007 | 6,158 | 6,584 | 1.262 | 0.011 | 0.682 | 0.711 |
| Male circumcision | 0.353 | 0.011 | 6,158 | 6,584 | 1.747 | 0.030 | 0.332 | 0.375 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.542 | 0.008 | 6,158 | 6,584 | 1.319 | 0.015 | 0.525 | 0.558 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.517 | 0.010 | 6,158 | 6,584 | 1.548 | 0.019 | 0.498 | 0.537 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.175 | 0.006 | 6,158 | 6,584 | 1.259 | 0.035 | 0.163 | 0.187 |

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table B.5 Sampling errors: Northern region sample, Malawi DHS 2024**

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting | 0.010 | 0.002 | 20,673 | 12,616 | 1.142 | 0.147 | 0.007 | 0.013 |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.773 | 0.015 | 2,650 | 1,613 | 1.769 | 0.020 | 0.743 | 0.804 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.527 | 0.012 | 4,577 | 2,668 | 1.581 | 0.022 | 0.504 | 0.550 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons | 0.236 | 0.009 | 4,572 | 2,667 | 1.444 | 0.038 | 0.218 | 0.255 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.663 | 0.021 | 20,673 | 12,616 | 2.681 | 0.032 | 0.621 | 0.705 |
| Water available when needed | 0.692 | 0.013 | 20,673 | 12,616 | 1.656 | 0.019 | 0.666 | 0.718 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.379 | 0.018 | 20,673 | 12,616 | 2.281 | 0.048 | 0.342 | 0.416 |
| Using open defecation | 0.071 | 0.010 | 20,673 | 12,616 | 2.299 | 0.135 | 0.052 | 0.091 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.120 | 0.011 | 18,436 | 10,629 | 1.904 | 0.092 | 0.098 | 0.142 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.023 | 0.004 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 1.885 | 0.179 | 0.015 | 0.032 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.348 | 0.015 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 2.175 | 0.044 | 0.318 | 0.379 |
| Literacy | 0.847 | 0.011 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 2.127 | 0.013 | 0.825 | 0.870 |
| Use of the internet in last 12 months | 0.196 | 0.014 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 2.379 | 0.071 | 0.168 | 0.224 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.012 | 0.003 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 2.145 | 0.292 | 0.005 | 0.018 |
| Total fertility rate (3 years) | 3.695 | 0.123 | 12,929 | 7,554 | 1.402 | 0.033 | 3.449 | 3.941 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.071 | 0.005 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 1.297 | 0.069 | 0.061 | 0.081 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 5.375 | 0.086 | 785 | 469 | 1.330 | 0.016 | 5.204 | 5.547 |
| Median birth interval | 50.865 | 0.886 | 1,562 | 963 | 1.436 | 0.017 | 49.092 | 52.638 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.574 | 0.036 | 4,543 | 2,652 | 1.634 | 0.010 | 3.503 | 3.645 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (3 years) | 3.095 | 0.103 | 12,929 | 7,554 | 1.327 | 0.033 | 2.888 | 3.302 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.636 | 0.014 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.508 | 0.022 | 0.608 | 0.663 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.601 | 0.014 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.468 | 0.023 | 0.574 | 0.629 |
| Currently using pill | 0.017 | 0.003 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.163 | 0.170 | 0.011 | 0.023 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.278 | 0.011 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.271 | 0.039 | 0.256 | 0.300 |
| Currently using implants | 0.185 | 0.012 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.649 | 0.066 | 0.161 | 0.210 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.039 | 0.004 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.204 | 0.115 | 0.030 | 0.048 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.034 | 0.004 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.214 | 0.123 | 0.026 | 0.043 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.100 | 0.007 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.168 | 0.067 | 0.086 | 0.113 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.050 | 0.005 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.297 | 0.109 | 0.039 | 0.060 |
| Unmet need total | 0.149 | 0.009 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.281 | 0.059 | 0.132 | 0.167 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women) | 0.766 | 0.012 | 2,147 | 1,340 | 1.310 | 0.016 | 0.742 | 0.790 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women) | 0.768 | 0.010 | 2,875 | 1,709 | 1.336 | 0.014 | 0.747 | 0.789 |
| Participation in decisionmaking about family planning | 0.837 | 0.012 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.654 | 0.014 | 0.814 | 0.861 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.278 | 0.016 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 2.418 | 0.057 | 0.246 | 0.310 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 24.242 | 2.613 | 4,727 | 2,937 | 1.132 | 0.108 | 19.015 | 29.468 |
| Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 11.094 | 2.511 | 4,713 | 2,928 | 1.493 | 0.226 | 6.072 | 16.117 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 35.336 | 4.060 | 4,731 | 2,941 | 1.414 | 0.115 | 27.217 | 43.455 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 11.339 | 2.033 | 4,603 | 2,856 | 1.299 | 0.179 | 7.272 | 15.406 |
| Under-five mortality (last 0–9 years) | 46.274 | 4.583 | 4,746 | 2,953 | 1.410 | 0.099 | 37.109 | 55.439 |
| Stillbirth rate | 23.297 | 4.392 | 2,490 | 1,542 | 1.403 | 0.189 | 14.513 | 32.082 |
| Early neonatal rate | 15.943 | 3.082 | 2,450 | 1,509 | 1.228 | 0.193 | 9.778 | 22.108 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 38.901 | 5.032 | 2,490 | 1,542 | 1.284 | 0.129 | 28.838 | 48.965 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.952 | 0.010 | 1,051 | 669 | 1.479 | 0.010 | 0.933 | 0.972 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.640 | 0.020 | 1,051 | 669 | 1.376 | 0.032 | 0.599 | 0.681 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.032 | 0.006 | 1,051 | 669 | 1.127 | 0.191 | 0.020 | 0.044 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.746 | 0.024 | 1,051 | 669 | 1.802 | 0.033 | 0.697 | 0.794 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.878 | 0.013 | 1,051 | 669 | 1.297 | 0.015 | 0.852 | 0.904 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.968 | 0.009 | 1,076 | 686 | 1.674 | 0.009 | 0.950 | 0.985 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.959 | 0.008 | 1,076 | 686 | 1.420 | 0.009 | 0.942 | 0.975 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.120 | 0.012 | 1,076 | 686 | 1.196 | 0.096 | 0.097 | 0.143 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.771 | 0.018 | 1,051 | 669 | 1.369 | 0.023 | 0.736 | 0.807 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.814 | 0.017 | 1,051 | 669 | 1.385 | 0.020 | 0.781 | 0.847 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.706 | 0.018 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 2.617 | 0.025 | 0.671 | 0.741 |
| Ever had a vaccination card | 0.997 | 0.002 | 488 | 297 | 0.792 | 0.002 | 0.994 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.979 | 0.007 | 488 | 297 | 1.067 | 0.007 | 0.965 | 0.993 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.838 | 0.018 | 488 | 297 | 1.065 | 0.021 | 0.802 | 0.873 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.788 | 0.025 | 488 | 297 | 1.384 | 0.032 | 0.738 | 0.839 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination | 0.866 | 0.017 | 488 | 297 | 1.113 | 0.020 | 0.832 | 0.900 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.432 | 0.032 | 488 | 297 | 1.441 | 0.075 | 0.367 | 0.497 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months) | 0.766 | 0.020 | 435 | 260 | 0.993 | 0.027 | 0.725 | 0.806 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months) | 0.327 | 0.028 | 435 | 260 | 1.243 | 0.087 | 0.270 | 0.383 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhoea | 0.585 | 0.035 | 485 | 355 | 1.713 | 0.059 | 0.516 | 0.654 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.446 | 0.028 | 485 | 355 | 1.342 | 0.062 | 0.391 | 0.501 |
| Height-for-age (-3SD) | 0.090 | 0.014 | 838 | 512 | 1.449 | 0.160 | 0.061 | 0.119 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.330 | 0.026 | 838 | 512 | 1.583 | 0.080 | 0.277 | 0.382 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.027 | 0.008 | 843 | 518 | 1.408 | 0.285 | 0.011 | 0.042 |
| Weight-for-height (+2SD) | 0.056 | 0.010 | 843 | 518 | 1.230 | 0.169 | 0.037 | 0.076 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.079 | 0.013 | 845 | 518 | 1.375 | 0.167 | 0.052 | 0.105 |

*Continued...*

**Table B.5—*Continued***

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.539 | 0.035 | 272 | 175 | 1.141 | 0.064 | 0.470 | 0.609 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.336 | 0.024 | 730 | 462 | 1.396 | 0.073 | 0.287 | 0.385 |
| Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.560 | 0.021 | 1,086 | 652 | 1.378 | 0.038 | 0.518 | 0.602 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.040 | 0.006 | 1,584 | 902 | 1.129 | 0.139 | 0.029 | 0.051 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.295 | 0.015 | 1,584 | 902 | 1.325 | 0.051 | 0.265 | 0.326 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD) | 0.011 | 0.007 | 478 | 289 | 1.405 | 0.605 | 0.000 | 0.025 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD) | 0.140 | 0.018 | 478 | 289 | 1.157 | 0.132 | 0.103 | 0.176 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.521 | 0.015 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 2.087 | 0.029 | 0.490 | 0.551 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) | 0.395 | 0.018 | 2,232 | 1,295 | 1.734 | 0.045 | 0.359 | 0.431 |
| Child slept under an ITN last night | 0.457 | 0.016 | 2,697 | 1,640 | 1.515 | 0.035 | 0.425 | 0.489 |
| Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night | 0.443 | 0.036 | 298 | 180 | 1.250 | 0.081 | 0.371 | 0.515 |
| Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar | 0.608 | 0.022 | 1,051 | 669 | 1.475 | 0.037 | 0.563 | 0.652 |
| Child has fever in last 2 weeks | 0.344 | 0.016 | 2,381 | 1,461 | 1.561 | 0.045 | 0.312 | 0.375 |
| Child had blood taken from finger/heel | 0.611 | 0.020 | 718 | 502 | 1.170 | 0.032 | 0.571 | 0.650 |
| Child took ACT | 0.987 | 0.008 | 139 | 104 | 0.868 | 0.008 | 0.971 | 1.000 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.211 | 0.012 | 4,578 | 2,690 | 2.030 | 0.058 | 0.187 | 0.236 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.572 | 0.022 | 782 | 412 | 1.264 | 0.039 | 0.527 | 0.617 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.825 | 0.008 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 1.354 | 0.009 | 0.809 | 0.840 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.514 | 0.018 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 2.436 | 0.035 | 0.478 | 0.550 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.439 | 0.016 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 2.168 | 0.036 | 0.407 | 0.470 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.612 | 0.015 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.641 | 0.025 | 0.582 | 0.643 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.270 | 0.014 | 4,629 | 2,717 | 2.108 | 0.051 | 0.242 | 0.297 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.390 | 0.015 | 2,720 | 1,708 | 1.566 | 0.038 | 0.361 | 0.419 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.359 | 0.012 | 3,336 | 2,087 | 1.440 | 0.033 | 0.335 | 0.383 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.237 | 0.012 | 3,336 | 2,087 | 1.686 | 0.052 | 0.212 | 0.262 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.017 | 0.003 | 3,336 | 2,087 | 1.211 | 0.159 | 0.012 | 0.023 |
| Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever | 0.387 | 0.016 | 3,046 | 1,879 | 1.812 | 0.041 | 0.355 | 0.419 |
| Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months | 0.350 | 0.017 | 3,046 | 1,879 | 1.973 | 0.049 | 0.316 | 0.384 |
| | MEN | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.025 | 0.005 | 1,884 | 1,128 | 1.505 | 0.216 | 0.014 | 0.036 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.382 | 0.017 | 1,884 | 1,128 | 1.523 | 0.045 | 0.348 | 0.416 |
| Literacy | 0.836 | 0.016 | 1,884 | 1,128 | 1.897 | 0.019 | 0.804 | 0.869 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.269 | 0.016 | 1,884 | 1,128 | 1.581 | 0.060 | 0.237 | 0.302 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.094 | 0.010 | 1,884 | 1,128 | 1.434 | 0.103 | 0.075 | 0.113 |
| Want no more children | 0.327 | 0.019 | 936 | 569 | 1.252 | 0.059 | 0.289 | 0.366 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.212 | 0.017 | 1,813 | 1,092 | 1.809 | 0.082 | 0.177 | 0.247 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.772 | 0.019 | 569 | 328 | 1.090 | 0.025 | 0.734 | 0.811 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.615 | 0.019 | 1,884 | 1,128 | 1.650 | 0.030 | 0.578 | 0.652 |
| Male circumcision | 0.093 | 0.008 | 1,884 | 1,128 | 1.248 | 0.090 | 0.076 | 0.109 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.618 | 0.016 | 1,884 | 1,128 | 1.424 | 0.026 | 0.586 | 0.650 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.506 | 0.020 | 1,884 | 1,128 | 1.760 | 0.040 | 0.465 | 0.546 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.153 | 0.013 | 1,884 | 1,128 | 1.577 | 0.086 | 0.126 | 0.179 |

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table B.6 Sampling errors: Central region sample, Malawi DHS 2024**

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting | 0.029 | 0.006 | 29,838 | 40,007 | 2.898 | 0.201 | 0.017 | 0.040 |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.783 | 0.012 | 3,866 | 5,114 | 1.595 | 0.015 | 0.760 | 0.806 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.572 | 0.009 | 7,277 | 9,763 | 1.501 | 0.015 | 0.555 | 0.590 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons | 0.248 | 0.007 | 7,266 | 9,745 | 1.473 | 0.030 | 0.233 | 0.263 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.722 | 0.016 | 29,838 | 40,007 | 2.709 | 0.022 | 0.690 | 0.753 |
| Water available when needed | 0.785 | 0.009 | 29,838 | 40,007 | 1.761 | 0.012 | 0.766 | 0.804 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.407 | 0.012 | 29,838 | 40,007 | 1.894 | 0.030 | 0.383 | 0.431 |
| Using open defecation | 0.042 | 0.004 | 29,838 | 40,007 | 1.572 | 0.095 | 0.034 | 0.050 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.129 | 0.008 | 25,279 | 33,899 | 1.784 | 0.065 | 0.112 | 0.145 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.070 | 0.004 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 1.403 | 0.063 | 0.061 | 0.079 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.267 | 0.011 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 2.049 | 0.042 | 0.245 | 0.289 |
| Literacy | 0.761 | 0.009 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 1.704 | 0.012 | 0.743 | 0.779 |
| Use of the internet in last 12 months | 0.131 | 0.009 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 2.179 | 0.069 | 0.113 | 0.149 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.007 | 0.001 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 1.058 | 0.153 | 0.005 | 0.009 |
| Total fertility rate (3 years) | 3.513 | 0.081 | 18,648 | 24,844 | 1.142 | 0.023 | 3.350 | 3.676 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.060 | 0.003 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 1.112 | 0.054 | 0.054 | 0.067 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 5.337 | 0.069 | 1,159 | 1,540 | 1.285 | 0.013 | 5.199 | 5.476 |
| Median birth interval | 54.945 | 0.729 | 2,462 | 3,226 | 1.172 | 0.013 | 53.488 | 56.403 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.545 | 0.028 | 6,450 | 8,636 | 1.673 | 0.008 | 3.490 | 3.600 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (3 years) | 2.956 | 0.072 | 18,648 | 24,844 | 1.161 | 0.024 | 2.813 | 3.099 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.734 | 0.009 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.344 | 0.013 | 0.715 | 0.753 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.719 | 0.010 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.381 | 0.014 | 0.700 | 0.739 |
| Currently using pill | 0.023 | 0.003 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.350 | 0.140 | 0.016 | 0.029 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.318 | 0.009 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.260 | 0.029 | 0.299 | 0.336 |
| Currently using implants | 0.227 | 0.010 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.587 | 0.046 | 0.206 | 0.248 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.008 | 0.002 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.134 | 0.203 | 0.005 | 0.011 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.015 | 0.002 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.162 | 0.149 | 0.010 | 0.019 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.059 | 0.004 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.149 | 0.072 | 0.050 | 0.067 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.040 | 0.004 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.275 | 0.099 | 0.032 | 0.047 |
| Unmet need total | 0.098 | 0.006 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.248 | 0.059 | 0.087 | 0.110 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women) | 0.864 | 0.008 | 3,343 | 4,515 | 1.290 | 0.009 | 0.849 | 0.879 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women) | 0.855 | 0.007 | 4,378 | 5,911 | 1.347 | 0.008 | 0.840 | 0.869 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.887 | 0.006 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.228 | 0.007 | 0.874 | 0.899 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.365 | 0.011 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 1.812 | 0.029 | 0.343 | 0.386 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 24.524 | 2.403 | 7,459 | 9,912 | 1.154 | 0.098 | 19.717 | 29.331 |
| Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 9.306 | 1.439 | 7,465 | 9,915 | 1.162 | 0.155 | 6.427 | 12.184 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 33.830 | 2.848 | 7,462 | 9,914 | 1.195 | 0.084 | 28.134 | 39.526 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 15.734 | 1.661 | 7,431 | 9,806 | 1.139 | 0.106 | 12.411 | 19.057 |
| Under-five mortality (last 0–9 years) | 49.031 | 3.247 | 7,488 | 9,952 | 1.200 | 0.066 | 42.538 | 55.525 |
| Stillbirth rate | 18.675 | 2.428 | 3,799 | 5,027 | 1.052 | 0.130 | 13.819 | 23.531 |
| Early neonatal rate | 19.389 | 3.421 | 3,737 | 4,947 | 1.222 | 0.176 | 12.547 | 26.232 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 37.755 | 4.316 | 3,799 | 5,027 | 1.218 | 0.114 | 29.123 | 46.387 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.962 | 0.007 | 1,547 | 2,071 | 1.453 | 0.007 | 0.947 | 0.976 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.617 | 0.016 | 1,547 | 2,071 | 1.272 | 0.025 | 0.586 | 0.649 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.033 | 0.005 | 1,547 | 2,071 | 1.108 | 0.153 | 0.023 | 0.043 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.807 | 0.012 | 1,547 | 2,071 | 1.211 | 0.015 | 0.783 | 0.831 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.902 | 0.009 | 1,547 | 2,071 | 1.136 | 0.010 | 0.885 | 0.919 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.969 | 0.006 | 1,584 | 2,120 | 1.315 | 0.006 | 0.957 | 0.981 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.966 | 0.006 | 1,584 | 2,120 | 1.287 | 0.006 | 0.954 | 0.978 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.131 | 0.013 | 1,584 | 2,120 | 1.383 | 0.095 | 0.106 | 0.156 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.659 | 0.017 | 1,547 | 2,071 | 1.444 | 0.026 | 0.625 | 0.694 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.721 | 0.015 | 1,547 | 2,071 | 1.290 | 0.020 | 0.691 | 0.750 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.615 | 0.013 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 2.185 | 0.021 | 0.589 | 0.641 |
| Ever had a vaccination card | 0.992 | 0.003 | 804 | 1,066 | 1.093 | 0.004 | 0.985 | 0.999 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.975 | 0.007 | 804 | 1,066 | 1.180 | 0.007 | 0.962 | 0.988 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.824 | 0.016 | 804 | 1,066 | 1.161 | 0.019 | 0.793 | 0.856 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.720 | 0.021 | 804 | 1,066 | 1.284 | 0.029 | 0.679 | 0.762 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination | 0.890 | 0.013 | 804 | 1,066 | 1.207 | 0.015 | 0.864 | 0.917 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.489 | 0.022 | 804 | 1,066 | 1.235 | 0.045 | 0.444 | 0.533 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months) | 0.736 | 0.023 | 602 | 780 | 1.245 | 0.031 | 0.690 | 0.781 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months) | 0.315 | 0.024 | 602 | 780 | 1.218 | 0.075 | 0.268 | 0.362 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhoea | 0.600 | 0.020 | 820 | 1,059 | 1.150 | 0.034 | 0.559 | 0.641 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.532 | 0.020 | 820 | 1,059 | 1.075 | 0.037 | 0.493 | 0.571 |
| Height-for-age (-3SD) | 0.119 | 0.010 | 1,158 | 1,519 | 0.989 | 0.082 | 0.099 | 0.138 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.378 | 0.017 | 1,158 | 1,519 | 1.138 | 0.045 | 0.344 | 0.412 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.014 | 0.003 | 1,162 | 1,525 | 0.997 | 0.246 | 0.007 | 0.021 |
| Weight-for-height (+2SD) | 0.067 | 0.008 | 1,162 | 1,525 | 1.083 | 0.120 | 0.051 | 0.083 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.099 | 0.010 | 1,166 | 1,529 | 1.062 | 0.099 | 0.079 | 0.118 |

*Continued...*

**Table B.6—*Continued***

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.567 | 0.031 | 336 | 450 | 1.147 | 0.055 | 0.505 | 0.629 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.265 | 0.015 | 1,143 | 1,528 | 1.128 | 0.056 | 0.236 | 0.295 |
| Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.590 | 0.017 | 1,367 | 1,793 | 1.236 | 0.028 | 0.556 | 0.623 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.045 | 0.005 | 2,320 | 3,092 | 1.264 | 0.121 | 0.034 | 0.056 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.307 | 0.013 | 2,320 | 3,092 | 1.364 | 0.043 | 0.281 | 0.333 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD) | 0.005 | 0.003 | 521 | 692 | 0.980 | 0.603 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD) | 0.093 | 0.014 | 521 | 692 | 1.059 | 0.145 | 0.066 | 0.121 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.317 | 0.011 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 1.948 | 0.035 | 0.295 | 0.340 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) | 0.355 | 0.011 | 3,011 | 4,022 | 1.313 | 0.032 | 0.332 | 0.378 |
| Child slept under an ITN last night | 0.547 | 0.013 | 3,913 | 5,190 | 1.486 | 0.024 | 0.521 | 0.573 |
| Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night | 0.483 | 0.031 | 380 | 502 | 1.205 | 0.064 | 0.421 | 0.546 |
| Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar | 0.653 | 0.016 | 1,547 | 2,071 | 1.306 | 0.024 | 0.622 | 0.685 |
| Child has fever in last 2 weeks | 0.378 | 0.012 | 3,598 | 4,751 | 1.423 | 0.032 | 0.354 | 0.402 |
| Child had blood taken from finger/heel | 0.694 | 0.016 | 1,344 | 1,797 | 1.206 | 0.023 | 0.662 | 0.725 |
| Child took ACT | 0.973 | 0.010 | 474 | 672 | 1.321 | 0.010 | 0.954 | 0.992 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.191 | 0.009 | 6,490 | 8,629 | 1.804 | 0.046 | 0.173 | 0.208 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.485 | 0.020 | 919 | 1,174 | 1.217 | 0.041 | 0.445 | 0.525 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.840 | 0.006 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 1.233 | 0.007 | 0.829 | 0.851 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.441 | 0.011 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 1.828 | 0.025 | 0.418 | 0.463 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.405 | 0.012 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 1.990 | 0.030 | 0.381 | 0.429 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.522 | 0.011 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.378 | 0.021 | 0.500 | 0.544 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.204 | 0.009 | 6,597 | 8,800 | 1.771 | 0.043 | 0.186 | 0.221 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.394 | 0.011 | 4,051 | 5,424 | 1.461 | 0.028 | 0.371 | 0.416 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.327 | 0.009 | 5,312 | 6,915 | 1.358 | 0.027 | 0.309 | 0.344 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.194 | 0.008 | 5,312 | 6,915 | 1.407 | 0.039 | 0.178 | 0.209 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.027 | 0.003 | 5,312 | 6,915 | 1.151 | 0.094 | 0.022 | 0.032 |
| Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever | 0.342 | 0.009 | 5,003 | 6,364 | 1.363 | 0.027 | 0.323 | 0.360 |
| Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months | 0.312 | 0.010 | 5,003 | 6,364 | 1.489 | 0.031 | 0.292 | 0.331 |
| | MEN | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.051 | 0.005 | 2,734 | 3,614 | 1.256 | 0.104 | 0.040 | 0.062 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.351 | 0.014 | 2,734 | 3,614 | 1.523 | 0.040 | 0.324 | 0.379 |
| Literacy | 0.820 | 0.009 | 2,734 | 3,614 | 1.191 | 0.011 | 0.803 | 0.838 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.258 | 0.013 | 2,734 | 3,614 | 1.560 | 0.051 | 0.232 | 0.284 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.144 | 0.008 | 2,734 | 3,614 | 1.207 | 0.056 | 0.128 | 0.161 |
| Want no more children | 0.370 | 0.015 | 1,477 | 1,966 | 1.157 | 0.039 | 0.341 | 0.400 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.167 | 0.009 | 2,712 | 3,576 | 1.209 | 0.052 | 0.149 | 0.184 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.784 | 0.016 | 884 | 1,138 | 1.174 | 0.021 | 0.751 | 0.816 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.706 | 0.010 | 2,734 | 3,614 | 1.125 | 0.014 | 0.686 | 0.725 |
| Male circumcision | 0.247 | 0.015 | 2,734 | 3,614 | 1.793 | 0.060 | 0.217 | 0.276 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.608 | 0.012 | 2,734 | 3,614 | 1.324 | 0.020 | 0.583 | 0.632 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.624 | 0.013 | 2,734 | 3,614 | 1.387 | 0.021 | 0.598 | 0.650 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.171 | 0.009 | 2,734 | 3,614 | 1.203 | 0.051 | 0.154 | 0.188 |

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table B.7 Sampling errors: Southern region sample, Malawi DHS 2024**

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting | 0.011 | 0.002 | 43,626 | 42,094 | 1.618 | 0.150 | 0.008 | 0.015 |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.784 | 0.009 | 5,892 | 5,891 | 1.528 | 0.011 | 0.766 | 0.801 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.612 | 0.008 | 10,560 | 9,983 | 1.665 | 0.013 | 0.596 | 0.628 |
| Ownership of at least one ITN for every two persons | 0.274 | 0.006 | 10,527 | 9,954 | 1.474 | 0.023 | 0.261 | 0.287 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.747 | 0.012 | 43,626 | 42,094 | 2.571 | 0.016 | 0.723 | 0.771 |
| Water available when needed | 0.779 | 0.007 | 43,626 | 42,094 | 1.679 | 0.010 | 0.764 | 0.794 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.404 | 0.010 | 43,626 | 42,094 | 1.851 | 0.024 | 0.385 | 0.424 |
| Using open defecation | 0.051 | 0.004 | 43,626 | 42,094 | 1.673 | 0.073 | 0.044 | 0.059 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.106 | 0.008 | 33,465 | 30,063 | 2.019 | 0.074 | 0.090 | 0.122 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.087 | 0.004 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.529 | 0.051 | 0.078 | 0.096 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.266 | 0.009 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.953 | 0.033 | 0.249 | 0.284 |
| Literacy | 0.748 | 0.008 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.801 | 0.011 | 0.732 | 0.764 |
| Use of the internet in last 12 months | 0.149 | 0.008 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 2.140 | 0.052 | 0.134 | 0.165 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.006 | 0.001 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.151 | 0.146 | 0.005 | 0.008 |
| Total fertility rate (3 years) | 3.979 | 0.088 | 27,052 | 26,132 | 1.319 | 0.022 | 3.802 | 4.155 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.057 | 0.004 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.484 | 0.062 | 0.050 | 0.064 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 5.487 | 0.067 | 1,739 | 1,671 | 1.318 | 0.012 | 5.352 | 5.621 |
| Median birth interval | 53.890 | 0.823 | 3,825 | 3,851 | 1.448 | 0.015 | 52.244 | 55.536 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.804 | 0.025 | 9,372 | 9,035 | 1.573 | 0.006 | 3.755 | 3.853 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (3 years) | 3.314 | 0.076 | 27,052 | 26,132 | 1.278 | 0.023 | 3.161 | 3.467 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.645 | 0.009 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.411 | 0.014 | 0.627 | 0.663 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.629 | 0.009 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.428 | 0.015 | 0.611 | 0.648 |
| Currently using pill | 0.025 | 0.003 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.231 | 0.103 | 0.020 | 0.030 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.370 | 0.009 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.362 | 0.024 | 0.353 | 0.388 |
| Currently using implants | 0.143 | 0.007 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.435 | 0.047 | 0.130 | 0.157 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.011 | 0.002 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.326 | 0.166 | 0.007 | 0.015 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.016 | 0.002 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.279 | 0.135 | 0.012 | 0.020 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.108 | 0.006 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.416 | 0.054 | 0.096 | 0.120 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.039 | 0.003 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.282 | 0.085 | 0.033 | 0.046 |
| Unmet need total | 0.147 | 0.007 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.374 | 0.044 | 0.134 | 0.160 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women) | 0.794 | 0.008 | 4,477 | 4,332 | 1.368 | 0.010 | 0.778 | 0.811 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women) | 0.790 | 0.007 | 6,072 | 5,920 | 1.327 | 0.009 | 0.777 | 0.804 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.873 | 0.007 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.477 | 0.008 | 0.860 | 0.886 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.318 | 0.009 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.849 | 0.028 | 0.301 | 0.336 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 22.781 | 1.662 | 10,878 | 10,842 | 1.077 | 0.073 | 19.457 | 26.105 |
| Post-neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 12.622 | 1.213 | 10,847 | 10,797 | 1.104 | 0.096 | 10.195 | 15.049 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 35.403 | 2.126 | 10,883 | 10,848 | 1.121 | 0.060 | 31.151 | 39.654 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 15.709 | 1.674 | 10,788 | 10,750 | 1.290 | 0.107 | 12.360 | 19.058 |
| Under-five mortality (last 0–9 years) | 50.555 | 2.545 | 10,920 | 10,881 | 1.121 | 0.050 | 45.465 | 55.646 |
| Stillbirth rate | 15.674 | 1.991 | 5,656 | 5,687 | 1.226 | 0.127 | 11.693 | 19.656 |
| Early neonatal rate | 20.115 | 2.166 | 5,581 | 5,620 | 1.087 | 0.108 | 15.783 | 24.448 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 35.553 | 2.983 | 5,656 | 5,687 | 1.166 | 0.084 | 29.587 | 41.519 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.962 | 0.005 | 2,243 | 2,278 | 1.203 | 0.005 | 0.953 | 0.972 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.625 | 0.015 | 2,243 | 2,278 | 1.449 | 0.024 | 0.596 | 0.655 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.016 | 0.003 | 2,243 | 2,278 | 1.119 | 0.183 | 0.010 | 0.022 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.781 | 0.011 | 2,243 | 2,278 | 1.316 | 0.015 | 0.758 | 0.804 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.891 | 0.008 | 2,243 | 2,278 | 1.273 | 0.009 | 0.874 | 0.908 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.969 | 0.005 | 2,303 | 2,335 | 1.501 | 0.006 | 0.958 | 0.980 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.962 | 0.005 | 2,303 | 2,335 | 1.399 | 0.006 | 0.951 | 0.973 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.099 | 0.008 | 2,303 | 2,335 | 1.309 | 0.084 | 0.082 | 0.116 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.617 | 0.013 | 2,243 | 2,278 | 1.241 | 0.021 | 0.591 | 0.642 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.670 | 0.013 | 2,243 | 2,278 | 1.310 | 0.019 | 0.644 | 0.696 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.695 | 0.009 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 2.023 | 0.014 | 0.676 | 0.714 |
| Ever had a vaccination card | 0.990 | 0.003 | 1,125 | 1,140 | 1.040 | 0.003 | 0.984 | 0.996 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.971 | 0.006 | 1,125 | 1,140 | 1.174 | 0.006 | 0.960 | 0.983 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.874 | 0.013 | 1,125 | 1,140 | 1.302 | 0.015 | 0.848 | 0.900 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.789 | 0.015 | 1,125 | 1,140 | 1.249 | 0.019 | 0.758 | 0.819 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 1 vaccination | 0.878 | 0.013 | 1,125 | 1,140 | 1.297 | 0.014 | 0.853 | 0.903 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.454 | 0.017 | 1,125 | 1,140 | 1.169 | 0.038 | 0.420 | 0.489 |
| Received Measles/Rubella (MR) 2 vaccination (24–35 months) | 0.726 | 0.018 | 1,072 | 1,084 | 1.326 | 0.025 | 0.690 | 0.762 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months) | 0.347 | 0.019 | 1,072 | 1,084 | 1.288 | 0.054 | 0.310 | 0.385 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhoea | 0.686 | 0.016 | 1,139 | 1,168 | 1.142 | 0.023 | 0.655 | 0.717 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.562 | 0.016 | 1,139 | 1,168 | 1.096 | 0.028 | 0.531 | 0.594 |
| Height-for-age (-3SD) | 0.121 | 0.009 | 1,759 | 1,744 | 1.136 | 0.073 | 0.103 | 0.139 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.387 | 0.014 | 1,759 | 1,744 | 1.169 | 0.036 | 0.360 | 0.415 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.023 | 0.004 | 1,772 | 1,763 | 1.179 | 0.179 | 0.014 | 0.031 |
| Weight-for-height (+2SD) | 0.058 | 0.007 | 1,772 | 1,763 | 1.217 | 0.116 | 0.045 | 0.072 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.101 | 0.009 | 1,768 | 1,750 | 1.245 | 0.088 | 0.084 | 0.119 |

*Continued...*

**Table B.7—*Continued***

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits (R-2SE) | Confidence limits (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.650 | 0.026 | 530 | 535 | 1.256 | 0.040 | 0.598 | 0.702 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.188 | 0.011 | 1,635 | 1,658 | 1.169 | 0.060 | 0.166 | 0.211 |
| Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.535 | 0.016 | 2,001 | 2,016 | 1.473 | 0.031 | 0.502 | 0.567 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.065 | 0.005 | 3,400 | 3,222 | 1.260 | 0.082 | 0.054 | 0.076 |
| Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.251 | 0.010 | 3,400 | 3,222 | 1.360 | 0.040 | 0.231 | 0.272 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (-2SD) | 0.014 | 0.005 | 848 | 845 | 1.382 | 0.405 | 0.003 | 0.025 |
| Body Mass Index-for-age (+1SD) | 0.084 | 0.011 | 848 | 845 | 1.102 | 0.125 | 0.063 | 0.105 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.254 | 0.008 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.767 | 0.031 | 0.239 | 0.270 |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49) | 0.348 | 0.010 | 4,349 | 4,190 | 1.342 | 0.028 | 0.328 | 0.367 |
| Child slept under an ITN last night | 0.533 | 0.009 | 5,937 | 5,942 | 1.244 | 0.016 | 0.515 | 0.550 |
| Pregnant women slept under an ITN last night | 0.455 | 0.028 | 496 | 500 | 1.286 | 0.062 | 0.399 | 0.511 |
| Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar | 0.590 | 0.013 | 2,243 | 2,278 | 1.245 | 0.022 | 0.564 | 0.616 |
| Child has fever in last 2 weeks | 0.349 | 0.009 | 5,360 | 5,391 | 1.386 | 0.027 | 0.330 | 0.368 |
| Child had blood taken from finger/heel | 0.674 | 0.015 | 1,842 | 1,881 | 1.403 | 0.023 | 0.643 | 0.705 |
| Child took ACT | 0.970 | 0.008 | 606 | 613 | 1.147 | 0.008 | 0.954 | 0.986 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.138 | 0.006 | 9,502 | 9,212 | 1.690 | 0.043 | 0.126 | 0.149 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.398 | 0.016 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.333 | 0.040 | 0.367 | 0.430 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.891 | 0.004 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.194 | 0.004 | 0.883 | 0.899 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.375 | 0.008 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.628 | 0.021 | 0.359 | 0.391 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.402 | 0.010 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.928 | 0.024 | 0.383 | 0.422 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.568 | 0.010 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.440 | 0.017 | 0.549 | 0.587 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.122 | 0.005 | 9,623 | 9,332 | 1.481 | 0.041 | 0.112 | 0.132 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.462 | 0.010 | 5,595 | 5,468 | 1.449 | 0.021 | 0.443 | 0.482 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.308 | 0.008 | 7,615 | 7,260 | 1.541 | 0.026 | 0.292 | 0.324 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.133 | 0.005 | 7,615 | 7,260 | 1.371 | 0.040 | 0.122 | 0.144 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.030 | 0.002 | 7,615 | 7,260 | 1.104 | 0.072 | 0.025 | 0.034 |
| Experienced physical or sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever | 0.265 | 0.007 | 7,081 | 6,612 | 1.404 | 0.028 | 0.250 | 0.280 |
| Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months | 0.241 | 0.007 | 7,081 | 6,612 | 1.350 | 0.028 | 0.228 | 0.255 |
| | MEN | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.052 | 0.005 | 3,507 | 3,377 | 1.342 | 0.097 | 0.042 | 0.062 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.374 | 0.012 | 3,507 | 3,377 | 1.485 | 0.032 | 0.350 | 0.399 |
| Literacy | 0.845 | 0.009 | 3,507 | 3,377 | 1.405 | 0.010 | 0.828 | 0.862 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.280 | 0.012 | 3,507 | 3,377 | 1.530 | 0.041 | 0.257 | 0.303 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.096 | 0.006 | 3,507 | 3,377 | 1.198 | 0.062 | 0.084 | 0.108 |
| Want no more children | 0.363 | 0.013 | 1,734 | 1,641 | 1.125 | 0.036 | 0.337 | 0.389 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.148 | 0.008 | 3,446 | 3,299 | 1.355 | 0.055 | 0.131 | 0.164 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.688 | 0.018 | 1,316 | 1,305 | 1.408 | 0.026 | 0.652 | 0.724 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.718 | 0.010 | 3,507 | 3,377 | 1.335 | 0.014 | 0.698 | 0.738 |
| Male circumcision | 0.612 | 0.014 | 3,507 | 3,377 | 1.688 | 0.023 | 0.584 | 0.639 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.526 | 0.010 | 3,507 | 3,377 | 1.244 | 0.020 | 0.505 | 0.547 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.532 | 0.013 | 3,507 | 3,377 | 1.586 | 0.025 | 0.506 | 0.559 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.156 | 0.008 | 3,507 | 3,377 | 1.383 | 0.054 | 0.139 | 0.173 |

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, 2014 MMIS, and MDHS 2015–16 this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table B.8 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality probability and rates in last 0–6 years, Malawi DHS 2024**

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Number of cases: Un-weighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design Effect (DEFT) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE) | Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | WOMEN | | | | | |
| **Adult mortality rates** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.003 | 0.210 | 42,549 | 43,556 | 1.310 | 0.210 | 0.582 | 1.424 |
| 20–24 | 0.910 | 0.162 | 46,571 | 47,065 | 1.140 | 0.178 | 0.586 | 1.233 |
| 25–29 | 1.498 | 0.252 | 41,712 | 42,056 | 1.297 | 0.168 | 0.993 | 2.002 |
| 30–34 | 1.876 | 0.291 | 35,357 | 36,082 | 1.279 | 0.155 | 1.295 | 2.457 |
| 35–39 | 2.433 | 0.364 | 28,218 | 28,616 | 1.214 | 0.150 | 1.705 | 3.162 |
| 40–44 | 3.039 | 0.469 | 19,125 | 19,364 | 1.141 | 0.154 | 2.101 | 3.978 |
| 45–49 | 5.113 | 0.785 | 11,608 | 11,641 | 1.165 | 0.154 | 3.543 | 6.683 |
| 15–49 (age-adjusted) | 1.855 | 0.126 | 225,141 | 228,380 | 1.208 | 0.068 | 1.602 | 2.107 |
| **Adult mortality probabilities** | | | | | | | | |
| $_{35}q_{15}$ [2023–24] | 76 | 5.382 | 225,141 | 228,380 | 1.485 | 0.071 | 66 | 87 |
| $_{35}q_{15}$ [2015–16] | 184 | 9 | 266,062 | 267,273 | 1.696 | 0.046 | 167 | 201 |
| **Maternal mortality rates** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.127 | 0.072 | 42,549 | 43,556 | 1.337 | 0.568 | 0.000 | 0.272 |
| 20–24 | 0.177 | 0.070 | 46,571 | 47,065 | 1.134 | 0.393 | 0.038 | 0.316 |
| 25–29 | 0.342 | 0.130 | 41,712 | 42,056 | 1.439 | 0.379 | 0.083 | 0.602 |
| 30–34 | 0.540 | 0.165 | 35,357 | 36,082 | 1.351 | 0.306 | 0.210 | 0.870 |
| 35–39 | 0.458 | 0.147 | 28,218 | 28,616 | 1.164 | 0.321 | 0.164 | 0.753 |
| 40–44 | 0.355 | 0.148 | 19,125 | 19,364 | 1.096 | 0.418 | 0.058 | 0.651 |
| 45–49 | 0.166 | 0.098 | 11,608 | 11,641 | 0.823 | 0.591 | 0.000 | 0.363 |
| 15–49 (age-adjusted) | 0.290 | 0.048 | 225,141 | 228,380 | 1.239 | 0.164 | 0.195 | 0.386 |
| **Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)** | | | | | | | | |
| MMR [2023–24] | 224 | 36.656 | 225,141 | 228,380 | 1.239 | 0.164 | 150 | 297 |
| MMR [2015–16] | 439 | 46 | 266,062 | 267,273 | 1.415 | 0.104 | 348 | 531 |
| **Pregnancy related maternal mortality ratio [PRMMR]** | | | | | | | | |
| PRMMR [2023–24] | 245 | 38 | 225,141 | 228,380 | 1.237 | 0.155 | 169 | 321 |
| PRMMR [2015–16] | 497 | 48 | 266,062 | 267,273 | 1.391 | 0.097 | 400 | 593 |
| | | | MEN | | | | | |
| **Adult mortality rates** | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.500 | 0.264 | 41,710 | 42,036 | 1.333 | 0.176 | 0.971 | 2.028 |
| 20–24 | 1.329 | 0.213 | 44,943 | 45,260 | 1.228 | 0.160 | 0.903 | 1.755 |
| 25–29 | 1.537 | 0.228 | 42,097 | 42,279 | 1.196 | 0.148 | 1.081 | 1.993 |
| 30–34 | 3.047 | 0.372 | 35,299 | 35,528 | 1.252 | 0.122 | 2.304 | 3.791 |
| 35–39 | 3.076 | 0.397 | 28,379 | 28,821 | 1.166 | 0.129 | 2.283 | 3.870 |
| 40–44 | 6.986 | 0.849 | 19,401 | 19,826 | 1.382 | 0.121 | 5.289 | 8.683 |
| 45–49 | 7.448 | 0.912 | 12,102 | 12,492 | 1.143 | 0.122 | 5.624 | 9.273 |
| 15–49 (age-adjusted) | 2.862 | 0.167 | 223,930 | 226,242 | 1.261 | 0.058 | 2.529 | 3.196 |
| **Adult mortality probabilities** | | | | | | | | |
| $_{35}q_{15}$ [2023–24] | 117 | 9 | 223,930 | 226,242 | 1.538 | 0.058 | 104 | 131 |
| $_{35}q_{15}$ [2015–16] | 218 | 9 | 267,407 | 267,012 | 1.614 | 0.041 | 200 | 236 |

# DATA QUALITY TABLES

# *Appendix* C

**Table C.1 Household age distribution**

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Malawi 2024

| | Women | | Men | | | Women | | Men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Age | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 1,190 | 2.7 | 1,229 | 2.5 | 42 | 381 | 0.9 | 492 | 1.0 |
| 1 | 1,260 | 2.8 | 1,283 | 2.6 | 43 | 262 | 0.6 | 400 | 0.8 |
| 2 | 1,164 | 2.6 | 1,198 | 2.4 | 44 | 298 | 0.7 | 366 | 0.7 |
| 3 | 1,229 | 2.7 | 1,253 | 2.6 | 45 | 358 | 0.8 | 413 | 0.8 |
| 4 | 1,364 | 3.1 | 1,399 | 2.8 | 46 | 287 | 0.6 | 316 | 0.6 |
| 5 | 1,326 | 3.0 | 1,400 | 2.9 | 47 | 238 | 0.5 | 312 | 0.6 |
| 6 | 1,485 | 3.3 | 1,575 | 3.2 | 48 | 249 | 0.6 | 278 | 0.6 |
| 7 | 1,433 | 3.2 | 1,443 | 2.9 | 49 | 246 | 0.6 | 254 | 0.5 |
| 8 | 1,345 | 3.0 | 1,342 | 2.7 | 50 | 293 | 0.7 | 436 | 0.9 |
| 9 | 1,423 | 3.2 | 1,517 | 3.1 | 51 | 225 | 0.5 | 417 | 0.8 |
| 10 | 1,496 | 3.3 | 1,551 | 3.2 | 52 | 244 | 0.5 | 381 | 0.8 |
| 11 | 1,316 | 2.9 | 1,294 | 2.6 | 53 | 167 | 0.4 | 225 | 0.5 |
| 12 | 1,696 | 3.8 | 1,753 | 3.6 | 54 | 185 | 0.4 | 261 | 0.5 |
| 13 | 1,474 | 3.3 | 1,577 | 3.2 | 55 | 218 | 0.5 | 215 | 0.4 |
| 14 | 1,657 | 3.7 | 1,718 | 3.5 | 56 | 216 | 0.5 | 280 | 0.6 |
| 15 | 1,087 | 2.4 | 805 | 1.6 | 57 | 131 | 0.3 | 154 | 0.3 |
| 16 | 1,087 | 2.4 | 953 | 1.9 | 58 | 136 | 0.3 | 187 | 0.4 |
| 17 | 1,110 | 2.5 | 861 | 1.8 | 59 | 145 | 0.3 | 189 | 0.4 |
| 18 | 1,221 | 2.7 | 1,016 | 2.1 | 60 | 281 | 0.6 | 348 | 0.7 |
| 19 | 954 | 2.1 | 957 | 1.9 | 61 | 124 | 0.3 | 166 | 0.3 |
| 20 | 994 | 2.2 | 1,068 | 2.2 | 62 | 166 | 0.4 | 170 | 0.3 |
| 21 | 775 | 1.7 | 844 | 1.7 | 63 | 105 | 0.2 | 139 | 0.3 |
| 22 | 703 | 1.6 | 738 | 1.5 | 64 | 164 | 0.4 | 195 | 0.4 |
| 23 | 718 | 1.6 | 874 | 1.8 | 65 | 163 | 0.4 | 198 | 0.4 |
| 24 | 794 | 1.8 | 1,013 | 2.1 | 66 | 128 | 0.3 | 140 | 0.3 |
| 25 | 730 | 1.6 | 775 | 1.6 | 67 | 72 | 0.2 | 84 | 0.2 |
| 26 | 562 | 1.3 | 643 | 1.3 | 68 | 87 | 0.2 | 109 | 0.2 |
| 27 | 542 | 1.2 | 647 | 1.3 | 69 | 78 | 0.2 | 101 | 0.2 |
| 28 | 472 | 1.1 | 622 | 1.3 | 70 | 120 | 0.3 | 161 | 0.3 |
| 29 | 410 | 0.9 | 627 | 1.3 | 71 | 90 | 0.2 | 86 | 0.2 |
| 30 | 608 | 1.4 | 802 | 1.6 | 72 | 104 | 0.2 | 144 | 0.3 |
| 31 | 376 | 0.8 | 505 | 1.0 | 73 | 78 | 0.2 | 60 | 0.1 |
| 32 | 466 | 1.0 | 595 | 1.2 | 74 | 81 | 0.2 | 124 | 0.3 |
| 33 | 301 | 0.7 | 459 | 0.9 | 75 | 100 | 0.2 | 141 | 0.3 |
| 34 | 380 | 0.8 | 515 | 1.1 | 76 | 46 | 0.1 | 76 | 0.2 |
| 35 | 445 | 1.0 | 528 | 1.1 | 77 | 56 | 0.1 | 51 | 0.1 |
| 36 | 405 | 0.9 | 484 | 1.0 | 78 | 48 | 0.1 | 69 | 0.1 |
| 37 | 344 | 0.8 | 442 | 0.9 | 79 | 38 | 0.1 | 60 | 0.1 |
| 38 | 399 | 0.9 | 521 | 1.1 | 80+ | 332 | 0.7 | 544 | 1.1 |
| 39 | 373 | 0.8 | 497 | 1.0 | Don't know | 168 | 0.4 | 124 | 0.3 |
| 40 | 399 | 0.9 | 491 | 1.0 | | | | | |
| 41 | 282 | 0.6 | 410 | 0.8 | Total | 44,701 | 100.0 | 49,091 | 100.0 |

## *Figure C.1* Population pyramid

*Percent distribution of the household population*

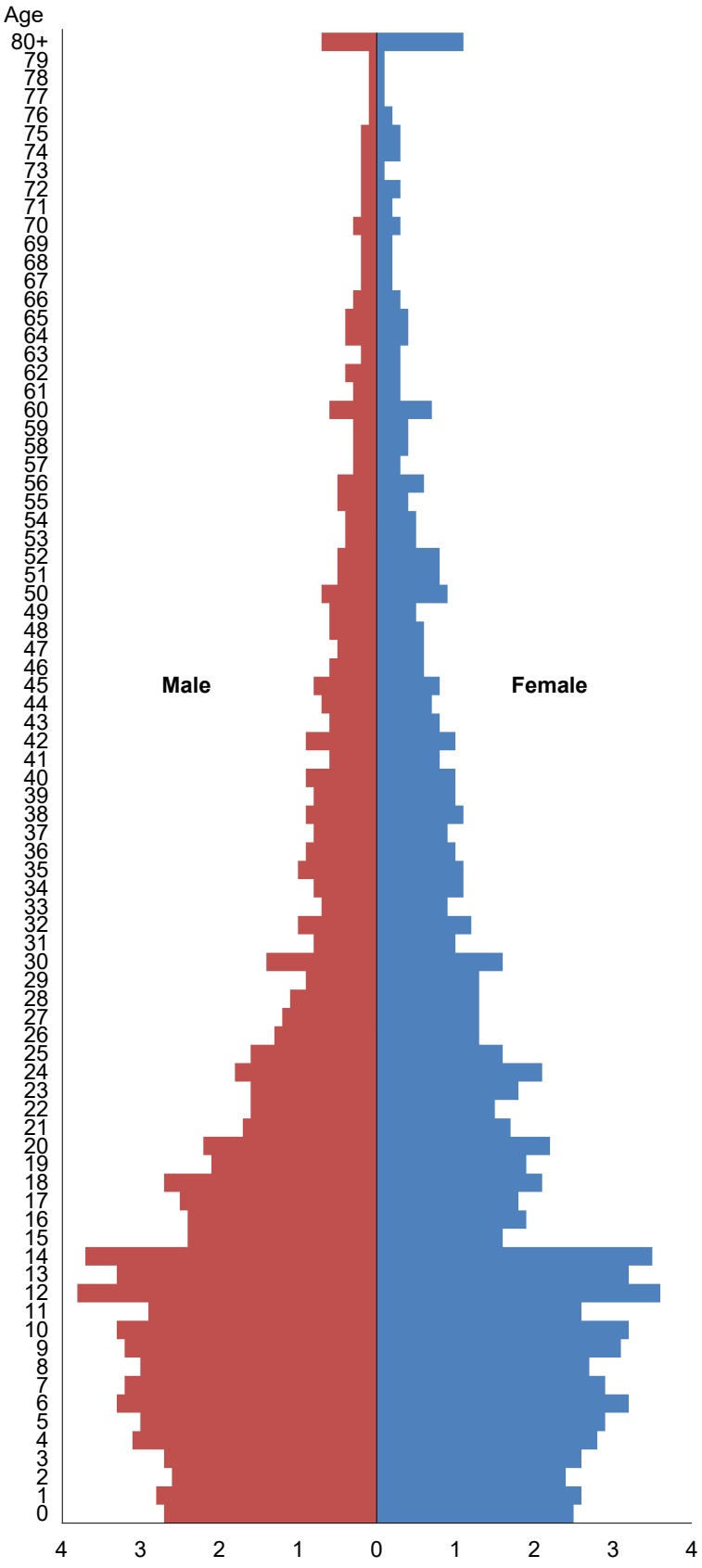


**Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women**

De facto household population of women age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age | Household population of women age 10–54 | Interviewed women age 15–49 | | Percentage of eligible women interviewed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number | Percentage | |
| 10–14 | 7,893 | na | na | na |
| 15–19 | 4,592 | 4,349 | 21.0 | 94.7 |
| 20–24 | 4,538 | 4,381 | 21.1 | 96.5 |
| 25–29 | 3,313 | 3,196 | 15.4 | 96.5 |
| 30–34 | 2,876 | 2,782 | 13.4 | 96.7 |
| 35–39 | 2,472 | 2,426 | 11.7 | 98.1 |
| 40–44 | 2,159 | 2,090 | 10.1 | 96.8 |
| 45–49 | 1,573 | 1,518 | 7.3 | 96.5 |
| 50–54 | 1,721 | na | na | na |
| 15–49 | 21,524 | 20,741 | 100.0 | 96.4 |
| **Ratios** | | | | |
| 10–14 to 15–19 | 171.9 | na | na | na |
| 50–54 to 45–49 | 109.4 | na | na | na |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and the interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

**Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men**

De facto household population of men age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15–49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age group | Household population of men age 10–54 | Interviewed men age 15–54 | | Percentage of eligible men interviewed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number | Percentage | |
| 10–14 | 3,899 | na | na | na |
| 15–19 | 2,505 | 2,287 | 26.8 | 91.3 |
| 20–24 | 1,874 | 1,677 | 19.6 | 89.5 |
| 25–29 | 1,268 | 1,117 | 13.1 | 88.1 |
| 30–34 | 1,057 | 910 | 10.6 | 86.1 |
| 35–39 | 941 | 817 | 9.6 | 86.8 |
| 40–44 | 797 | 709 | 8.3 | 88.9 |
| 45–49 | 653 | 559 | 6.5 | 85.6 |
| 50–54 | 513 | 473 | 5.5 | 92.2 |
| 55–59 | 460 | na | na | na |
| 60–64 | 441 | na | na | na |
| 15–49 | 10,068 | 8,549 | 100.0 | 84.9 |
| **Ratios** | | | | |
| 10–14 to 15–19 | 155.7 | na | na | na |
| 50–54 to 45–49 | 95.8 | na | na | na |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and the interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

**Table C.3 Age displacement at ages 14/15**

Number of women and men age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to region and district (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| Region | Age | | | | | | | Total age 12–18 | Age ratio (age 15/age 14) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | |
| | | | | WOMEN | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 221 | 208 | 247 | 121 | 149 | 126 | 160 | 1,232 | 49.1 |
| Central | 703 | 652 | 731 | 301 | 381 | 319 | 420 | 3,508 | 41.3 |
| Southern | 854 | 739 | 770 | 394 | 436 | 423 | 456 | 4,072 | 51.2 |
| **District** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 22 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 17 | 119 | 86.9 |
| Karonga | 29 | 30 | 32 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 30 | 189 | 70.4 |
| Nkhata Bay | 29 | 23 | 29 | 10 | 19 | 15 | 23 | 148 | 35.8 |
| Rumphi | 19 | 22 | 18 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 95 | 41.7 |
| Mzimba | 103 | 91 | 127 | 46 | 65 | 54 | 63 | 549 | 35.8 |
| Likoma | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 67.7 |
| Mzuzu City | 18 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 124 | 86.8 |
| Kasungu | 73 | 66 | 78 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 52 | 397 | 54.4 |
| Nkhotakota | 38 | 39 | 38 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 23 | 193 | 43.7 |
| Ntchisi | 28 | 27 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 135 | 44.3 |
| Dowa | 62 | 67 | 79 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 48 | 337 | 32.3 |
| Salima | 46 | 43 | 45 | 25 | 21 | 27 | 29 | 235 | 54.5 |
| Lilongwe | 188 | 141 | 157 | 59 | 118 | 67 | 86 | 816 | 37.7 |
| Mchinji | 55 | 49 | 45 | 20 | 21 | 27 | 28 | 245 | 43.2 |
| Dedza | 75 | 77 | 106 | 39 | 33 | 24 | 49 | 401 | 36.8 |
| Ntcheu | 63 | 68 | 72 | 32 | 27 | 36 | 63 | 361 | 43.9 |
| Lilongwe City | 76 | 76 | 86 | 32 | 58 | 37 | 23 | 388 | 37.6 |
| Mangochi | 125 | 106 | 114 | 53 | 52 | 62 | 47 | 558 | 46.4 |
| Machinga | 92 | 99 | 109 | 50 | 35 | 42 | 38 | 464 | 45.6 |
| Zomba | 104 | 65 | 62 | 45 | 53 | 39 | 36 | 403 | 72.8 |
| Chiradzulu | 23 | 38 | 31 | 21 | 22 | 27 | 32 | 194 | 67.1 |
| Blantyre | 39 | 32 | 36 | 26 | 25 | 18 | 31 | 208 | 73.1 |
| Mwanza | 14 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 58 | 40.0 |
| Thyolo | 84 | 68 | 66 | 34 | 55 | 39 | 51 | 397 | 50.4 |
| Mulanje | 96 | 84 | 77 | 40 | 47 | 57 | 71 | 472 | 51.7 |
| Phalombe | 47 | 48 | 45 | 23 | 31 | 26 | 23 | 243 | 51.7 |
| Chikwawa | 54 | 54 | 38 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 31 | 232 | 45.1 |
| Nsanje | 28 | 21 | 26 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 120 | 53.9 |
| Balaka | 45 | 43 | 59 | 14 | 20 | 24 | 32 | 238 | 24.6 |
| Neno | 16 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 58 | 25.7 |
| Zomba City | 9 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 45 | 56.0 |
| Blantyre City | 77 | 52 | 74 | 44 | 51 | 46 | 38 | 383 | 58.9 |
| Total | 1,778 | 1,599 | 1,748 | 817 | 966 | 867 | 1,036 | 8,811 | 46.7 |
| | | | | MEN | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 203 | 192 | 234 | 165 | 166 | 158 | 166 | 1,285 | 70.5 |
| Central | 741 | 595 | 728 | 432 | 461 | 447 | 477 | 3,880 | 59.3 |
| Southern | 780 | 698 | 715 | 505 | 490 | 521 | 596 | 4,304 | 70.7 |
| **District** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 22 | 22 | 22 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 130 | 62.6 |
| Karonga | 29 | 35 | 34 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 28 | 209 | 73.6 |
| Nkhata Bay | 25 | 26 | 34 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 158 | 52.1 |
| Rumphi | 17 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 93 | 59.4 |
| Mzimba | 91 | 77 | 105 | 88 | 75 | 66 | 79 | 582 | 83.3 |
| Likoma | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 76.4 |
| Mzuzu City | 17 | 16 | 21 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 106 | 47.9 |
| Kasungu | 124 | 81 | 129 | 65 | 57 | 54 | 71 | 582 | 50.9 |
| Nkhotakota | 48 | 30 | 33 | 28 | 21 | 19 | 26 | 203 | 85.4 |
| Ntchisi | 26 | 25 | 27 | 21 | 20 | 29 | 21 | 170 | 78.6 |
| Dowa | 78 | 65 | 96 | 42 | 57 | 39 | 45 | 423 | 43.8 |
| Salima | 41 | 37 | 44 | 25 | 30 | 24 | 28 | 229 | 57.8 |
| Lilongwe | 143 | 126 | 162 | 96 | 96 | 129 | 100 | 852 | 59.4 |
| Mchinji | 51 | 61 | 44 | 20 | 31 | 32 | 24 | 262 | 44.4 |
| Dedza | 94 | 57 | 67 | 62 | 46 | 43 | 47 | 417 | 92.5 |
| Ntcheu | 74 | 62 | 68 | 32 | 49 | 25 | 45 | 354 | 47.7 |
| Lilongwe City | 63 | 51 | 58 | 39 | 54 | 53 | 69 | 387 | 67.5 |
| Mangochi | 116 | 90 | 128 | 63 | 55 | 59 | 94 | 605 | 49.2 |
| Machinga | 84 | 80 | 88 | 61 | 34 | 57 | 54 | 458 | 69.1 |
| Zomba | 64 | 76 | 79 | 53 | 52 | 42 | 46 | 411 | 66.8 |
| Chiradzulu | 38 | 40 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 29 | 238 | 108.4 |
| Blantyre | 42 | 42 | 47 | 35 | 31 | 35 | 45 | 277 | 75.6 |
| Mwanza | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 62 | 46.9 |
| Thyolo | 88 | 61 | 64 | 59 | 36 | 52 | 64 | 423 | 92.2 |
| Mulanje | 80 | 74 | 58 | 53 | 66 | 57 | 58 | 446 | 90.7 |
| Phalombe | 65 | 41 | 36 | 30 | 35 | 29 | 32 | 269 | 82.3 |
| Chikwawa | 41 | 37 | 32 | 17 | 30 | 30 | 39 | 226 | 52.6 |

*Continued…*

**Table C.3—*Continued***

| Region | Age 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | Total age 12–18 | Age ratio (age 15/age 14) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nsanje | 23 | 26 | 23 | 17 | 18 | 23 | 18 | 149 | 71.8 |
| Balaka | 52 | 45 | 40 | 37 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 271 | 93.7 |
| Neno | 14 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 68 | 46.1 |
| Zomba City | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 40 | 85.7 |
| Blantyre City | 53 | 57 | 60 | 33 | 49 | 50 | 58 | 360 | 54.1 |
| Total | 1,724 | 1,485 | 1,677 | 1,102 | 1,116 | 1,126 | 1,238 | 9,469 | 65.7 |

**Table C.4 Age displacement at ages 49/50**

Number of women and men age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to region and district (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| Region | Age 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | Total age 47–53 | Age ratio (age 50/age 49) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | WOMEN | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 31 | 47 | 35 | 74 | 39 | 50 | 37 | 314 | 208.7 |
| Central | 147 | 123 | 98 | 170 | 228 | 169 | 81 | 1,017 | 173.8 |
| Southern | 140 | 123 | 124 | 203 | 157 | 166 | 109 | 1,022 | 163.3 |
| **District** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 35 | 246.1 |
| Karonga | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 48 | 98.9 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 36 | 132.8 |
| Rumphi | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 34 | 162.7 |
| Mzimba | 11 | 16 | 9 | 39 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 130 | 409.8 |
| Likoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 307.0 |
| Mzuzu City | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 28 | 75.0 |
| Kasungu | 16 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 28 | 18 | 6 | 105 | 170.6 |
| Nkhotakota | 7 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 52 | 156.0 |
| Ntchisi | 6 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 44 | 240.5 |
| Dowa | 14 | 15 | 5 | 23 | 39 | 10 | 12 | 117 | 490.5 |
| Salima | 15 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 72 | 280.5 |
| Lilongwe | 33 | 20 | 20 | 28 | 49 | 41 | 20 | 212 | 140.3 |
| Mchinji | 11 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 68 | 97.1 |
| Dedza | 14 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 98 | 81.3 |
| Ntcheu | 16 | 13 | 9 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 5 | 124 | 297.0 |
| Lilongwe City | 15 | 14 | 20 | 29 | 26 | 17 | 5 | 125 | 145.8 |
| Mangochi | 28 | 12 | 19 | 29 | 18 | 20 | 11 | 137 | 158.0 |
| Machinga | 16 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 83 | 169.0 |
| Zomba | 15 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 108 | 196.9 |
| Chiradzulu | 4 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 53 | 87.0 |
| Blantyre | 10 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 69 | 148.0 |
| Mwanza | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 159.9 |
| Thyolo | 18 | 12 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 10 | 118 | 262.6 |
| Mulanje | 7 | 17 | 12 | 22 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 100 | 187.3 |
| Phalombe | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 54 | 89.4 |
| Chikwawa | 7 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 64 | 153.2 |
| Nsanje | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 31 | 435.3 |
| Balaka | 9 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 57 | 189.9 |
| Neno | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 226.5 |
| Zomba City | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 608.1 |
| Blantyre City | 10 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 94 | 108.9 |
| Total | 318 | 293 | 257 | 447 | 425 | 385 | 228 | 2,353 | 173.5 |
| | | | | MEN | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 30 | 38 | 40 | 39 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 226 | 97.8 |
| Central | 120 | 122 | 114 | 152 | 111 | 103 | 93 | 816 | 133.0 |
| Southern | 95 | 99 | 107 | 124 | 93 | 122 | 62 | 703 | 115.3 |
| **District** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 23 | 441.1 |
| Karonga | 6 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 149.9 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 72.0 |
| Rumphi | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 88.1 |
| Mzimba | 10 | 21 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 96 | 71.7 |
| Likoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 53.6 |
| Mzuzu City | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 28 | 123.5 |
| Kasungu | 26 | 13 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 113 | 67.2 |
| Nkhotakota | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 44 | 96.8 |
| Ntchisi | 5 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 31 | 62.8 |
| Dowa | 6 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 17 | 76 | 67.4 |

*Continued…*

**Table C.4—*Continued***

| Region | Age | | | | | | | Total age 47–53 | Age ratio (age 50/age 49) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | | |
| Salima | 4 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 47 | 301.9 |
| Lilongwe | 30 | 21 | 26 | 64 | 22 | 27 | 11 | 202 | 248.7 |
| Mchinji | 7 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 56 | 76.8 |
| Dedza | 4 | 15 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 58 | 147.4 |
| Ntcheu | 15 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 88 | 66.4 |
| Lilongwe City | 19 | 17 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 7 | 102 | 144.8 |
| Mangochi | 4 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 8 | 72 | 156.6 |
| Machinga | 10 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 54 | 95.6 |
| Zomba | 7 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 75 | 133.4 |
| Chiradzulu | 11 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 42 | 26.6 |
| Blantyre | 8 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 51 | 178.8 |
| Mwanza | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 53.8 |
| Thyolo | 6 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 4 | 70 | 88.5 |
| Mulanje | 11 | 11 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 69 | 202.1 |
| Phalombe | 6 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 34 | 248.9 |
| Chikwawa | 6 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 56 | 65.7 |
| Nsanje | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 26 | 59.8 |
| Balaka | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 152.5 |
| Neno | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 55.5 |
| Zomba City | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 169.6 |
| Blantyre City | 11 | 19 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 86 | 137.8 |
| Total | 245 | 260 | 262 | 315 | 233 | 250 | 180 | 1,745 | 120.3 |

**Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey**

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| | Number of pregnancy outcomes | | | | | Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given | | | | | Sex ratio at birth of live births[1] | | | Ratio of years preceding survey[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years preceding survey | Living children | Dead children | Stillbirths | Mis-carriages/ abortions | Total | Living children | Dead children | Stillbirths | Mis-carriages/ abortions | Total | Living children | Dead children | Total | Living children | Dead children | Stillbirths | Mis-carriages/ abortions | Total |
| 0 | 2,460 | 96 | 66 | 287 | 2,909 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 137.7 | 97.8 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 1 | 2,503 | 81 | 35 | 172 | 2,790 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 117.4 | 101.9 | 109.2 | 83.4 | 64.3 | 81.7 | 105.2 |
| 2 | 2,125 | 98 | 42 | 134 | 2,399 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 186.7 | 95.6 | 90.1 | 108.6 | 106.6 | 86.3 | 90.8 |
| 3 | 2,212 | 100 | 44 | 138 | 2,495 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 146.2 | 104.6 | 99.9 | 102.0 | 117.2 | 97.4 | 100.1 |
| 4 | 2,303 | 98 | 33 | 151 | 2,584 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 159.0 | 98.2 | 100.8 | 87.0 | 80.6 | 120.1 | 100.8 |
| 5 | 2,359 | 124 | 38 | 112 | 2,633 | 99.9 | 93.2 | 99.6 | 90.1 | 99.1 | 97.1 | 165.3 | 99.7 | 103.3 | 117.3 | 93.8 | 82.6 | 102.6 |
| 6 | 2,266 | 114 | 48 | 121 | 2,549 | 99.1 | 91.7 | 84.4 | 79.5 | 97.5 | 93.1 | 113.9 | 94.0 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 124.4 | 112.7 | 100.1 |
| 7 | 2,214 | 104 | 39 | 103 | 2,460 | 99.2 | 90.1 | 81.6 | 75.1 | 97.5 | 103.0 | 146.7 | 104.7 | 104.4 | 88.7 | 116.9 | 86.9 | 102.9 |
| 8 | 1,976 | 121 | 19 | 115 | 2,232 | 98.4 | 91.5 | 89.6 | 81.2 | 97.1 | 101.8 | 127.3 | 103.1 | 90.1 | 94.6 | 50.5 | 123.1 | 91.0 |
| 9 | 2,173 | 151 | 36 | 85 | 2,445 | 98.4 | 85.5 | 73.2 | 74.0 | 96.4 | 97.1 | 91.1 | 96.7 | 105.9 | 122.0 | 129.8 | 94.6 | 106.6 |
| 0–4 | 11,603 | 473 | 219 | 881 | 13,176 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 148.6 | 99.6 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 5–9 | 10,988 | 615 | 181 | 536 | 12,320 | 99.0 | 90.2 | 85.3 | 80.4 | 97.6 | 98.3 | 123.7 | 99.5 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 10–14 | 10,085 | 668 | 150 | 347 | 11,250 | 98.5 | 89.0 | 87.6 | 79.9 | 97.2 | 98.5 | 121.9 | 99.8 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 15–10 | 7,848 | 799 | 118 | 248 | 9,014 | 98.6 | 89.9 | 82.8 | 77.2 | 97.0 | 105.1 | 117.2 | 106.1 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 20+ | 7,805 | 1,459 | 187 | 296 | 9,747 | 97.1 | 86.3 | 75.5 | 76.2 | 94.4 | 98.0 | 119.4 | 101.0 | na | na | na | na | na |
| All | 48,330 | 4,014 | 854 | 2,309 | 55,507 | 98.8 | 89.7 | 87.0 | 86.9 | 97.4 | 99.3 | 123.1 | 100.9 | na | na | na | na | na |

na = not applicable

[1] $(B_m/B_f)x100$, where $B_m$ and $B_f$ are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[2] $[2P_x/(P_{x-1}+P_{x+1})]x100$, where $P_x$ is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

**Table C.6 Completeness of reporting**

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| Subject | Reference group | Percentage with information missing | Number of cases |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 15 years)** | Live births or stillbirths in the 15 years preceding the survey | | |
| Missing day only | | 1.44 | 34,982 |
| Missing month, but year reported | | 1.24 | 34,982 |
| Missing year | | 0.03 | 34,982 |
| **Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 5 years)** | Live births or stillbirths in the 5 years preceding the survey | | |
| Missing day only | | 0.89 | 12,295 |
| **Date of birth of women** | Women age 15–49 | | |
| Missing month, but year reported | | 2.87 | 20,849 |
| Missing year | | 0.05 | 20,849 |
| **Date of birth of men** | Men age 15–49 | | |
| Missing month, but year reported | | 4.70 | 8,583 |
| Missing year | | 0.32 | 8,583 |
| **Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks** | Living children age 0–59 months | 0.73 | 11,603 |
| **Anthropometry of children** | Living children age 0–59 months | | |
| Height | (from the Biomarker | 9.32 | 6,472 |
| Weight | Questionnaire) | 9.25 | 6,472 |
| Height or weight | | 9.35 | 6,472 |
| **Anthropometry of women** | Women age 15–49 (from the | | |
| Height | Biomarker Questionnaire) | 9.41 | 10,933 |
| Weight | | 9.43 | 10,933 |
| Height or weight | | 9.45 | 10,933 |
| **Anaemia** | Living children age 6–59 months | | |
| Children | (from the Biomarker Questionnaire | 24.23 | 5,888 |
| Women | All women (from the Biomarker Questionnaire) | 12.68 | 10,933 |
| **Malaria** | | | |
| Children | Children age 6–59 months (from Biomarker Questionnaire) | 0.13 | 5,888 |

**Table C.7 Standardisation exercise results from anthropometry training**

Trainees' precision and accuracy for height measurements taken during the standardisation exercise for anthropometry, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Standardisation exercise[1] | |
|---|---|---|
| Measurer | Trainees' precision[2] | Trainees' accuracy[2] |
| Trainee 1 | 0.33 | 0.57 |
| Trainee 2 | 0.27 | 0.42 |
| Trainee 3 | 0.36 | 0.40 |
| Trainee 4 | 0.39 | 0.72 |
| Trainee 5 | 0.37 | 0.57 |
| Trainee 6 | 0.42 | 0.44 |
| Trainee 7 | 0.29 | 0.51 |
| Trainee 8 | 0.26 | 0.59 |
| Trainee 9 | 0.40 | 0.38 |
| Trainee 10 | 0.39 | 0.53 |
| Trainee 11 | 0.32 | 0.52 |
| Trainee 12 | 0.50 | 0.46 |
| Trainee 13 | 0.54 | 0.79 |
| Trainee 14 | 0.49 | 0.50 |
| Trainee 15 | 0.16 | 0.61 |
| Trainee 16 | 0.28 | 0.44 |
| Trainee 17 | 0.14 | 0.67 |
| Trainee 18 | 0.41 | 0.51 |
| Trainee 19 | 0.10 | 0.56 |
| Trainee 20 | 0.06 | 0.55 |
| Trainee 21 | 0.33 | 0.39 |
| Trainee 22 | 0.42 | 0.56 |
| Trainee 23 | 0.33 | 0.62 |
| Trainee 24 | 0.51 | 0.50 |
| Trainee 25 | 0.42 | 0.46 |
| Trainee 26 | 0.40 | 0.59 |
| Trainee 27 | 0.59 | 0.56 |
| Trainee 28 | 0.60 | 0.27 |
| Trainee 29 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| Trainee 30 | 0.20 | 0.74 |
| Trainee 31 | 0.45 | 0.35 |
| Trainee 32 | 0.43 | 0.35 |
| Trainee 33 | 0.45 | 0.38 |
| Trainee 34 | 0.49 | 0.62 |
| Trainee 35 | 0.46 | 0.59 |
| Trainee 36 | 0.31 | 0.27 |
| Trainee 37 | 0.48 | 0.44 |
| Trainee 38 | 0.37 | 0.47 |
| Trainee 39 | 0.35 | 0.55 |
| Trainee 40 | 0.55 | 0.49 |
| Trainee 41 | 0.35 | 0.60 |
| Trainee 42 | 0.17 | 0.35 |
| Trainee 43 | 0.15 | 0.33 |
| Trainee 44 | 0.31 | 0.30 |
| Trainee 45 | 0.34 | 0.50 |
| Trainee 46 | 0.31 | 0.72 |
| Trainee 47 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| Trainee 48 | 0.45 | 0.53 |
| Trainee 49 | 0.53 | 0.67 |
| Trainee 50 | 0.31 | 0.44 |
| Trainee 51 | 0.54 | 0.64 |
| Trainee 52 | 0.51 | 0.62 |
| Trainee 53 | 0.22 | 0.56 |
| Trainee 54 | 0.08 | 0.50 |
| Trainee 55 | 0.40 | 0.34 |
| Trainee 56 | 0.29 | 0.52 |
| Trainee 57 | 0.20 | 0.27 |
| Trainee 58 | 0.53 | 0.45 |
| Trainee 59 | 0.52 | 0.35 |
| Trainee 60 | 0.38 | 0.48 |
| Trainee 61 | 0.47 | 0.31 |
| Trainee 62 | 0.44 | 0.32 |
| Trainee 63 | 0.39 | 0.39 |
| Trainee 64 | 0.26 | 0.34 |
| Trainee 65 | 0.34 | 0.43 |
| Trainee 66 | 0.48 | 0.57 |
| Trainee 67 | 0.60 | 0.48 |
| Trainee 68 | 0.27 | 0.71 |
| Trainee 69 | 0.48 | 0.46 |
| Trainee 70 | 0.42 | 0.27 |
| Trainee 71 | 0.23 | 0.33 |
| Trainee 72 | 0.54 | 0.52 |
| Trainee 73 | 0.32 | 0.48 |
| Trainee 74 | 0.35 | 0.43 |
| Trainee 75 | 0.42 | 0.36 |
| Trainee 76 | 0.31 | 0.34 |

*Continued…*

**Table C.7—*Continued***

| Measurer | Standardisation exercise[1] | |
|---|---|---|
| | Trainees' precision[2] | Trainees' accuracy[2] |
| Trainee 77 | 0.37 | 0.40 |
| Trainee 78 | 0.31 | 0.44 |
| Trainee 79 | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| Trainee 80 | 0.31 | 0.38 |
| Trainee 81 | 0.24 | 0.36 |
| Trainee 82 | 0.39 | 0.30 |
| Trainee 83 | 0.53 | 0.42 |
| Trainee 84 | 0.37 | 0.37 |
| Trainee 85 | 0.23 | 0.35 |
| Trainee 86 | 0.49 | 0.23 |
| Trainee 87 | 0.46 | 0.31 |
| Average | 0.37 | 0.47 |

[1] Ten children were measured twice for each standardisation and restandardisation exercise.
[2] Trainees' precision and accuracy are defined in terms of a technical error of measurement (TEM), which is calculated as $\sqrt{\sum(D^2)/(2N)}$, where D is the difference in height and N is the number of repeat measurements. An acceptable TEM according to WHO-UNICEF is a TEM of <0.6 cm for precision and <0.8 cm for accuracy.

**Table C.8 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children**

Among children under age 5 (age 0–59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; and, among children with complete weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage with data incomplete or missing for: | | | | Percentage with implausible data for: | | | | | | Percentage with valid data for[8]: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Height[1] | Weight[2] | Month or year of birth[3] | Number of children | Height-for-age[4] | Number of children with complete height and age[5] | Weight-for-height[6] | Number of children with complete weight and height | Weight-for-age[7] | Number of children with complete weight and age[5] | Height-for-age | Weight-for-height | Weight-for-age | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 619 | 1.8 | 571 | 6.0 | 571 | 0.9 | 573 | 90.6 | 86.8 | 91.8 | 619 |
| 6–11 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 631 | 1.0 | 598 | 0.7 | 599 | 0.2 | 597 | 93.8 | 94.3 | 94.5 | 631 |
| 12–23 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 1,286 | 0.6 | 1,173 | 0.3 | 1,176 | 0.0 | 1,173 | 90.7 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 1,286 |
| 24–35 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 1,220 | 0.4 | 1,129 | 0.4 | 1,137 | 0.0 | 1,130 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 92.6 | 1,220 |
| 36–47 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 1,293 | 0.2 | 1,157 | 0.3 | 1,172 | 0.1 | 1,157 | 89.3 | 90.4 | 89.4 | 1,293 |
| 48–59 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 2.4 | 1,367 | 0.4 | 1,170 | 0.4 | 1,189 | 0.0 | 1,172 | 85.2 | 86.6 | 85.7 | 1,367 |
| 0–23 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 2,536 | 1.0 | 2,342 | 1.7 | 2,346 | 0.3 | 2,343 | 91.4 | 90.9 | 92.2 | 2,536 |
| 24–59 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 1.9 | 3,880 | 0.3 | 3,456 | 0.4 | 3,498 | 0.0 | 3,459 | 88.8 | 89.8 | 89.1 | 3,880 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 8.7 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 3,169 | 0.7 | 2,872 | 1.1 | 2,892 | 0.1 | 2,876 | 90.0 | 90.3 | 90.7 | 3,169 |
| Female | 9.1 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 3,247 | 0.5 | 2,926 | 0.8 | 2,952 | 0.2 | 2,926 | 89.7 | 90.2 | 90.0 | 3,247 |
| **Mother's interview status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 7.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 5,528 | 0.6 | 5,142 | 0.9 | 5,140 | 0.1 | 5,145 | 92.5 | 92.1 | 93.0 | 5,528 |
| Not interviewed but in household | 38.8 | 38.8 | 14.4 | 201 | 0.9 | 113 | 4.1 | 123 | 0.0 | 113 | 55.7 | 58.7 | 56.2 | 201 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household[9] | 15.4 | 15.3 | 8.4 | 687 | 0.7 | 543 | 0.3 | 581 | 0.2 | 544 | 78.5 | 84.3 | 79.0 | 687 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.7 | 12.5 | 1.9 | 1,272 | 0.6 | 1,098 | 0.5 | 1,111 | 0.1 | 1,100 | 85.8 | 86.9 | 86.4 | 1,272 |
| Rural | 8.0 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 5,144 | 0.6 | 4,700 | 1.0 | 4,733 | 0.1 | 4,702 | 90.8 | 91.1 | 91.3 | 5,144 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 8.0 | 7.9 | 1.1 | 1,423 | 0.6 | 1,304 | 0.5 | 1,309 | 0.2 | 1,306 | 91.1 | 91.5 | 91.6 | 1,423 |
| Central | 9.6 | 9.5 | 1.3 | 1,972 | 0.6 | 1,767 | 1.0 | 1,782 | 0.1 | 1,769 | 89.1 | 89.5 | 89.7 | 1,972 |
| Southern | 8.8 | 8.8 | 1.5 | 3,021 | 0.6 | 2,727 | 1.1 | 2,753 | 0.1 | 2,727 | 89.7 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 3,021 |
| **District** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 11.3 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 194 | 0.0 | 171 | 0.6 | 172 | 0.0 | 171 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 194 |
| Karonga | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 219 | 0.5 | 205 | 0.0 | 207 | 0.0 | 205 | 93.2 | 94.5 | 93.6 | 219 |
| Nkhata Bay | 11.7 | 11.7 | 0.5 | 213 | 0.5 | 188 | 0.5 | 188 | 0.0 | 188 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 88.3 | 213 |
| Rumphi | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 202 | 1.0 | 193 | 0.5 | 194 | 0.5 | 193 | 94.6 | 95.5 | 95.0 | 202 |
| Mzimba | 10.0 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 250 | 1.3 | 224 | 0.9 | 225 | 0.9 | 225 | 88.4 | 89.2 | 89.2 | 250 |
| Likoma | 5.6 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 179 | 0.6 | 169 | 1.2 | 169 | 0.0 | 170 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 95.0 | 179 |
| Mzuzu City | 7.2 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 166 | 0.0 | 154 | 0.0 | 154 | 0.0 | 154 | 92.8 | 92.8 | 92.8 | 166 |
| Kasungu | 9.6 | 9.6 | 1.3 | 230 | 1.0 | 206 | 0.5 | 208 | 0.0 | 206 | 88.7 | 90.0 | 89.6 | 230 |
| Nkhotakota | 9.8 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 215 | 1.6 | 193 | 3.6 | 194 | 0.0 | 193 | 88.4 | 87.0 | 89.8 | 215 |
| Ntchisi | 15.6 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 179 | 0.0 | 151 | 0.0 | 151 | 0.0 | 152 | 84.4 | 84.4 | 84.9 | 179 |
| Dowa | 8.6 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 162 | 0.0 | 146 | 0.0 | 148 | 0.0 | 146 | 90.1 | 91.4 | 90.1 | 162 |
| Salima | 6.8 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 266 | 0.0 | 246 | 0.4 | 248 | 0.0 | 246 | 92.5 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 266 |
| Lilongwe | 7.2 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 207 | 0.0 | 189 | 1.0 | 192 | 0.0 | 190 | 91.3 | 91.8 | 91.8 | 207 |
| Mchinji | 6.7 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 180 | 0.6 | 165 | 0.0 | 168 | 0.0 | 165 | 91.1 | 93.3 | 91.7 | 180 |
| Dedza | 11.2 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 188 | 1.8 | 167 | 3.0 | 167 | 0.6 | 167 | 87.2 | 86.2 | 88.3 | 188 |
| Ntcheu | 9.0 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 189 | 0.0 | 172 | 0.6 | 172 | 0.0 | 172 | 91.0 | 90.5 | 91.0 | 189 |
| Lilongwe City | 14.1 | 14.1 | 3.8 | 156 | 0.8 | 132 | 0.7 | 134 | 0.0 | 132 | 84.0 | 85.3 | 84.6 | 156 |
| Mangochi | 9.9 | 9.9 | 3.2 | 283 | 0.0 | 247 | 0.0 | 255 | 0.0 | 247 | 87.3 | 90.1 | 87.3 | 283 |
| Machinga | 11.7 | 11.7 | 3.4 | 264 | 0.0 | 228 | 0.4 | 233 | 0.0 | 228 | 86.4 | 87.9 | 86.4 | 264 |
| Zomba | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 230 | 1.8 | 223 | 2.2 | 223 | 0.0 | 223 | 95.2 | 94.8 | 97.0 | 230 |
| Chiradzulu | 5.9 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 188 | 0.0 | 175 | 0.6 | 176 | 0.0 | 174 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 92.6 | 188 |
| Blantyre | 9.0 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 189 | 1.2 | 171 | 1.2 | 172 | 0.0 | 171 | 89.4 | 89.9 | 90.5 | 189 |
| Mwanza | 6.3 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 175 | 0.0 | 164 | 0.0 | 164 | 0.0 | 164 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 175 |
| Thyolo | 9.7 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 196 | 0.6 | 176 | 1.1 | 176 | 0.6 | 175 | 89.3 | 88.8 | 88.8 | 196 |
| Mulanje | 7.5 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 212 | 0.0 | 195 | 2.6 | 196 | 0.0 | 195 | 92.0 | 90.1 | 92.0 | 212 |
| Phalombe | 10.4 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 211 | 0.0 | 188 | 1.1 | 189 | 0.0 | 189 | 89.1 | 88.6 | 89.6 | 211 |
| Chikwawa | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 197 | 1.0 | 194 | 0.0 | 194 | 0.5 | 195 | 97.5 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 197 |
| Nsanje | 6.4 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 204 | 0.5 | 189 | 2.1 | 191 | 0.0 | 189 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 92.6 | 204 |
| Balaka | 12.9 | 12.9 | 2.5 | 202 | 1.2 | 173 | 0.6 | 176 | 0.0 | 173 | 84.7 | 86.6 | 85.6 | 202 |
| Neno | 5.8 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 173 | 1.2 | 162 | 2.5 | 163 | 0.0 | 162 | 92.5 | 91.9 | 93.6 | 173 |
| Zomba City | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 120 | 0.9 | 116 | 0.8 | 118 | 0.0 | 116 | 95.8 | 97.5 | 96.7 | 120 |
| Blantyre City | 28.2 | 28.2 | 1.7 | 177 | 0.8 | 126 | 0.8 | 127 | 0.8 | 126 | 70.6 | 71.2 | 70.6 | 177 |

*Continued…*

**Table C.8—*Continued***

| Background characteristic | Percentage with data incomplete or missing for: | | | | Percentage with implausible data for: | | | | | | Percentage with valid data for[8]: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Height[1] | Weight[2] | Month or year of birth[3] | Number of children | Height-for-age[4] | Number of children with complete height and age[5] | Weight-for-height[6] | Number of children with complete weight and height | Weight-for-age[7] | Number of children with complete weight and age[5] | Height-for-age | Weight-for-height | Weight-for-age | Number of children |
| **Mother's education[10]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.0 | 11.0 | 0.8 | 374 | 0.6 | 331 | 0.9 | 333 | 0.0 | 331 | 88.0 | 88.2 | 88.5 | 374 |
| Primary | 7.3 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 3,758 | 0.5 | 3,478 | 1.0 | 3,480 | 0.1 | 3,480 | 92.1 | 91.7 | 92.5 | 3,758 |
| Secondary | 8.8 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 1,476 | 0.7 | 1,342 | 1.0 | 1,346 | 0.2 | 1,343 | 90.2 | 90.3 | 90.8 | 1,476 |
| More than secondary | 14.0 | 14.0 | 2.5 | 121 | 0.0 | 104 | 1.0 | 104 | 0.0 | 104 | 86.0 | 85.1 | 86.0 | 121 |
| **Measurer** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measurer 1 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 213 | 1.0 | 196 | 0.5 | 199 | 0.0 | 196 | 91.1 | 93.0 | 92.0 | 213 |
| Measurer 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.0 | 6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6 |
| Measurer 3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 217 | 0.0 | 198 | 0.0 | 201 | 0.0 | 198 | 91.2 | 92.6 | 91.2 | 217 |
| Measurer 4 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 4.6 | 173 | 0.0 | 147 | 0.0 | 152 | 0.0 | 148 | 85.0 | 87.9 | 85.5 | 173 |
| Measurer 5 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 208 | 0.5 | 192 | 1.6 | 192 | 0.0 | 192 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 92.3 | 208 |
| Measurer 6 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 211 | 1.6 | 189 | 2.6 | 189 | 0.5 | 189 | 88.2 | 87.2 | 89.1 | 211 |
| Measurer 7 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 295 | 0.0 | 280 | 0.4 | 282 | 0.0 | 280 | 94.9 | 95.3 | 94.9 | 295 |
| Measurer 8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 325 | 0.0 | 286 | 0.0 | 293 | 0.0 | 286 | 88.0 | 90.2 | 88.0 | 325 |
| Measurer 9 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 4.0 | 274 | 0.0 | 234 | 0.4 | 242 | 0.0 | 234 | 85.4 | 88.0 | 85.4 | 274 |
| Measurer 10 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 1.5 | 202 | 1.1 | 176 | 1.1 | 177 | 0.0 | 176 | 86.1 | 86.6 | 87.1 | 202 |
| Measurer 11 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 228 | 1.0 | 209 | 1.9 | 209 | 0.0 | 209 | 90.8 | 89.9 | 91.7 | 228 |
| Measurer 12 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 209 | 0.5 | 196 | 0.0 | 197 | 0.0 | 196 | 93.3 | 94.3 | 93.8 | 209 |
| Measurer 13 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 250 | 1.7 | 242 | 2.1 | 242 | 0.0 | 242 | 95.2 | 94.8 | 96.8 | 250 |
| Measurer 14 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 208 | 0.5 | 200 | 0.5 | 203 | 0.0 | 200 | 95.7 | 97.1 | 96.2 | 208 |
| Measurer 15 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 241 | 0.0 | 219 | 1.8 | 220 | 0.0 | 220 | 90.9 | 89.6 | 91.3 | 241 |
| Measurer 16 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 210 | 0.0 | 196 | 0.5 | 197 | 0.0 | 195 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 92.9 | 210 |
| Measurer 17 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 1.9 | 159 | 1.6 | 127 | 2.3 | 128 | 0.8 | 127 | 78.6 | 78.6 | 79.2 | 159 |
| Measurer 18 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 266 | 0.0 | 215 | 1.4 | 214 | 0.0 | 214 | 80.8 | 79.3 | 80.5 | 266 |
| Measurer 19 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 229 | 0.9 | 215 | 2.8 | 218 | 0.5 | 215 | 93.0 | 92.6 | 93.4 | 229 |
| Measurer 20 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 231 | 0.9 | 227 | 0.0 | 227 | 0.4 | 228 | 97.4 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 231 |
| Total | 8.9 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 6,416 | 0.6 | 5,798 | 0.9 | 5,844 | 0.1 | 5,802 | 89.8 | 90.2 | 90.3 | 6,416 |

[1] Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and 'other' result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and 'other' result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.
[4] Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (*z* score) based on the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.
[5] Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.
[6] Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (*z* score) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.
[7] Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (*z* score) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[10] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

**Table C.9 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children**

Differences in first and second height measurements among children under age 5 (0–59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to region and measurer (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| Region/Measurer | Median difference in height measurements[1] | Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm | Number of children randomly selected and remeasured |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | | | |
| Nothern | 0.217 | 21.3 | 169 |
| Central | 0.226 | 8.1 | 295 |
| Southern | 0.150 | 9.5 | 430 |
| **District** | | | |
| Chitipa | 0.100 | 0.0 | 23 |
| Karonga | 0.117 | 6.7 | 30 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.189 | 4.8 | 21 |
| Rumphi | 0.600 | 32.3 | 31 |
| Mzimba | 0.800 | 42.1 | 19 |
| Likoma | 0.238 | 26.1 | 23 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.683 | 40.9 | 22 |
| Kasungu | 0.210 | 13.3 | 30 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.233 | 0.0 | 29 |
| Ntchisi | 0.000 | 3.6 | 28 |
| Dowa | 0.213 | 16.7 | 30 |
| Salima | 0.222 | 3.4 | 29 |
| Lilongwe | 0.300 | 12.5 | 32 |
| Mchinji | 0.233 | 7.4 | 27 |
| Dedza | 0.317 | 12.5 | 32 |
| Ntcheu | 0.283 | 3.3 | 30 |
| Lilongwe City | 0.236 | 7.1 | 28 |
| Mangochi | 0.141 | 10.0 | 30 |
| Machinga | 0.000 | 3.3 | 30 |
| Zomba | 0.247 | 14.3 | 35 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.550 | 29.2 | 24 |
| Blantyre | 0.235 | 6.9 | 29 |
| Mwanza | 0.160 | 8.0 | 25 |
| Thyolo | 0.095 | 7.1 | 28 |
| Mulanje | 0.085 | 6.9 | 29 |
| Phalombe | 0.056 | 0.0 | 29 |
| Chikwawa | 0.294 | 9.7 | 31 |
| Nsanje | 0.179 | 10.0 | 30 |
| Balaka | 0.120 | 0.0 | 31 |
| Neno | 0.120 | 0.0 | 27 |
| Zomba City | 0.080 | 9.5 | 21 |
| Blantyre City | 0.175 | 29.0 | 31 |
| **Measurer** | | | |
| Measurer 1 | 0.212 | 5.6 | 36 |
| Measurer 2 | * | * | 1 |
| Measurer 3 | 0.200 | 14.7 | 34 |
| Measurer 4 | 0.550 | 18.8 | 32 |
| Measurer 5 | 0.182 | 0.0 | 33 |
| Measurer 6 | 0.314 | 8.8 | 34 |
| Measurer 7 | 0.325 | 8.8 | 34 |
| Measurer 8 | 0.124 | 5.4 | 37 |
| Measurer 9 | 0.000 | 3.4 | 29 |
| Measurer 10 | 0.167 | 0.0 | 41 |
| Measurer 11 | 0.115 | 0.0 | 29 |
| Measurer 12 | 0.215 | 6.5 | 31 |
| Measurer 13 | 0.244 | 13.2 | 38 |
| Measurer 14 | 0.067 | 7.1 | 28 |
| Measurer 15 | 0.073 | 0.0 | 37 |
| Measurer 16 | 0.600 | 33.3 | 27 |
| Measurer 17 | 0.450 | 34.4 | 32 |
| Measurer 18 | 0.055 | 0.0 | 36 |
| Measurer 19 | 0.205 | 11.4 | 35 |
| Measurer 20 | 0.275 | 11.1 | 36 |
| Total | 0.192 | 11.3 | 894 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 10 children, which is the minimum number of children needed to calculate the technical error of measurement.

[1] Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurement in centimetres

**Table C.10 Interference in height and weight measurements of children**

Among children under age 5 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurements, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement | Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age in months** | | | |
| <6 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 619 |
| 6–11 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 631 |
| 12–23 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 1,286 |
| 24–35 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 1,220 |
| 36–47 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 1,293 |
| 48–59 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 1,367 |
| 0–23 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 2,536 |
| 24–59 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 3,880 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 4.7 | 1.4 | 3,169 |
| Female | 5.7 | 1.7 | 3,247 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 6.3 | 1.3 | 1,272 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 1.6 | 5,144 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 5.8 | 2.1 | 1,423 |
| Central | 4.8 | 1.5 | 1,973 |
| Southern | 5.2 | 1.3 | 3,020 |
| **District** | | | |
| Chitipa | 5.2 | 1.5 | 194 |
| Karonga | 3.7 | 0.9 | 219 |
| Nkhata Bay | 9.4 | 4.7 | 213 |
| Rumphi | 5.9 | 2.5 | 202 |
| Mzimba | 4.0 | 1.6 | 250 |
| Likoma | 3.9 | 0.6 | 179 |
| Mzuzu City | 9.0 | 3.0 | 166 |
| Kasungu | 5.2 | 0.0 | 230 |
| Nkhotakota | 3.3 | 1.9 | 215 |
| Ntchisi | 2.8 | 2.2 | 179 |
| Dowa | 1.2 | 0.6 | 162 |
| Salima | 9.0 | 1.5 | 266 |
| Lilongwe | 4.8 | 4.8 | 207 |
| Mchinji | 3.9 | 0.0 | 180 |
| Dedza | 5.3 | 1.6 | 188 |
| Ntcheu | 5.8 | 1.6 | 189 |
| Lilongwe City | 3.8 | 0.0 | 156 |
| Mangochi | 16.3 | 0.0 | 283 |
| Machinga | 7.6 | 4.5 | 264 |
| Zomba | 1.7 | 0.4 | 230 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.7 | 0.0 | 188 |
| Blantyre | 2.1 | 1.6 | 189 |
| Mwanza | 5.7 | 1.1 | 175 |
| Thyolo | 4.6 | 1.5 | 196 |
| Mulanje | 3.8 | 0.0 | 212 |
| Phalombe | 2.4 | 0.5 | 211 |
| Chikwawa | 1.5 | 1.0 | 197 |
| Nsanje | 8.3 | 1.5 | 204 |
| Balaka | 5.0 | 2.5 | 202 |
| Neno | 1.7 | 2.3 | 173 |
| Zomba City | 1.7 | 0.8 | 120 |
| Blantyre City | 6.8 | 1.7 | 177 |
| **Measurer** | | | |
| Measurer 1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 213 |
| Measurer 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6 |
| Measurer 3 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 217 |
| Measurer 4 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 173 |
| Measurer 5 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 208 |
| Measurer 6 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 211 |
| Measurer 7 | 11.5 | 1.7 | 295 |
| Measurer 8 | 14.8 | 0.6 | 325 |
| Measurer 9 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 274 |
| Measurer 10 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 202 |
| Measurer 11 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 228 |
| Measurer 12 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 209 |
| Measurer 13 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 250 |
| Measurer 14 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 208 |
| Measurer 15 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 241 |
| Measurer 16 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 210 |
| Measurer 17 | 8.2 | 2.5 | 159 |
| Measurer 18 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 266 |
| Measurer 19 | 10.0 | 1.3 | 229 |
| Measurer 20 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 231 |
| Total | 5.2 | 1.5 | 6,416 |

**Table C.11 Interference in height and weight measurements of women**

Among women age 15–49 measured for height or weight and interviewed, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurements, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement | Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurements | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | |
| 15–19 | 15.9 | 6.7 | 2,239 |
| 20–29 | 13.3 | 5.1 | 3,823 |
| 30–39 | 11.1 | 3.7 | 2,650 |
| 40–49 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 1,966 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 14.4 | 3.7 | 2,580 |
| Rural | 12.2 | 5.2 | 8,098 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Northern | 15.0 | 6.3 | 2,409 |
| Central | 12.9 | 5.1 | 3,342 |
| Southern | 11.5 | 3.9 | 4,927 |
| **District** | | | |
| Chitipa | 21.5 | 9.6 | 311 |
| Karonga | 12.9 | 5.7 | 350 |
| Nkhata Bay | 15.9 | 5.8 | 328 |
| Rumphi | 6.2 | 10.6 | 321 |
| Mzimba | 11.0 | 2.9 | 383 |
| Likoma | 12.1 | 4.7 | 338 |
| Mzuzu City | 25.1 | 5.6 | 378 |
| Kasungu | 15.0 | 2.9 | 339 |
| Nkhotakota | 20.2 | 3.8 | 341 |
| Ntchisi | 10.5 | 3.5 | 314 |
| Dowa | 14.5 | 2.2 | 317 |
| Salima | 30.9 | 6.0 | 369 |
| Lilongwe | 7.3 | 15.0 | 341 |
| Mchinji | 5.6 | 6.3 | 303 |
| Dedza | 5.1 | 6.6 | 351 |
| Ntcheu | 6.7 | 3.0 | 330 |
| Lilongwe City | 10.4 | 1.2 | 337 |
| Mangochi | 55.8 | 2.5 | 362 |
| Machinga | 19.2 | 5.4 | 354 |
| Zomba | 5.3 | 4.7 | 360 |
| Chiradzulu | 3.1 | 3.1 | 359 |
| Blantyre | 3.7 | 4.6 | 323 |
| Mwanza | 3.9 | 3.5 | 258 |
| Thyolo | 13.0 | 6.9 | 346 |
| Mulanje | 4.8 | 4.5 | 37 |
| Phalombe | 2.2 | 0.5 | 372 |
| Chikwawa | 1.0 | 2.1 | 292 |
| Nsanje | 33.5 | 4.4 | 275 |
| Balaka | 6.0 | 1.6 | 315 |
| Neno | 11.9 | 10.0 | 270 |
| Zomba City | 2.6 | 1.0 | 311 |
| Blantyre City | 5.7 | 4.8 | 353 |
| **Measurer** | | | |
| Measurer 1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 365 |
| Measurer 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14 |
| Measurer 3 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 378 |
| Measurer 4 | 4.1 | 9.6 | 345 |
| Measurer 5 | 14.1 | 5.8 | 382 |
| Measurer 6 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 395 |
| Measurer 7 | 29.8 | 4.4 | 413 |
| Measurer 8 | 58.2 | 2.1 | 438 |
| Measurer 9 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 357 |
| Measurer 10 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 325 |
| Measurer 11 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 373 |
| Measurer 12 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 353 |
| Measurer 13 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 406 |
| Measurer 14 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 447 |
| Measurer 15 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 418 |
| Measurer 16 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 414 |
| Measurer 17 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 291 |
| Measurer 18 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 488 |
| Measurer 19 | 33.5 | 3.0 | 331 |
| Measurer 20 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 342 |
| Total | 12.7 | 4.8 | 10,678 |

**Table C.12 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)**

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| | Weight | | Height or length | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Digit | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 606 | 10.3 | 675 | 11.5 |
| 1 | 619 | 10.5 | 664 | 11.3 |
| 2 | 589 | 10.0 | 733 | 12.4 |
| 3 | 538 | 9.1 | 610 | 10.4 |
| 4 | 585 | 9.9 | 558 | 9.5 |
| 5 | 689 | 11.7 | 777 | 13.2 |
| 6 | 572 | 9.7 | 571 | 9.7 |
| 7 | 584 | 9.9 | 522 | 8.9 |
| 8 | 534 | 9.1 | 391 | 6.6 |
| 9 | 578 | 9.8 | 389 | 6.6 |
| Total | 5,894 | 100.0 | 5,890 | 100.0 |
| Index of dissimilarity[1] | na | 2.5 | na | 8.7 |

Note: The table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements are recorded with one decimal digit.

na = not applicable

[1] The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference, which is calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percent of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

**Table C.13 Observation of mosquito nets**

Percentage of all mosquito nets observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of mosquito nets observed by interviewers | Number of mosquito nets |
|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 60.2 | 3,705 |
| Rural | 71.5 | 19,511 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northern | 83.9 | 2,746 |
| Central | 66.1 | 9,666 |
| Southern | 69.4 | 10,803 |
| **District** | | |
| Chitipa | 86.1 | 410 |
| Karonga | 92.2 | 767 |
| Nkhata Bay | 33.8 | 198 |
| Rumphi | 82.2 | 282 |
| Mzimba | 82.8 | 689 |
| Likoma | 69.9 | 32 |
| Mzuzu City | 95.8 | 367 |
| Kasungu | 79.2 | 853 |
| Nkhotakota | 34.5 | 516 |
| Ntchisi | 93.6 | 228 |
| Dowa | 76.3 | 962 |
| Salima | 56.5 | 674 |
| Lilongwe | 66.7 | 1,762 |
| Mchinji | 96.6 | 763 |
| Dedza | 68.8 | 1,452 |
| Ntcheu | 65.8 | 1,363 |
| Lilongwe City | 36.3 | 1,095 |
| Mangochi | 78.0 | 1,133 |
| Machinga | 48.9 | 1,536 |
| Zomba | 71.8 | 922 |
| Chiradzulu | 80.9 | 839 |
| Blantyre | 78.9 | 522 |
| Mwanza | 87.9 | 129 |
| Thyolo | 81.5 | 795 |
| Mulanje | 66.9 | 1,063 |
| Phalombe | 76.2 | 1,075 |
| Chikwawa | 77.6 | 811 |
| Nsanje | 81.3 | 315 |
| Balaka | 48.9 | 496 |
| Neno | 67.3 | 154 |
| Zomba City | 57.0 | 168 |
| Blantyre City | 57.5 | 843 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 71.2 | 3,700 |
| Second | 72.9 | 3,860 |
| Middle | 72.8 | 4,621 |
| Fourth | 71.6 | 4,933 |
| Highest | 62.9 | 6,102 |
| Total | 69.7 | 23,216 |

**Table C.14 Observation of handwashing facility**

Percent distribution of handwashing facilities in all households by whether or not they were observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Handwashing facility observed | | Handwashing facility not observed | | | Total | Number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fixed place | Mobile | Not in dwelling, yard, or plot | No permission to see | Other reason | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.0 | 25.1 | 29.6 | 1.1 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 3,499 |
| Rural | 11.0 | 28.6 | 38.9 | 2.4 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 18,915 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 16.2 | 28.4 | 40.5 | 4.5 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 2,670 |
| Central | 13.5 | 37.7 | 33.4 | 2.5 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 9,763 |
| Southern | 12.8 | 18.5 | 40.6 | 1.3 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 9,981 |
| **District** | | | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 20.6 | 62.6 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 276 |
| Karonga | 13.4 | 52.0 | 27.4 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 434 |
| Nkhata Bay | 14.3 | 28.8 | 54.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Rumphi | 20.1 | 32.5 | 35.8 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 251 |
| Mzimba | 4.6 | 14.0 | 58.1 | 7.6 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 1,092 |
| Likoma | 18.6 | 4.5 | 71.5 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 20 |
| Mzuzu City | 57.2 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 0.5 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 296 |
| Kasungu | 9.4 | 42.6 | 27.3 | 12.6 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 1,112 |
| Nkhotakota | 22.2 | 31.4 | 26.8 | 3.8 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 502 |
| Ntchisi | 6.9 | 39.7 | 32.9 | 0.5 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 361 |
| Dowa | 17.2 | 29.0 | 32.1 | 0.7 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 961 |
| Salima | 13.9 | 27.7 | 47.2 | 1.9 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 10.7 | 48.7 | 25.2 | 0.9 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 2,176 |
| Mchinji | 4.6 | 62.7 | 27.2 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 754 |
| Dedza | 9.3 | 20.8 | 54.8 | 0.3 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 1,098 |
| Ntcheu | 11.8 | 27.4 | 53.0 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 985 |
| Lilongwe City | 28.2 | 34.9 | 19.5 | 0.7 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 1,222 |
| Mangochi | 19.9 | 4.6 | 32.6 | 2.4 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 1,360 |
| Machinga | 15.0 | 9.6 | 40.4 | 1.0 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 991 |
| Zomba | 15.1 | 22.1 | 28.2 | 1.1 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 914 |
| Chiradzulu | 4.8 | 27.6 | 58.0 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 509 |
| Blantyre | 6.8 | 36.4 | 32.0 | 1.5 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 614 |
| Mwanza | 11.1 | 35.7 | 42.6 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Thyolo | 10.2 | 25.4 | 50.5 | 0.5 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 994 |
| Mulanje | 11.5 | 17.7 | 33.5 | 0.7 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 938 |
| Phalombe | 7.8 | 25.6 | 38.4 | 0.4 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 584 |
| Chikwawa | 10.1 | 8.6 | 54.4 | 4.8 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 708 |
| Nsanje | 12.0 | 31.8 | 51.3 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 330 |
| Balaka | 10.4 | 14.4 | 43.5 | 1.1 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 612 |
| Neno | 17.0 | 29.1 | 41.8 | 2.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 178 |
| Zomba City | 29.2 | 38.1 | 32.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Blantyre City | 14.7 | 15.6 | 43.3 | 0.3 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 969 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.6 | 27.9 | 40.9 | 2.5 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 4,720 |
| Second | 8.7 | 28.8 | 40.4 | 2.3 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 4,562 |
| Middle | 10.3 | 28.2 | 39.0 | 2.8 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 4,378 |
| Fourth | 13.3 | 28.8 | 37.7 | 2.2 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 4,280 |
| Highest | 29.0 | 26.6 | 29.1 | 1.2 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 4,473 |
| Total | 13.5 | 28.0 | 37.4 | 2.2 | 18.8 | 100.0 | 22,414 |

**Table C.15 School attendance by single year of age**

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| Age in years at beginning of school year | Not attending school | Early childhood education program | Primary school grade | | | | | | | | Secondary school grade | | | | More than secondary | Don't know | Total | Number of persons age 4–24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| 4 | 39.2 | 38.2 | 19.8 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,865 |
| 5 | 25.7 | 13.4 | 47.1 | 11.5 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,967 |
| 6 | 11.8 | 2.8 | 47.1 | 28.4 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,000 |
| 7 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 27.5 | 36.2 | 20.0 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,719 |
| 8 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 14.4 | 32.7 | 29.4 | 13.2 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,846 |
| 9 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 23.2 | 30.9 | 18.9 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,025 |
| 10 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 13.3 | 26.4 | 23.9 | 16.2 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,783 |
| 11 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 8.3 | 19.7 | 22.7 | 20.6 | 11.8 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,197 |
| 12 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 14.2 | 16.8 | 23.9 | 17.1 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,140 |
| 13 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 12.6 | 21.8 | 17.4 | 13.9 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,096 |
| 14 | 18.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 17.6 | 15.9 | 17.8 | 9.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,309 |
| 15 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 11.0 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 12.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,070 |
| 16 | 37.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,004 |
| 17 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,148 |
| 18 | 63.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,985 |
| 19 | 74.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,093 |
| 20 | 81.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,711 |
| 21 | 85.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,464 |
| 22 | 90.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| 23 | 92.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,736 |
| 24[a] | 90.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 396 |

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after the start of the school year, and the completed age at the time of the survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year, or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.

[a] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at the beginning of school year are excluded from the table since current attendance was only collected for those age 4–24 at the time of interview.

**Table C.16 Vaccination cards photographed**

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentage whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted) Malawi DHS 2024

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card | Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer | Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photographed | Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed as permission was not received | Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed for other reasons | Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card | Among children with a vaccination card seen: Percentage of vaccination cards photographed | Among children with a vaccination card seen: Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 90.9 | 86.4 | 85.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2,460 | 98.4 | 2,125 |
| 12–23 | 79.0 | 73.1 | 71.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 2,503 | 98.1 | 1,831 |
| 24–35 | 62.6 | 52.5 | 51.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 2,125 | 97.9 | 1,116 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 73.4 | 61.0 | 58.7 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 990 | 96.2 | 604 |
| Rural | 79.0 | 73.3 | 72.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 6,098 | 98.4 | 4,468 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Northern | 78.5 | 70.7 | 67.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 925 | 94.8 | 654 |
| Central | 75.8 | 68.5 | 67.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2,828 | 99.1 | 1,936 |
| Southern | 80.2 | 74.4 | 73.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 3,335 | 98.3 | 2,481 |
| **District** | | | | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 84.2 | 78.8 | 78.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Karonga | 79.2 | 76.3 | 76.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 173 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Nkhata Bay | 72.5 | 64.9 | 63.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 115 | 97.5 | 74 |
| Rumphi | 75.6 | 70.0 | 67.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 74 | 95.9 | 52 |
| Mzimba | 80.5 | 69.5 | 65.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 388 | 94.6 | 270 |
| Likoma | 79.6 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 73.0 | 65.1 | 47.0 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 85 | 72.2 | 55 |
| Kasungu | 77.4 | 72.3 | 72.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 351 | 100.0 | 254 |
| Nkhotakota | 69.1 | 62.9 | 62.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 176 | 98.5 | 111 |
| Ntchisi | 80.6 | 66.6 | 66.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 101 | 99.2 | 67 |
| Dowa | 79.7 | 77.2 | 77.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 268 | 100.0 | 207 |
| Salima | 67.2 | 61.7 | 60.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 216 | 97.6 | 133 |
| Lilongwe | 78.1 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 606 | 100.0 | 413 |
| Mchinji | 73.7 | 72.5 | 71.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 169 | 98.3 | 122 |
| Dedza | 77.6 | 73.3 | 72.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 302 | 99.3 | 222 |
| Ntcheu | 78.2 | 68.7 | 66.7 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 303 | 97.1 | 208 |
| Lilongwe City | 71.3 | 59.4 | 58.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 333 | 99.1 | 198 |
| Mangochi | 86.2 | 78.7 | 73.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 558 | 93.9 | 439 |
| Machinga | 85.9 | 79.5 | 79.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 413 | 100.0 | 328 |
| Zomba | 78.0 | 75.6 | 75.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 302 | 99.4 | 228 |
| Chiradzulu | 75.0 | 73.0 | 71.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 151 | 98.0 | 110 |
| Blantyre | 67.0 | 62.2 | 61.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 179 | 99.3 | 111 |
| Mwanza | 76.5 | 75.0 | 72.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 48 | 96.7 | 36 |
| Thyolo | 76.2 | 73.2 | 73.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 284 | 99.8 | 208 |
| Mulanje | 82.9 | 80.3 | 80.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 330 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Phalombe | 88.8 | 83.6 | 83.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 185 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Chikwawa | 75.6 | 74.3 | 74.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 223 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Nsanje | 79.3 | 76.9 | 75.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 97 | 97.8 | 74 |
| Balaka | 80.8 | 75.3 | 73.4 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 205 | 97.5 | 154 |
| Neno | 80.7 | 74.8 | 72.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 48 | 96.6 | 36 |
| Zomba City | 76.5 | 52.8 | 52.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31 | 100.0 | 17 |
| Blantyre City | 73.7 | 54.9 | 54.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 281 | 98.3 | 154 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.1 | 71.9 | 71.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1,833 | 98.9 | 1,318 |
| Second | 75.9 | 70.8 | 70.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1,451 | 99.0 | 1,027 |
| Middle | 81.1 | 74.7 | 73.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1,320 | 98.8 | 986 |
| Fourth | 79.9 | 73.6 | 71.0 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1,240 | 96.4 | 913 |
| Highest | 77.9 | 66.5 | 64.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1,244 | 97.1 | 828 |
| Total | 78.2 | 71.6 | 70.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 7,088 | 98.2 | 5,072 |

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, or other home-based records.

**Table C.17 Number of enumeration areas completed by month**

During the period of fieldwork, number of enumeration areas (EAs) completed by month, according to region and district, and percent distribution of EAs completed by month, Malawi DHS 2024

| Region/district | Month of fieldwork | | | | | Number of EAs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | June | July | August | September | |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 15 | 38 | 57 | 48 | 1 | 159 |
| Central | 38 | 81 | 70 | 59 | 0 | 248 |
| Southern | 53 | 119 | 112 | 78 | 0 | 362 |
| **District** | | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 23 |
| Karonga | 2 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 23 |
| Nkhata Bay | 2 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 23 |
| Rumphi | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 23 |
| Mzimba | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 25 |
| Likoma | 2 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 0 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 20 |
| Kasungu | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 25 |
| Nkhotakota | 4 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 24 |
| Ntchisi | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 24 |
| Dowa | 7 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Salima | 3 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 24 |
| Lilongwe | 11 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Mchinji | 3 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 25 |
| Dedza | 2 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 25 |
| Ntcheu | 0 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 25 |
| Lilongwe City | 0 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 24 |
| Mangochi | 5 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 26 |
| Machinga | 3 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 25 |
| Zomba | 4 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 26 |
| Chiradzulu | 1 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 25 |
| Blantyre | 1 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 25 |
| Mwanza | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 22 |
| Thyolo | 0 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Mulanje | 13 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Phalombe | 5 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 25 |
| Chikwawa | 1 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 25 |
| Nsanje | 7 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 23 |
| Balaka | 0 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 24 |
| Neno | 7 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Zomba City | 0 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 20 |
| Blantyre City | 1 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 23 |
| Total number of EAs | 106 | 238 | 239 | 185 | 1 | 769 |
| Percent distribution | 13.8 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 24.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 |

Note: EAs are classified by month according to the date by which the last Biomarker Questionnaire in the EA was completed.

**Table C.18.1 Positive rapid diagnostic test (RDT) results by month**

Among children age 6–59 months tested for malaria by rapid diagnostic test, percentage who tested positive by month of fieldwork, according to region and district, Malawi DHS 2024

| Region/District | Percentage of children classified as having malaria by month of fieldwork | | | | Total percentage | Number of children tested |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | June | July | August | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 21.4 | 22.4 | 18.0 | 12.2 | 17.7 | 652 |
| Central | 38.5 | 31.0 | 17.5 | 15.3 | 26.7 | 1,792 |
| Southern | 32.2 | 18.7 | 23.3 | 16.5 | 22.2 | 2,012 |
| **District** | | | | | | |
| Chitipa | * | (11.2) | 13.6 | (3.7) | 9.6 | 60 |
| Karonga | * | 14.4 | 16.9 | (11.0) | 14.2 | 114 |
| Nkhata Bay | * | (31.4) | 31.2 | (49.6) | 34.5 | 74 |
| Rumphi | (11.0) | (20.3) | (6.3) | (4.8) | 10.5 | 65 |
| Mzimba | (30.6) | (43.5) | 21.6 | 9.0 | 21.3 | 278 |
| Likoma | * | (13.4) | (3.0) | (5.0) | 5.5 | 5 |
| Mzuzu City | * | * | 3.2 | (2.2) | 2.3 | 55 |
| Kasungu | 48.1 | 47.0 | (38.8) | (23.1) | 42.6 | 277 |
| Nkhotakota | (4.5) | 26.0 | * | (20.9) | 22.8 | 93 |
| Ntchisi | * | (37.0) | (9.4) | (32.2) | 23.8 | 57 |
| Dowa | (13.7) | 26.9 | (3.4) | * | 18.4 | 149 |
| Salima | 31.5 | 19.8 | * | 21.8 | 23.1 | 155 |
| Lilongwe | 45.7 | 37.3 | * | * | 41.3 | 384 |
| Mchinji | * | 31.5 | (8.3) | * | 28.6 | 145 |
| Dedza | * | 7.9 | (30.0) | * | 17.1 | 191 |
| Ntcheu | * | * | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 163 |
| Lilongwe City | * | * | 8.6 | (4.9) | 8.1 | 177 |
| Mangochi | (39.7) | 30.6 | 34.5 | * | 34.3 | 336 |
| Machinga | (55.6) | (26.9) | * | 26.0 | 32.7 | 264 |
| Zomba | (29.6) | 32.4 | 28.1 | * | 27.8 | 212 |
| Chiradzulu | * | (10.0) | 9.8 | (11.7) | 11.6 | 97 |
| Blantyre | * | (39.1) | (56.7) | (9.8) | 28.7 | 108 |
| Mwanza | (62.5) | (60.4) | (16.7) | * | 47.0 | 33 |
| Thyolo | * | (11.3) | 21.8 | * | 18.9 | 180 |
| Mulanje | 27.2 | 16.6 | * | * | 21.3 | 198 |
| Phalombe | (0.0) | (3.8) | 16.2 | * | 6.7 | 104 |
| Chikwawa | * | (0.0) | (15.6) | (8.5) | 7.7 | 141 |
| Nsanje | (10.3) | (6.0) | * | * | 11.4 | 48 |
| Balaka | * | (7.0) | 19.5 | (9.9) | 13.1 | 128 |
| Neno | 37.0 | 27.5 | * | * | 30.9 | 31 |
| Zomba City | * | * | (0.0) | (7.5) | 4.2 | 15 |
| Blantyre City | * | (0.0) | * | (7.7) | 2.2 | 120 |
| Total | 33.7 | 24.6 | 20.3 | 15.1 | 23.3 | 4,456 |

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

**Table C.18.2 Number of children tested for malaria by month (unweighted)**

Unweighted number of children age 6–59 months tested for malaria by rapid diagnostic test (RDT) by month of fieldwork, according to region and district, Malawi DHS 2024

| Region/District | Number of children tested for malaria by month of fieldwork | | | | | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | June | July | August | September | |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northern | 133 | 267 | 379 | 296 | 11 | 1,086 |
| Central | 255 | 467 | 365 | 278 | 0 | 1,365 |
| Southern | 366 | 651 | 614 | 368 | 0 | 1,999 |
| **District** | | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 17 | 48 | 50 | 25 | 0 | 140 |
| Karonga | 22 | 61 | 58 | 39 | 0 | 180 |
| Nkhata Bay | 12 | 34 | 65 | 43 | 0 | 154 |
| Rumphi | 36 | 41 | 47 | 43 | 0 | 167 |
| Mzimba | 32 | 32 | 59 | 63 | 0 | 186 |
| Likoma | 14 | 32 | 49 | 40 | 11 | 146 |
| Mzuzu City | 0 | 19 | 51 | 43 | 0 | 113 |
| Kasungu | 58 | 64 | 28 | 29 | 0 | 179 |
| Nkhotakota | 25 | 51 | 20 | 40 | 0 | 136 |
| Ntchisi | 2 | 26 | 49 | 31 | 0 | 108 |
| Dowa | 30 | 57 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 116 |
| Salima | 50 | 62 | 11 | 63 | 0 | 186 |
| Lilongwe | 52 | 75 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 138 |
| Mchinji | 19 | 67 | 37 | 19 | 0 | 142 |
| Dedza | 18 | 62 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 128 |
| Ntcheu | 0 | 0 | 74 | 58 | 0 | 132 |
| Lilongwe City | 0 | 3 | 58 | 38 | 0 | 99 |
| Mangochi | 43 | 65 | 59 | 14 | 0 | 181 |
| Machinga | 33 | 48 | 19 | 81 | 0 | 181 |
| Zomba | 27 | 56 | 74 | 19 | 0 | 176 |
| Chiradzulu | 10 | 39 | 60 | 32 | 0 | 141 |
| Blantyre | 15 | 28 | 37 | 47 | 0 | 127 |
| Mwanza | 35 | 32 | 39 | 17 | 0 | 123 |
| Thyolo | 0 | 35 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 127 |
| Mulanje | 71 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 |
| Phalombe | 27 | 42 | 51 | 9 | 0 | 129 |
| Chikwawa | 6 | 48 | 43 | 47 | 0 | 144 |
| Nsanje | 42 | 41 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| Balaka | 0 | 35 | 60 | 48 | 0 | 143 |
| Neno | 52 | 57 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 122 |
| Zomba City | 0 | 19 | 28 | 29 | 0 | 76 |
| Blantyre City | 6 | 29 | 23 | 25 | 0 | 83 |
| Total | 754 | 1,385 | 1,358 | 942 | 11 | 4,450 |

**Table C.19 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings**

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Malawi DHS 2024

| Age of respondent | Mean sibship size[1] | Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2] |
|---|---|---|
| 15–19 | 5.2 | 101.4 |
| 20–24 | 5.6 | 99.5 |
| 25–29 | 5.9 | 100.7 |
| 30–34 | 6.1 | 101.6 |
| 35–39 | 6.0 | 101.6 |
| 40–44 | 5.9 | 98.5 |
| 45–49 | 5.9 | 98.5 |
| Total | 5.7 | 100.4 |

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

**Table C.20 Pregnancy-related mortality trends**

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding each survey, by 5-year age groups, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Pregnancy-related mortality rate[1,2] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 2017–2024 | 2008–2015 | 2003–2010 | 1997–2004 | 1993–2000 | 1985–1992 |
| 15–19 | 0.16 | 0.28 | 0.53 | 0.29 | 0.41 | 1.27 |
| 20–24 | 0.22 | 0.70 | 0.88 | 1.77 | 2.38 | 0.47 |
| 25–29 | 0.37 | 1.16 | 1.50 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 1.48 |
| 30–34 | 0.59 | 1.33 | 1.62 | 2.91 | 3.74 | 1.82 |
| 35–39 | 0.48 | 1.03 | 2.41 | 2.66 | 2.89 | 1.95 |
| 40–44 | 0.35 | 0.92 | 2.11 | 2.76 | 4.48 | 0.83 |
| 45–49 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 1.52 | 2.70 | 1.89 | 1.96 |
| Total 15–49 | 0.32[a] | 0.80[a] | 1.33[a] | 2.00[a] | 2.36[a] | 1.30[a] |
| Total fertility rate (TFR) | 4.0 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| General fertility rate (GFR)[3] | 130 | 162 | 197 | 204 | 210 | 212 |
| Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)[4] | 245 | 497 | 675 | 984 | 1123 | 615 |
| Confidence interval | (169, 321) | (400, 593) | (570, 780) | (822, 1,145) | (955, 1,292) | (401, 828) |
| Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death[5] | 0.010 | 0.024 | 0.040 | 0.058 | 0.070 | 0.042 |

[1] Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence.
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[3] Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49
[4] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted GFR
[5] Calculated as $1-(1-PRMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey
[a] Age-adjusted rate

**Table D.2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies: Districts**

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking[1] | Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking[2] | Number of persons in households that reported cooking | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating[3] | Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting[4] | Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting[5] | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 0.7 | 98.7 | 1,167 | 2.1 | 290 | 97.2 | 1,135 | 0.8 | 1,170 |
| Karonga | 0.7 | 99.3 | 1,957 | 0.3 | 653 | 92.8 | 1,911 | 0.9 | 1,962 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.9 | 99.1 | 1,496 | 1.1 | 174 | 84.2 | 1,458 | 1.2 | 1,503 |
| Rumphi | 0.8 | 98.8 | 1,051 | 0.0 | 161 | 82.3 | 1,035 | 0.9 | 1,063 |
| Mzimba | 0.2 | 99.8 | 5,551 | 0.0 | 949 | 88.7 | 5,428 | 0.3 | 5,572 |
| Likoma | 2.3 | 97.7 | 89 | 1.8 | 3 | 98.6 | 89 | 2.4 | 90 |
| Mzuzu City | 6.2 | 93.8 | 1,254 | 2.1 | 379 | 95.4 | 1,253 | 4.6 | 1,255 |
| Kasungu | 0.6 | 99.4 | 4,918 | 0.8 | 345 | 95.1 | 4,841 | 1.3 | 4,958 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.3 | 99.7 | 2,129 | 0.0 | 75 | 92.0 | 2,072 | 0.7 | 2,139 |
| Ntchisi | 0.1 | 99.9 | 1,558 | 0.0 | 27 | 96.3 | 1,533 | 0.3 | 1,566 |
| Dowa | 1.3 | 98.7 | 3,892 | 0.7 | 501 | 92.9 | 3,811 | 1.4 | 3,905 |
| Salima | 1.0 | 99.0 | 2,571 | 0.0 | 118 | 96.4 | 2,537 | 1.3 | 2,580 |
| Lilongwe | 1.7 | 98.3 | 8,833 | 0.3 | 2,881 | 97.5 | 8,734 | 1.9 | 8,864 |
| Mchinji | 0.5 | 99.5 | 2,862 | 0.2 | 774 | 96.0 | 2,835 | 0.7 | 2,867 |
| Dedza | 0.7 | 99.3 | 4,322 | 0.2 | 770 | 96.4 | 4,244 | 0.6 | 4,338 |
| Ntcheu | 0.5 | 99.5 | 3,940 | 0.5 | 484 | 96.8 | 3,835 | 0.7 | 3,957 |
| Lilongwe City | 15.9 | 84.1 | 4,829 | 8.2 | 1,314 | 91.5 | 4,815 | 15.1 | 4,834 |
| Mangochi | 0.1 | 99.5 | 6,307 | 0.0 | 1,342 | 97.1 | 6,127 | 0.4 | 6,350 |
| Machinga | 0.2 | 99.8 | 4,471 | 0.7 | 356 | 85.4 | 4,269 | 0.3 | 4,475 |
| Zomba | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,845 | 0.0 | 344 | 96.7 | 3,785 | 0.4 | 3,860 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.5 | 99.3 | 2,045 | 2.7 | 246 | 96.5 | 2,008 | 0.8 | 2,061 |
| Blantyre | 1.3 | 98.7 | 2,402 | 6.3 | 314 | 90.9 | 2,367 | 1.1 | 2,418 |
| Mwanza | 0.4 | 99.6 | 653 | 9.8 | 56 | 97.7 | 644 | 0.8 | 655 |
| Thyolo | 0.6 | 99.4 | 3,955 | 0.2 | 363 | 95.8 | 3,811 | 0.7 | 3,970 |
| Mulanje | 0.2 | 99.8 | 4,072 | 0.0 | 460 | 98.4 | 3,971 | 0.6 | 4,100 |
| Phalombe | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,421 | 0.0 | 63 | 98.6 | 2,368 | 0.6 | 2,439 |
| Chikwawa | 0.1 | 99.9 | 2,652 | 0.2 | 447 | 93.7 | 2,608 | 0.3 | 2,659 |
| Nsanje | 0.6 | 99.4 | 1,391 | 1.1 | 199 | 89.4 | 1,349 | 0.8 | 1,406 |
| Balaka | 0.2 | 99.8 | 2,482 | 0.0 | 224 | 90.8 | 2,390 | 0.4 | 2,490 |
| Neno | 0.9 | 99.1 | 677 | 1.0 | 97 | 97.6 | 647 | 0.8 | 678 |
| Zomba City | 14.7 | 85.3 | 464 | 28.5 | 33 | 96.3 | 463 | 14.3 | 465 |
| Blantyre City | 6.1 | 93.7 | 4,061 | 6.7 | 1,952 | 85.0 | 4,066 | 5.2 | 4,068 |
| Dzaleka | 0.9 | 99.1 | 3,464 | 0.5 | 1,288 | 85.3 | 3,450 | 0.2 | 3,466 |

LPG= Liquefied petroleum gas

[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

[2] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

[3] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

[4] Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp

[5] In order to calculate SDG Indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are included in the numerator.

**Table D.2.6 Wealth quintiles: Districts**

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Wealth quintile | | | | | Total | Number of persons | Gini coefficient[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | | |
| Chitipa | 8.0 | 14.9 | 23.2 | 31.5 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 1,170 | 0.41 |
| Karonga | 11.8 | 14.6 | 25.0 | 27.9 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 1,962 | 0.37 |
| Nkhata Bay | 7.3 | 10.3 | 21.8 | 39.3 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 1,503 | 0.40 |
| Rumphi | 10.3 | 12.5 | 22.2 | 30.9 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 1,063 | 0.39 |
| Mzimba | 17.1 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 27.6 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 5,572 | 0.42 |
| Likoma | 1.1 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 28.1 | 55.8 | 100.0 | 90 | 0.32 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 12.9 | 86.0 | 100.0 | 1,255 | 0.21 |
| Kasungu | 27.5 | 25.8 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 4,958 | 0.44 |
| Nkhotakota | 23.7 | 18.6 | 22.3 | 20.2 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 2,139 | 0.50 |
| Ntchisi | 30.5 | 31.6 | 17.6 | 13.1 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 1,566 | 0.45 |
| Dowa | 25.9 | 23.1 | 18.8 | 17.5 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 3,905 | 0.49 |
| Salima | 22.1 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 22.2 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 2,580 | 0.50 |
| Lilongwe | 30.4 | 22.4 | 20.6 | 15.9 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 8,864 | 0.48 |
| Mchinji | 24.5 | 21.8 | 17.9 | 20.8 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 2,867 | 0.49 |
| Dedza | 26.2 | 27.6 | 20.6 | 15.4 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 4,338 | 0.47 |
| Ntcheu | 29.2 | 21.3 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 3,957 | 0.47 |
| Lilongwe City | 1.2 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 13.8 | 80.1 | 100.0 | 4,834 | 0.25 |
| Mangochi | 27.0 | 23.1 | 20.1 | 22.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 6,350 | 0.47 |
| Machinga | 28.4 | 21.3 | 24.0 | 18.1 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 4,475 | 0.43 |
| Zomba | 22.8 | 22.6 | 25.6 | 21.4 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 3,860 | 0.39 |
| Chiradzulu | 16.6 | 22.3 | 24.5 | 25.9 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 2,061 | 0.42 |
| Blantyre | 17.9 | 22.5 | 23.3 | 20.0 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 2,418 | 0.48 |
| Mwanza | 23.1 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 655 | 0.51 |
| Thyolo | 13.1 | 29.1 | 25.5 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 3,970 | 0.43 |
| Mulanje | 12.0 | 22.7 | 29.9 | 21.1 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 4,100 | 0.45 |
| Phalombe | 22.7 | 23.1 | 27.3 | 18.8 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 2,439 | 0.45 |
| Chikwawa | 16.2 | 21.7 | 25.6 | 23.8 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 2,659 | 0.34 |
| Nsanje | 20.9 | 21.4 | 21.6 | 22.7 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 1,406 | 0.40 |
| Balaka | 19.0 | 23.0 | 24.1 | 22.5 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 2,490 | 0.46 |
| Neno | 27.3 | 18.1 | 19.2 | 16.4 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 678 | 0.51 |
| Zomba City | 0.8 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 18.9 | 75.8 | 100.0 | 465 | 0.28 |
| Blantyre City | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 13.7 | 82.0 | 100.0 | 4,068 | 0.22 |
| Dzaleka | na | na | na | na | na | na | 3,466 | na |

na = not applicable

[1] The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution.

**Table D.2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood: Districts**

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Living with both parents | Living with mother but not with father | | Living with father but not with mother | | Not living with either parent | | | | | Total | Percentage not living with a biological parent | Percentage with one or both parents dead[1] | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | Both alive | Only mother alive | Only father alive | Both dead | Missing information on father/ mother | | | | |
| Chitipa | 54.9 | 16.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 15.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 8.1 | 592 |
| Karonga | 49.5 | 16.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 15.3 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 12.6 | 989 |
| Nkhata Bay | 36.4 | 20.5 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 28.8 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 35.2 | 9.9 | 775 |
| Rumphi | 42.6 | 19.8 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 23.0 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 29.0 | 10.2 | 522 |
| Mzimba | 41.8 | 18.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 25.8 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 30.2 | 8.5 | 2,913 |
| Likoma | 36.2 | 28.4 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 21.3 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 25.7 | 7.8 | 41 |
| Mzuzu City | 44.6 | 22.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 18.8 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 24.0 | 9.3 | 560 |
| Kasungu | 55.5 | 14.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 16.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 9.6 | 2,559 |
| Nkhotakota | 41.8 | 28.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 15.6 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 9.3 | 1,129 |
| Ntchisi | 57.4 | 16.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 14.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 17.1 | 7.5 | 787 |
| Dowa | 50.2 | 23.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 14.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 7.4 | 1,922 |
| Salima | 42.5 | 31.7 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 7.7 | 1,366 |
| Lilongwe | 47.9 | 23.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 15.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 8.7 | 4,423 |
| Mchinji | 46.4 | 22.7 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 18.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 7.6 | 1,441 |
| Dedza | 44.6 | 29.4 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 17.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 7.7 | 2,212 |
| Ntcheu | 42.4 | 29.2 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 22.2 | 7.7 | 2,019 |
| Lilongwe City | 53.3 | 20.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 14.1 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 8.3 | 1,983 |
| Mangochi | 37.6 | 32.7 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 19.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 9.3 | 3,709 |
| Machinga | 32.5 | 37.4 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 18.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 9.6 | 2,592 |
| Zomba | 37.8 | 30.6 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 19.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 9.4 | 2,077 |
| Chiradzulu | 37.1 | 36.3 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 7.7 | 1,019 |
| Blantyre | 40.4 | 29.8 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 14.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 12.4 | 1,186 |
| Mwanza | 45.7 | 27.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 15.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 8.4 | 339 |
| Thyolo | 35.3 | 31.4 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 26.8 | 10.2 | 1,983 |
| Mulanje | 37.1 | 29.1 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 18.9 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 12.1 | 2,133 |
| Phalombe | 48.3 | 29.8 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 13.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 7.8 | 1,296 |
| Chikwawa | 50.7 | 19.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 14.5 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 10.4 | 1,382 |
| Nsanje | 41.6 | 23.5 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 16.1 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 13.8 | 776 |
| Balaka | 38.9 | 32.3 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 19.9 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 23.5 | 7.3 | 1,372 |
| Neno | 43.6 | 25.1 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 16.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 22.4 | 12.6 | 346 |
| Zomba City | 42.9 | 26.2 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 17.0 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 10.1 | 203 |
| Blantyre City | 53.1 | 23.1 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 12.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 7.4 | 1,879 |
| Dzaleka | 62.7 | 14.0 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 13.4 | 1,906 |

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

**Table D.2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5: Districts**

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage of children whose births are registered and who: | | Total percentage of children whose births are registered | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Had a birth certificate | Did not have birth certificate | | |
| Chitipa | 36.3 | 52.3 | 88.6 | 144 |
| Karonga | 52.5 | 34.2 | 86.7 | 268 |
| Nkhata Bay | 18.6 | 59.2 | 77.8 | 207 |
| Rumphi | 31.6 | 37.3 | 68.9 | 140 |
| Mzimba | 25.8 | 46.4 | 72.2 | 699 |
| Likoma | 36.7 | 47.7 | 84.3 | 12 |
| Mzuzu City | 34.4 | 46.4 | 80.8 | 145 |
| Kasungu | 31.7 | 48.3 | 80.0 | 662 |
| Nkhotakota | 36.4 | 32.7 | 69.1 | 319 |
| Ntchisi | 46.7 | 34.2 | 80.9 | 184 |
| Dowa | 31.2 | 54.7 | 85.9 | 457 |
| Salima | 27.8 | 56.7 | 84.5 | 386 |
| Lilongwe | 32.9 | 29.3 | 62.2 | 1,131 |
| Mchinji | 51.5 | 33.2 | 84.7 | 343 |
| Dedza | 27.6 | 61.8 | 89.3 | 543 |
| Ntcheu | 28.2 | 63.1 | 91.3 | 554 |
| Lilongwe City | 43.3 | 32.1 | 75.4 | 535 |
| Mangochi | 49.0 | 38.6 | 87.6 | 1,045 |
| Machinga | 42.5 | 35.1 | 77.6 | 699 |
| Zomba | 49.9 | 37.9 | 87.8 | 535 |
| Chiradzulu | 14.5 | 61.4 | 75.9 | 248 |
| Blantyre | 27.2 | 55.1 | 82.3 | 316 |
| Mwanza | 63.9 | 30.7 | 94.6 | 88 |
| Thyolo | 13.7 | 36.7 | 50.4 | 508 |
| Mulanje | 27.2 | 46.1 | 73.3 | 551 |
| Phalombe | 32.2 | 55.3 | 87.5 | 323 |
| Chikwawa | 38.7 | 45.9 | 84.7 | 371 |
| Nsanje | 31.2 | 36.7 | 68.0 | 195 |
| Balaka | 38.8 | 47.9 | 86.7 | 360 |
| Neno | 32.4 | 49.5 | 81.9 | 88 |
| Zomba City | 32.5 | 58.4 | 90.9 | 51 |
| Blantyre City | 31.2 | 34.6 | 65.8 | 513 |
| Dzaleka | 58.8 | 33.5 | 92.3 | 611 |

**Table D.2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population: Districts**

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | Don't know | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 5.5 | 63.7 | 11.3 | 14.8 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 511 | 5.3 |
| Karonga | 7.8 | 64.1 | 9.8 | 13.0 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 841 | 4.8 |
| Nkhata Bay | 7.3 | 63.5 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 635 | 4.8 |
| Rumphi | 7.1 | 56.2 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 477 | 5.8 |
| Mzimba | 8.0 | 71.8 | 6.5 | 9.9 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,381 | 4.4 |
| Likoma | 5.3 | 58.2 | 7.2 | 18.2 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 40 | 5.7 |
| Mzuzu City | 3.0 | 44.5 | 7.7 | 27.0 | 11.4 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 579 | 7.3 |
| Kasungu | 12.0 | 66.9 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,983 | 3.7 |
| Nkhotakota | 12.6 | 68.5 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 911 | 3.3 |
| Ntchisi | 14.0 | 69.0 | 9.3 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 647 | 3.4 |
| Dowa | 11.1 | 70.6 | 5.1 | 9.0 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,674 | 3.3 |
| Salima | 17.0 | 66.7 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,156 | 2.7 |
| Lilongwe | 11.3 | 72.6 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,848 | 3.2 |
| Mchinji | 11.3 | 69.6 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,239 | 3.4 |
| Dedza | 16.7 | 70.4 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,955 | 2.6 |
| Ntcheu | 13.9 | 71.0 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,753 | 3.1 |
| Lilongwe City | 5.1 | 44.9 | 6.6 | 19.8 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,144 | 6.9 |
| Mangochi | 25.2 | 67.3 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,726 | 1.5 |
| Machinga | 17.7 | 70.5 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,993 | 2.6 |
| Zomba | 7.6 | 76.3 | 3.9 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,724 | 3.4 |
| Chiradzulu | 9.9 | 68.9 | 4.1 | 12.1 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 929 | 3.9 |
| Blantyre | 9.9 | 65.1 | 6.1 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,006 | 4.5 |
| Mwanza | 12.2 | 71.4 | 3.2 | 9.0 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 284 | 3.4 |
| Thyolo | 13.0 | 66.7 | 4.0 | 11.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,787 | 3.4 |
| Mulanje | 13.0 | 68.0 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,853 | 3.8 |
| Phalombe | 11.8 | 73.3 | 4.0 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,075 | 3.4 |
| Chikwawa | 27.9 | 58.8 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,158 | 1.9 |
| Nsanje | 23.5 | 63.3 | 3.3 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 605 | 2.1 |
| Balaka | 11.3 | 71.3 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,101 | 3.5 |
| Neno | 10.7 | 68.0 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 301 | 3.7 |
| Zomba City | 3.7 | 45.1 | 7.2 | 18.3 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 213 | 7.0 |
| Blantyre City | 5.6 | 45.8 | 9.3 | 21.3 | 11.2 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,799 | 6.7 |
| Dzaleka | 18.5 | 51.3 | 4.8 | 12.6 | 8.4 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,413 | 4.1 |

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

**Table D.2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population: Districts**

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | Don't know | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 5.3 | 56.7 | 12.8 | 14.6 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 485 | 5.5 |
| Karonga | 4.5 | 60.7 | 11.9 | 14.3 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 794 | 5.4 |
| Nkhata Bay | 4.8 | 60.0 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 613 | 5.0 |
| Rumphi | 6.4 | 51.0 | 11.7 | 17.6 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 414 | 6.2 |
| Mzimba | 7.5 | 68.9 | 6.9 | 11.0 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,248 | 4.3 |
| Likoma | 6.2 | 50.3 | 6.5 | 17.7 | 14.8 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 34 | 5.9 |
| Mzuzu City | 2.9 | 42.8 | 7.2 | 22.3 | 15.0 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 503 | 7.4 |
| Kasungu | 9.0 | 69.2 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,104 | 3.8 |
| Nkhotakota | 8.6 | 66.8 | 6.6 | 9.8 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 842 | 3.6 |
| Ntchisi | 11.1 | 68.6 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 653 | 3.6 |
| Dowa | 8.7 | 67.3 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,603 | 3.8 |
| Salima | 9.2 | 67.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 953 | 3.6 |
| Lilongwe | 9.5 | 65.7 | 6.6 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,515 | 3.8 |
| Mchinji | 8.7 | 65.0 | 6.4 | 11.8 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,199 | 3.9 |
| Dedza | 12.2 | 69.3 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,683 | 2.9 |
| Ntcheu | 9.8 | 68.5 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,513 | 3.4 |
| Lilongwe City | 4.5 | 38.1 | 6.2 | 22.3 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 2,000 | 7.8 |
| Mangochi | 19.0 | 67.8 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2,245 | 1.9 |
| Machinga | 9.9 | 73.0 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,599 | 2.8 |
| Zomba | 4.8 | 72.5 | 3.7 | 11.6 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,435 | 3.6 |
| Chiradzulu | 5.3 | 66.7 | 3.4 | 14.4 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 794 | 4.3 |
| Blantyre | 5.3 | 64.2 | 4.6 | 15.8 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,002 | 4.5 |
| Mwanza | 7.5 | 69.9 | 4.5 | 10.9 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 262 | 3.4 |
| Thyolo | 4.8 | 69.8 | 5.8 | 12.1 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,539 | 4.1 |
| Mulanje | 5.3 | 67.0 | 4.6 | 14.5 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,541 | 4.4 |
| Phalombe | 6.3 | 72.6 | 4.8 | 9.9 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 950 | 3.7 |
| Chikwawa | 16.9 | 58.6 | 4.8 | 12.6 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,022 | 3.2 |
| Nsanje | 11.2 | 66.9 | 3.7 | 11.9 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 552 | 3.5 |
| Balaka | 6.7 | 68.9 | 5.9 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 941 | 3.6 |
| Neno | 7.1 | 64.8 | 4.5 | 13.3 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 269 | 4.1 |
| Zomba City | 2.1 | 41.8 | 5.3 | 20.4 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 186 | 7.7 |
| Blantyre City | 4.5 | 39.2 | 7.0 | 20.9 | 18.0 | 8.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1,674 | 7.6 |
| Dzaleka | 11.8 | 47.9 | 4.7 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,318 | 5.2 |

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

**Table D.2.12 School attendance ratios: Districts**

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Net attendance ratio[1] | | | | Gross attendance ratio[2] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index[3] | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index[3] |
| | | | | PRIMARY SCHOOL | | | | |
| Chitipa | 94.3 | 97.5 | 95.8 | 1.03 | 131.1 | 128.1 | 129.7 | 0.98 |
| Karonga | 95.2 | 94.0 | 94.6 | 0.99 | 136.0 | 122.1 | 128.9 | 0.90 |
| Nkhata Bay | 92.5 | 96.9 | 94.6 | 1.05 | 127.7 | 122.6 | 125.3 | 0.96 |
| Rumphi | 91.0 | 90.4 | 90.6 | 0.99 | 130.4 | 111.9 | 119.9 | 0.86 |
| Mzimba | 91.2 | 93.7 | 92.5 | 1.03 | 129.3 | 118.5 | 123.7 | 0.92 |
| Likoma | 94.3 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 0.99 | 124.0 | 117.6 | 120.6 | 0.95 |
| Mzuzu City | 95.3 | 94.9 | 95.1 | 1.00 | 129.6 | 128.8 | 129.2 | 0.99 |
| Kasungu | 89.7 | 95.5 | 92.3 | 1.06 | 124.2 | 127.8 | 125.9 | 1.03 |
| Nkhotakota | 90.1 | 93.7 | 91.9 | 1.04 | 123.1 | 119.2 | 121.2 | 0.97 |
| Ntchisi | 91.4 | 95.4 | 93.4 | 1.04 | 134.5 | 124.3 | 129.3 | 0.92 |
| Dowa | 89.3 | 90.7 | 90.0 | 1.02 | 124.9 | 118.8 | 121.8 | 0.95 |
| Salima | 94.2 | 90.7 | 92.3 | 0.96 | 131.7 | 113.5 | 121.9 | 0.86 |
| Lilongwe | 89.3 | 93.6 | 91.5 | 1.05 | 128.4 | 119.3 | 123.6 | 0.93 |
| Mchinji | 91.3 | 93.2 | 92.2 | 1.02 | 119.3 | 117.8 | 118.5 | 0.99 |
| Dedza | 87.9 | 88.4 | 88.2 | 1.01 | 120.0 | 113.2 | 116.5 | 0.94 |
| Ntcheu | 87.6 | 89.5 | 88.6 | 1.02 | 112.6 | 108.3 | 110.4 | 0.96 |
| Lilongwe City | 92.2 | 89.4 | 90.7 | 0.97 | 119.8 | 112.7 | 116.0 | 0.94 |
| Mangochi | 84.0 | 84.6 | 84.3 | 1.01 | 116.0 | 107.3 | 111.5 | 0.93 |
| Machinga | 88.5 | 87.8 | 88.2 | 0.99 | 119.9 | 114.5 | 117.2 | 0.95 |
| Zomba | 92.6 | 93.0 | 92.8 | 1.00 | 130.1 | 125.9 | 127.9 | 0.97 |
| Chiradzulu | 93.2 | 96.0 | 94.6 | 1.03 | 145.2 | 131.0 | 138.3 | 0.90 |
| Blantyre | 90.0 | 92.7 | 91.2 | 1.03 | 127.7 | 121.7 | 125.0 | 0.95 |
| Mwanza | 93.0 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 0.99 | 119.4 | 118.2 | 118.8 | 0.99 |
| Thyolo | 93.2 | 91.1 | 92.2 | 0.98 | 127.6 | 122.7 | 125.2 | 0.96 |
| Mulanje | 91.9 | 90.8 | 91.3 | 0.99 | 135.7 | 122.6 | 128.8 | 0.90 |
| Phalombe | 90.4 | 94.0 | 92.2 | 1.04 | 124.7 | 126.7 | 125.7 | 1.02 |
| Chikwawa | 86.7 | 89.0 | 87.9 | 1.03 | 118.1 | 108.5 | 113.0 | 0.92 |
| Nsanje | 88.2 | 86.5 | 87.3 | 0.98 | 127.4 | 114.7 | 121.1 | 0.90 |
| Balaka | 89.0 | 93.0 | 91.0 | 1.04 | 123.6 | 114.6 | 119.2 | 0.93 |
| Neno | 88.9 | 93.5 | 91.2 | 1.05 | 115.9 | 114.2 | 115.0 | 0.99 |
| Zomba City | 95.2 | 91.1 | 93.1 | 0.96 | 130.2 | 125.0 | 127.5 | 0.96 |
| Blantyre City | 80.2 | 80.6 | 80.4 | 1.01 | 107.2 | 103.3 | 105.2 | 0.96 |
| Dzaleka | 88.3 | 90.1 | 89.3 | 1.02 | 124.3 | 116.4 | 120.0 | 0.94 |
| | | | | SECONDARY SCHOOL | | | | |
| Chitipa | 17.2 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 1.13 | 45.8 | 36.6 | 41.3 | 0.80 |
| Karonga | 18.2 | 26.2 | 21.9 | 1.44 | 45.2 | 43.5 | 44.4 | 0.96 |
| Nkhata Bay | 20.8 | 22.9 | 21.8 | 1.10 | 50.8 | 42.0 | 46.7 | 0.83 |
| Rumphi | 20.1 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 0.95 | 42.9 | 39.3 | 41.3 | 0.92 |
| Mzimba | 6.9 | 15.8 | 10.8 | 2.29 | 20.3 | 28.6 | 23.9 | 1.41 |
| Likoma | 29.7 | 39.8 | 34.4 | 1.34 | 68.9 | 87.1 | 77.4 | 1.26 |
| Mzuzu City | 34.7 | 48.0 | 42.0 | 1.38 | 99.9 | 103.0 | 101.6 | 1.03 |
| Kasungu | 6.4 | 13.5 | 9.2 | 2.12 | 20.7 | 17.9 | 19.6 | 0.87 |
| Nkhotakota | 11.6 | 14.8 | 13.1 | 1.27 | 35.0 | 31.2 | 33.2 | 0.89 |
| Ntchisi | 8.4 | 16.3 | 11.5 | 1.94 | 22.2 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 0.95 |
| Dowa | 7.9 | 12.9 | 9.9 | 1.63 | 21.1 | 31.3 | 25.4 | 1.48 |
| Salima | 8.4 | 18.3 | 13.1 | 2.18 | 19.8 | 33.9 | 26.5 | 1.71 |
| Lilongwe | 8.3 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 0.60 | 20.2 | 12.6 | 16.8 | 0.62 |
| Mchinji | 9.6 | 18.0 | 13.7 | 1.88 | 27.6 | 28.2 | 27.9 | 1.02 |
| Dedza | 7.0 | 14.1 | 10.2 | 2.01 | 21.7 | 26.7 | 23.9 | 1.23 |
| Ntcheu | 7.0 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 1.99 | 23.2 | 20.8 | 22.0 | 0.90 |
| Lilongwe City | 36.1 | 49.0 | 41.8 | 1.36 | 93.0 | 98.2 | 95.3 | 1.06 |
| Mangochi | 6.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 0.86 | 15.6 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 0.87 |
| Machinga | 4.7 | 8.9 | 6.7 | 1.89 | 26.3 | 16.1 | 21.5 | 0.61 |
| Zomba | 11.7 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 1.16 | 33.4 | 26.4 | 30.0 | 0.79 |
| Chiradzulu | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 1.03 | 41.5 | 39.8 | 40.8 | 0.96 |
| Blantyre | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 1.00 | 44.7 | 35.9 | 41.1 | 0.80 |
| Mwanza | 11.6 | 19.6 | 15.2 | 1.69 | 31.4 | 39.7 | 35.2 | 1.26 |
| Thyolo | 18.9 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 1.02 | 33.0 | 33.9 | 33.4 | 1.03 |
| Mulanje | 12.5 | 18.3 | 15.2 | 1.47 | 35.5 | 36.0 | 35.7 | 1.01 |
| Phalombe | 10.8 | 16.8 | 13.4 | 1.55 | 26.3 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 1.07 |
| Chikwawa | 14.5 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 0.95 | 37.2 | 31.1 | 34.5 | 0.84 |
| Nsanje | 13.9 | 20.1 | 16.2 | 1.45 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 37.6 | 0.99 |
| Balaka | 14.4 | 18.4 | 16.0 | 1.28 | 31.5 | 37.1 | 33.8 | 1.18 |
| Neno | 21.7 | 21.4 | 21.6 | 0.99 | 43.4 | 47.6 | 45.1 | 1.10 |
| Zomba City | 42.9 | 46.4 | 44.6 | 1.08 | 103.3 | 96.8 | 100.2 | 0.94 |
| Blantyre City | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 1.00 | 73.5 | 72.4 | 73.0 | 0.99 |
| Dzaleka | 24.7 | 19.7 | 22.3 | 0.80 | 48.9 | 37.0 | 43.1 | 0.76 |

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (6–13 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (14–17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

[3] The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

**Table D.2.13 Participation rate in organised learning: Districts**

Percent distribution of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution of children attending | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | An early childhood education programme | Primary school | Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school | Total | Adjusted NAR[1] | Number of children age 5 at the beginning of the school year |
| Chitipa | 27.0 | 55.5 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 31 |
| Karonga | 27.4 | 51.5 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 49 |
| Nkhata Bay | 20.6 | 50.9 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 49 |
| Rumphi | 14.9 | 56.6 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 38 |
| Mzimba | 13.0 | 50.9 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 64.0 | 176 |
| Likoma | 47.1 | 43.8 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 9.9 | 74.6 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 38 |
| Kasungu | 11.1 | 65.8 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 127 |
| Nkhotakota | 19.6 | 62.1 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 64 |
| Ntchisi | 6.4 | 69.3 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 58 |
| Dowa | 9.4 | 68.5 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 119 |
| Salima | 6.0 | 59.1 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 94 |
| Lilongwe | 7.6 | 74.8 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 254 |
| Mchinji | 11.9 | 56.6 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 68.6 | 114 |
| Dedza | 6.7 | 61.1 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 135 |
| Ntcheu | 11.5 | 50.7 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 119 |
| Lilongwe City | 18.9 | 63.1 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 120 |
| Mangochi | 16.0 | 48.6 | 35.4 | 100.0 | 64.6 | 255 |
| Machinga | 19.4 | 47.5 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 67.0 | 160 |
| Zomba | 18.0 | 67.2 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 98 |
| Chiradzulu | 15.1 | 72.8 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 65 |
| Blantyre | 19.1 | 62.4 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 71 |
| Mwanza | 7.3 | 55.8 | 36.9 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 24 |
| Thyolo | 16.9 | 67.4 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 115 |
| Mulanje | 8.4 | 78.0 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 118 |
| Phalombe | 15.4 | 74.5 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 81 |
| Chikwawa | 13.5 | 45.8 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 59.2 | 112 |
| Nsanje | 11.2 | 67.7 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 58 |
| Balaka | 12.4 | 58.2 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 70.6 | 84 |
| Neno | 15.0 | 52.5 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 21 |
| Zomba City | 6.9 | 93.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 12 |
| Blantyre City | 14.1 | 57.0 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 71.1 | 105 |
| Dzaleka | 23.9 | 53.5 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 111 |

[1] The adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) to organised learning is the percentage of children of 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

**Table D.3.1 Distribution of respondents: Districts**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| Chitipa | 1.2 | 260 | 611 | 1.3 | 108 | 275 |
| Karonga | 2.2 | 448 | 688 | 2.4 | 194 | 302 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.5 | 309 | 632 | 1.5 | 124 | 223 |
| Rumphi | 1.1 | 228 | 595 | 1.2 | 96 | 230 |
| Mzimba | 5.2 | 1,094 | 719 | 5.7 | 462 | 319 |
| Likoma | 0.1 | 22 | 662 | 0.1 | 8 | 235 |
| Mzuzu City | 1.7 | 356 | 722 | 1.7 | 137 | 300 |
| Kasungu | 4.8 | 1,006 | 642 | 6.0 | 489 | 305 |
| Nkhotakota | 2.2 | 469 | 661 | 2.3 | 183 | 274 |
| Ntchisi | 1.5 | 311 | 592 | 1.9 | 155 | 296 |
| Dowa | 3.9 | 814 | 658 | 4.5 | 365 | 318 |
| Salima | 2.8 | 592 | 731 | 2.3 | 184 | 229 |
| Lilongwe | 9.4 | 1,956 | 703 | 9.9 | 804 | 298 |
| Mchinji | 2.8 | 581 | 587 | 2.9 | 233 | 247 |
| Dedza | 4.6 | 964 | 676 | 4.5 | 368 | 247 |
| Ntcheu | 4.0 | 839 | 659 | 3.4 | 275 | 226 |
| Lilongwe City | 6.1 | 1,268 | 688 | 6.9 | 558 | 294 |
| Mangochi | 6.1 | 1,281 | 719 | 4.7 | 382 | 198 |
| Machinga | 4.5 | 938 | 663 | 3.7 | 302 | 186 |
| Zomba | 4.1 | 853 | 700 | 3.8 | 311 | 256 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.4 | 495 | 707 | 2.3 | 185 | 285 |
| Blantyre | 2.6 | 547 | 635 | 2.9 | 236 | 262 |
| Mwanza | 0.6 | 133 | 512 | 0.6 | 46 | 193 |
| Thyolo | 4.3 | 907 | 690 | 4.0 | 326 | 274 |
| Mulanje | 4.6 | 964 | 738 | 4.6 | 377 | 292 |
| Phalombe | 2.7 | 558 | 705 | 2.4 | 196 | 229 |
| Chikwawa | 2.6 | 541 | 563 | 2.7 | 218 | 239 |
| Nsanje | 1.3 | 265 | 533 | 1.2 | 95 | 195 |
| Balaka | 2.4 | 510 | 611 | 2.0 | 162 | 198 |
| Neno | 0.7 | 137 | 527 | 0.6 | 50 | 203 |
| Zomba City | 0.6 | 122 | 596 | 0.6 | 47 | 221 |
| Blantyre City | 5.2 | 1,080 | 724 | 5.5 | 444 | 276 |
| Dzaleka | 100.0 | 738 | 738 | 100.0 | 311 | 316 |

**Table D.3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women (district level)**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | | | |
| Chitipa | 0.9 | 44.7 | 20.4 | 24.8 | 7.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 260 |
| Karonga | 2.0 | 50.0 | 15.1 | 22.8 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 2.2 | 50.1 | 13.8 | 23.8 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 1.0 | 37.5 | 21.6 | 27.2 | 9.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 3.6 | 58.6 | 12.4 | 19.6 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 1.4 | 43.7 | 8.2 | 31.1 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.9 | 23.5 | 11.8 | 37.4 | 16.8 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 6.8 | 58.0 | 12.9 | 16.6 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 6.9 | 59.2 | 10.1 | 18.2 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 7.3 | 60.9 | 16.7 | 10.6 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 311 |
| Dowa | 6.2 | 62.4 | 8.7 | 15.6 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 814 |
| Salima | 14.0 | 59.1 | 4.8 | 14.0 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 5.4 | 64.4 | 9.7 | 14.4 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 6.1 | 59.1 | 9.5 | 17.4 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 581 |
| Dedza | 11.2 | 63.8 | 7.5 | 12.6 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 7.6 | 64.4 | 8.9 | 12.7 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 3.6 | 26.5 | 8.9 | 28.0 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 18.0 | 68.1 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 10.7 | 68.2 | 5.4 | 11.6 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 938 |
| Zomba | 3.5 | 65.9 | 8.3 | 18.0 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 5.5 | 58.2 | 6.1 | 22.4 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 3.0 | 58.0 | 8.4 | 20.3 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 6.5 | 65.3 | 6.4 | 15.3 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 7.2 | 59.6 | 5.3 | 20.0 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 8.5 | 58.2 | 4.5 | 20.9 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 7.5 | 66.9 | 6.3 | 12.6 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 20.0 | 55.0 | 7.1 | 12.8 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 15.9 | 59.5 | 4.1 | 16.7 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 265 |
| Balaka | 5.0 | 63.3 | 7.7 | 16.5 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 510 |
| Neno | 3.2 | 55.2 | 8.7 | 21.7 | 7.5 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 1.5 | 28.4 | 8.7 | 25.5 | 19.1 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 2.3 | 25.0 | 13.6 | 33.9 | 17.5 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 19.6 | 35.1 | 8.5 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 738 |

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

**Table D.3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men (district level)**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | | | |
| Chitipa | 1.6 | 37.0 | 15.5 | 25.0 | 16.6 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 108 |
| Karonga | 5.8 | 46.6 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 8.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.6 | 42.7 | 11.7 | 22.3 | 16.9 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 0.5 | 37.1 | 11.8 | 25.7 | 18.9 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 2.2 | 57.8 | 14.2 | 15.7 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 462 |
| Likoma | 3.1 | 31.6 | 8.7 | 25.6 | 24.9 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 1.9 | 18.5 | 8.7 | 38.4 | 20.6 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 2.8 | 54.9 | 13.3 | 17.4 | 8.7 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 2.8 | 51.4 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 17.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 7.8 | 56.3 | 14.4 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 155 |
| Dowa | 6.9 | 57.5 | 7.9 | 17.6 | 7.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 365 |
| Salima | 7.0 | 56.2 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 3.3 | 55.4 | 9.7 | 20.5 | 8.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 6.1 | 52.9 | 11.0 | 22.5 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 233 |
| Dedza | 12.7 | 55.9 | 4.1 | 15.5 | 8.1 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 6.8 | 57.7 | 4.6 | 21.3 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 1.7 | 25.7 | 5.8 | 33.3 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 20.7 | 62.2 | 2.3 | 11.3 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 382 |
| Machinga | 6.7 | 61.8 | 9.1 | 11.9 | 9.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 302 |
| Zomba | 1.9 | 61.1 | 6.0 | 22.2 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 1.6 | 51.2 | 9.7 | 20.5 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 0.7 | 44.9 | 5.6 | 27.2 | 15.7 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 3.7 | 53.1 | 5.4 | 22.3 | 10.2 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 4.2 | 53.2 | 11.1 | 22.1 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 2.2 | 56.2 | 4.6 | 25.6 | 7.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 1.8 | 65.1 | 6.2 | 18.6 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 12.7 | 44.9 | 7.4 | 24.1 | 7.9 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 6.9 | 52.4 | 7.1 | 19.1 | 11.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 95 |
| Balaka | 3.0 | 51.9 | 6.7 | 26.6 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 162 |
| Neno | 0.8 | 56.0 | 3.2 | 27.7 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 0.0 | 21.3 | 9.3 | 25.2 | 26.5 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 0.0 | 18.7 | 8.4 | 29.4 | 31.4 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 4.3 | 36.5 | 6.1 | 22.2 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 311 |

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

**Table D.3.3.1 Literacy: Women (district level)**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/ visually impaired | Total | Percent-age literate[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 1.5 | 81.1 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 260 |
| Karonga | 2.1 | 69.8 | 7.6 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.9 | 76.1 | 5.5 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 2.9 | 66.8 | 18.2 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 1.0 | 73.6 | 7.2 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 3.5 | 65.4 | 19.9 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 9.5 | 82.3 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 1.0 | 65.1 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 2.0 | 64.4 | 6.3 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 0.7 | 64.0 | 12.6 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 311 |
| Dowa | 2.1 | 69.1 | 3.1 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 814 |
| Salima | 2.7 | 57.0 | 6.0 | 34.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.7 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 0.8 | 64.4 | 6.8 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 0.6 | 69.8 | 8.2 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 581 |
| Dedza | 1.0 | 58.6 | 6.3 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.9 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 0.9 | 65.8 | 9.1 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.8 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 16.1 | 73.3 | 2.1 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 0.9 | 48.7 | 7.1 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 56.7 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 0.6 | 60.5 | 9.1 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.2 | 938 |
| Zomba | 1.2 | 71.4 | 4.3 | 22.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.1 | 66.9 | 9.7 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 78.6 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 2.9 | 74.4 | 8.1 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 1.6 | 72.4 | 8.4 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 2.7 | 67.4 | 4.6 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.7 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 1.9 | 71.0 | 6.3 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 1.3 | 67.3 | 7.4 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 0.4 | 52.8 | 5.1 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 0.9 | 52.4 | 6.8 | 39.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.1 | 265 |
| Balaka | 2.1 | 71.2 | 5.4 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 510 |
| Neno | 3.7 | 75.3 | 7.2 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 16.8 | 71.4 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 7.7 | 74.6 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 5.5 | 60.8 | 9.2 | 24.6 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 738 |

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

**Table D.3.3.2 Literacy: Men (district level)**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/ visually impaired | Total | Percentage literate[1] | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 4.2 | 59.5 | 25.6 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 108 |
| Karonga | 2.7 | 47.5 | 22.0 | 27.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 4.9 | 70.2 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 6.1 | 64.9 | 20.9 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 1.2 | 70.5 | 9.2 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 462 |
| Likoma | 6.1 | 72.9 | 12.8 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 11.9 | 74.4 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 3.0 | 64.7 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 2.6 | 77.7 | 5.8 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 1.1 | 30.2 | 43.6 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 155 |
| Dowa | 2.3 | 65.5 | 8.5 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 365 |
| Salima | 6.5 | 62.6 | 8.1 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 3.1 | 78.7 | 2.1 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 2.9 | 70.5 | 7.5 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 233 |
| Dedza | 3.7 | 58.7 | 7.5 | 30.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.9 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 1.7 | 67.0 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 17.0 | 73.4 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 0.6 | 57.3 | 15.3 | 26.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 382 |
| Machinga | 1.5 | 67.4 | 10.4 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 302 |
| Zomba | 1.6 | 73.3 | 9.4 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 3.0 | 76.0 | 4.2 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 5.8 | 71.3 | 9.3 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 5.3 | 61.2 | 14.3 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 2.4 | 67.2 | 16.1 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 3.9 | 80.5 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 2.1 | 69.6 | 11.3 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 3.0 | 53.6 | 13.8 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.4 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 2.5 | 66.3 | 21.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 95 |
| Balaka | 3.6 | 60.3 | 18.5 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 162 |
| Neno | 5.2 | 64.6 | 15.5 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 17.7 | 78.6 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 12.2 | 55.8 | 29.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 444 |
| Dzeleka | 15.0 | 76.4 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 311 |

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

**Table D.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women (district level)**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 0.9 | 19.9 | 29.5 | 0.2 | 61.8 | 260 |
| Karonga | 2.2 | 12.8 | 20.3 | 1.1 | 72.8 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 4.6 | 8.1 | 11.1 | 0.7 | 81.5 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 7.7 | 12.6 | 17.3 | 3.2 | 75.0 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 7.2 | 10.7 | 24.1 | 1.7 | 69.2 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 3.6 | 23.6 | 14.7 | 0.6 | 68.7 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 7.0 | 40.2 | 38.9 | 3.1 | 41.0 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 4.9 | 6.1 | 31.4 | 0.3 | 63.5 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 7.6 | 4.4 | 19.2 | 0.3 | 75.3 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 1.4 | 3.7 | 12.8 | 0.5 | 86.1 | 311 |
| Dowa | 5.3 | 5.8 | 28.2 | 0.8 | 67.6 | 814 |
| Salima | 6.2 | 12.0 | 27.9 | 1.4 | 65.0 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 7.7 | 6.4 | 22.4 | 1.7 | 71.8 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 18.2 | 8.2 | 24.7 | 3.5 | 66.3 | 581 |
| Dedza | 2.9 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 0.6 | 82.9 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 4.3 | 5.3 | 17.6 | 0.5 | 77.7 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 14.6 | 33.4 | 39.6 | 9.8 | 46.8 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 9.9 | 10.6 | 18.4 | 3.2 | 73.3 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 11.0 | 11.4 | 29.1 | 2.5 | 63.0 | 938 |
| Zomba | 0.9 | 3.4 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 73.0 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 1.0 | 3.1 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 84.7 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 3.7 | 9.0 | 15.5 | 0.5 | 78.7 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 3.5 | 8.6 | 17.1 | 0.3 | 76.1 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 5.5 | 6.0 | 16.8 | 0.4 | 77.8 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 8.2 | 8.4 | 20.5 | 1.3 | 71.9 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 2.9 | 4.0 | 22.5 | 0.5 | 73.9 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 5.9 | 5.3 | 25.4 | 0.2 | 69.2 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 2.5 | 7.2 | 14.3 | 0.6 | 81.9 | 265 |
| Balaka | 5.1 | 6.8 | 27.9 | 0.5 | 65.8 | 510 |
| Neno | 3.3 | 11.7 | 20.9 | 1.1 | 71.8 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 3.9 | 43.4 | 55.7 | 3.2 | 29.0 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 9.0 | 41.2 | 29.4 | 6.8 | 50.6 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 2.3 | 26.6 | 22.6 | 0.3 | 62.9 | 738 |

**Table D.3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men (district level)**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 17.3 | 21.8 | 32.5 | 4.5 | 55.2 | 108 |
| Karonga | 7.3 | 15.9 | 23.2 | 3.5 | 68.0 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.9 | 11.2 | 43.2 | 0.7 | 55.4 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 3.6 | 17.2 | 38.6 | 1.8 | 54.1 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 6.4 | 19.4 | 45.1 | 2.4 | 46.6 | 462 |
| Likoma | 10.0 | 37.9 | 32.4 | 3.5 | 41.9 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 13.3 | 51.3 | 64.4 | 7.5 | 21.2 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 15.5 | 18.7 | 48.1 | 4.7 | 40.3 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 13.2 | 30.9 | 52.2 | 4.9 | 36.3 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 0.9 | 3.4 | 46.3 | 0.3 | 52.1 | 155 |
| Dowa | 25.8 | 16.6 | 45.9 | 4.4 | 37.0 | 365 |
| Salima | 15.0 | 22.6 | 44.5 | 4.5 | 44.1 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 20.9 | 20.1 | 63.6 | 4.4 | 26.8 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 21.4 | 22.8 | 51.5 | 7.4 | 40.1 | 233 |
| Dedza | 4.0 | 7.9 | 35.3 | 1.3 | 60.9 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 7.5 | 12.4 | 38.7 | 1.5 | 53.3 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 28.0 | 41.4 | 64.3 | 14.8 | 21.5 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 6.7 | 17.2 | 18.9 | 3.5 | 69.9 | 382 |
| Machinga | 7.2 | 15.1 | 50.0 | 1.9 | 43.4 | 302 |
| Zomba | 6.2 | 5.8 | 40.4 | 0.8 | 55.6 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.8 | 11.0 | 42.3 | 0.0 | 50.6 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 5.1 | 10.5 | 27.5 | 4.4 | 69.3 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 7.5 | 15.0 | 42.3 | 3.2 | 52.3 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 0.3 | 7.1 | 18.8 | 0.3 | 78.8 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 5.3 | 12.0 | 33.2 | 2.3 | 61.3 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 7.2 | 9.9 | 33.8 | 1.0 | 60.7 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 9.3 | 16.0 | 46.8 | 2.8 | 45.8 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 7.6 | 16.9 | 30.9 | 1.4 | 57.8 | 95 |
| Balaka | 13.7 | 10.5 | 47.9 | 1.3 | 45.5 | 162 |
| Neno | 15.9 | 18.6 | 53.2 | 2.2 | 36.4 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 22.3 | 45.1 | 51.2 | 11.7 | 29.8 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 12.6 | 37.8 | 31.1 | 6.8 | 50.6 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 2.5 | 25.4 | 19.7 | 0.7 | 65.8 | 311 |

**Table D.3.5.1 Internet usage: Women (district level)**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the last 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet: Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Total | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 9.5 | 8.6 | 260 | 58.6 | 35.1 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Karonga | 18.2 | 15.3 | 448 | 56.0 | 14.2 | 20.1 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Nkhata Bay | 28.6 | 27.1 | 309 | 48.3 | 22.2 | 11.0 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Rumphi | 14.8 | 12.1 | 228 | 52.4 | 22.5 | 11.0 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Mzimba | 21.4 | 18.2 | 1,094 | 52.9 | 27.4 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 199 |
| Likoma | 22.7 | 19.0 | 22 | 67.6 | 28.8 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 37.2 | 36.0 | 356 | 79.0 | 15.2 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Kasungu | 12.5 | 10.6 | 1,006 | 42.1 | 45.5 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Nkhotakota | 11.5 | 10.5 | 469 | 52.6 | 15.5 | 11.3 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Ntchisi | 3.0 | 2.0 | 311 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Dowa | 9.9 | 8.9 | 814 | 73.8 | 14.6 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Salima | 13.9 | 13.0 | 592 | 66.2 | 16.5 | 11.6 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Lilongwe | 7.1 | 6.5 | 1,956 | (77.9) | (12.8) | (4.9) | (4.4) | 100.0 | 127 |
| Mchinji | 13.5 | 9.8 | 581 | 52.1 | 21.0 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Dedza | 7.7 | 5.8 | 964 | 54.0 | 20.5 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Ntcheu | 8.5 | 6.7 | 839 | 60.8 | 17.2 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Lilongwe City | 45.1 | 43.3 | 1,268 | 83.0 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 548 |
| Mangochi | 26.6 | 23.3 | 1,281 | 40.0 | 48.8 | 9.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 298 |
| Machinga | 15.0 | 12.4 | 938 | 50.5 | 40.1 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Zomba | 8.4 | 6.0 | 853 | (36.7) | (14.4) | (14.8) | (34.1) | 100.0 | 51 |
| Chiradzulu | 10.9 | 7.8 | 495 | 62.6 | 23.5 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Blantyre | 12.7 | 11.0 | 547 | 68.4 | 19.2 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Mwanza | 11.4 | 10.5 | 133 | 66.0 | 19.0 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 14 |
| Thyolo | 17.7 | 15.0 | 907 | 75.7 | 12.5 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Mulanje | 10.5 | 8.3 | 964 | 72.8 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Phalombe | 7.3 | 5.9 | 558 | 66.2 | 17.2 | 13.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Chikwawa | 4.4 | 3.9 | 541 | (65.3) | (16.5) | (8.8) | (9.3) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Nsanje | 9.1 | 8.2 | 265 | (57.6) | (22.2) | (19.0) | (1.1) | 100.0 | 22 |
| Balaka | 11.7 | 10.0 | 510 | 49.9 | 34.1 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Neno | 15.6 | 13.6 | 137 | 68.9 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Zomba City | 51.4 | 46.9 | 122 | 78.7 | 10.5 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Blantyre City | 39.6 | 36.5 | 1,080 | 66.9 | 21.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 394 |
| Dzaleka | 33.1 | 26.5 | 738 | 71.7 | 16.5 | 2.3 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 196 |

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

**Table D.3.5.2 Internet usage: Men (district level)**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months; and among men who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the last 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet: Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Total | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 14.1 | 11.3 | 108 | (73.0) | (18.3) | (1.1) | (7.6) | 100.0 | 12 |
| Karonga | 26.2 | 23.0 | 194 | 38.1 | 42.5 | 6.8 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 45 |
| Nkhata Bay | 33.5 | 24.1 | 124 | 61.1 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Rumphi | 32.9 | 29.3 | 96 | 51.7 | 33.0 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Mzimba | 30.0 | 23.5 | 462 | 31.1 | 31.3 | 17.0 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Likoma | 56.9 | 48.7 | 8 | 47.0 | 22.9 | 7.5 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 66.0 | 56.1 | 137 | 61.3 | 21.1 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Kasungu | 35.0 | 27.6 | 489 | 33.1 | 22.5 | 16.1 | 28.3 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Nkhotakota | 39.0 | 32.2 | 183 | 42.9 | 26.4 | 5.8 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Ntchisi | 9.7 | 7.8 | 155 | (54.5) | (24.1) | (0.0) | (21.4) | 100.0 | 12 |
| Dowa | 25.1 | 17.5 | 365 | 46.5 | 24.3 | 6.5 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Salima | 37.0 | 33.0 | 184 | 40.2 | 25.8 | 5.3 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Lilongwe | 17.3 | 14.2 | 804 | (40.3) | (35.4) | (2.7) | (21.6) | 100.0 | 114 |
| Mchinji | 15.8 | 13.1 | 233 | (63.9) | (20.2) | (2.7) | (13.2) | 100.0 | 30 |
| Dedza | 23.2 | 18.5 | 368 | 63.9 | 19.8 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Ntcheu | 23.2 | 18.4 | 275 | (63.5) | (19.3) | (9.4) | (7.8) | 100.0 | 51 |
| Lilongwe City | 64.0 | 60.8 | 558 | 59.5 | 16.5 | 4.5 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Mangochi | 15.0 | 12.5 | 382 | (48.4) | (18.6) | (0.0) | (32.9) | 100.0 | 48 |
| Machinga | 34.4 | 26.7 | 302 | 45.6 | 30.8 | 9.0 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Zomba | 27.2 | 17.9 | 311 | (36.9) | (22.5) | (26.6) | (14.1) | 100.0 | 56 |
| Chiradzulu | 36.8 | 27.0 | 185 | 41.5 | 23.2 | 4.4 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Blantyre | 38.3 | 32.9 | 236 | 56.0 | 22.2 | 7.5 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Mwanza | 24.5 | 23.0 | 46 | 52.0 | 33.4 | 9.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 11 |
| Thyolo | 29.4 | 20.3 | 326 | 39.6 | 29.6 | 20.1 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Mulanje | 36.7 | 31.1 | 377 | 37.0 | 25.8 | 11.7 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Phalombe | 20.7 | 17.7 | 196 | (42.4) | (24.3) | (14.6) | (18.7) | 100.0 | 35 |
| Chikwawa | 23.8 | 18.9 | 218 | (38.5) | (19.4) | (7.5) | (34.6) | 100.0 | 41 |
| Nsanje | 22.2 | 19.0 | 95 | (42.8) | (22.2) | (25.8) | (9.2) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Balaka | 28.8 | 20.9 | 162 | (54.9) | (31.0) | (2.1) | (12.1) | 100.0 | 34 |
| Neno | 30.6 | 26.4 | 50 | 41.5 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 13 |
| Zomba City | 64.4 | 61.0 | 47 | 73.7 | 21.1 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Blantyre City | 63.7 | 60.8 | 444 | 71.4 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 270 |
| Dzaleka | 51.8 | 49.9 | 311 | 42.5 | 25.3 | 31.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 155 |

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

**Table D.3.6.1 Employment status: Women (district level)**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Currently employed[1] | Not currently employed | | | |
| Chitipa | 47.4 | 31.5 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Karonga | 50.7 | 22.8 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 46.5 | 8.2 | 45.3 | 100.0 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 37.2 | 8.2 | 54.6 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 52.0 | 18.2 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 31.0 | 4.5 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 48.3 | 17.0 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 62.6 | 7.5 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 43.3 | 15.2 | 41.5 | 100.0 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 38.7 | 11.1 | 50.2 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Dowa | 57.0 | 7.8 | 35.2 | 100.0 | 814 |
| Salima | 52.7 | 17.4 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 49.7 | 8.5 | 41.9 | 100.0 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 65.9 | 8.4 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 581 |
| Dedza | 45.5 | 7.7 | 46.8 | 100.0 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 56.5 | 16.0 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 50.4 | 2.9 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 48.5 | 7.9 | 43.6 | 100.0 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 52.1 | 9.1 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 938 |
| Zomba | 46.9 | 8.7 | 44.4 | 100.0 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 46.2 | 7.2 | 46.6 | 100.0 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 45.6 | 13.3 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 49.2 | 11.6 | 39.2 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 59.7 | 8.3 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 60.4 | 5.2 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 59.9 | 14.4 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 57.7 | 12.0 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 62.3 | 11.4 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Balaka | 50.7 | 12.7 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 510 |
| Neno | 52.0 | 7.5 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 45.8 | 12.3 | 41.8 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 40.3 | 4.1 | 55.6 | 100.0 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 30.4 | 5.6 | 64.0 | 100.0 | 738 |

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

**Table D.3.6.2 Employment status: Men (district level)**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Currently employed[1] | Not currently employed | | | |
| Chitipa | 91.5 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Karonga | 70.4 | 11.6 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 38.0 | 2.6 | 59.4 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 48.6 | 7.8 | 43.6 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 59.6 | 4.8 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 462 |
| Likoma | 82.8 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 69.9 | 7.5 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 84.9 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 77.4 | 13.7 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 90.3 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Dowa | 83.7 | 5.9 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 365 |
| Salima | 72.7 | 4.2 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 81.8 | 12.8 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 98.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Dedza | 55.8 | 28.8 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 74.4 | 14.4 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 74.1 | 7.6 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 63.3 | 2.8 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Machinga | 75.6 | 3.2 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 302 |
| Zomba | 72.4 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 74.6 | 14.8 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 89.6 | 0.8 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 88.3 | 2.1 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 60.7 | 4.9 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 80.0 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 84.4 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 78.5 | 16.1 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 41.7 | 4.4 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Balaka | 77.8 | 3.8 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Neno | 68.9 | 4.3 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 74.9 | 2.4 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 62.5 | 2.0 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 52.5 | 14.7 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 311 |

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

**Table D.3.7.1 Occupation: Women (district level)**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Skilled manual | Unskilled manual | Domestic service | Agriculture | Other/don't know | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 10.2 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 2.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 56.9 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Karonga | 4.5 | 0.1 | 26.6 | 4.9 | 18.3 | 1.6 | 29.6 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 329 |
| Nkhata Bay | 23.4 | 0.4 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 39.9 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 169 |
| Rumphi | 2.8 | 0.2 | 17.7 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 51.0 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Mzimba | 9.3 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 3.4 | 16.0 | 0.5 | 27.4 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 768 |
| Likoma | 67.1 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 19.1 | 1.2 | 25.2 | 9.9 | 16.3 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Kasungu | 7.0 | 0.2 | 15.4 | 1.2 | 34.0 | 0.4 | 32.8 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 705 |
| Nkhotakota | 21.4 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Ntchisi | 10.6 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 41.1 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Dowa | 4.6 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 2.2 | 41.3 | 1.9 | 22.2 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 528 |
| Salima | 12.8 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 36.8 | 0.8 | 28.3 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 415 |
| Lilongwe | 6.3 | 0.5 | 15.0 | 4.7 | 29.7 | 0.2 | 35.1 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 1,137 |
| Mchinji | 3.7 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 3.2 | 26.8 | 0.5 | 51.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 432 |
| Dedza | 5.0 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 2.5 | 43.5 | 1.8 | 33.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 513 |
| Ntcheu | 2.2 | 0.1 | 13.9 | 2.5 | 34.9 | 0.3 | 33.7 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 608 |
| Lilongwe City | 33.6 | 1.9 | 37.1 | 3.7 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 675 |
| Mangochi | 13.8 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 22.2 | 1.0 | 50.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 723 |
| Machinga | 21.7 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 19.6 | 0.9 | 34.9 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 574 |
| Zomba | 35.4 | 0.0 | 22.6 | 5.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 474 |
| Chiradzulu | 11.8 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 1.7 | 38.8 | 0.9 | 24.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Blantyre | 7.6 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 4.1 | 13.7 | 2.1 | 27.1 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 322 |
| Mwanza | 5.9 | 0.2 | 10.0 | 3.1 | 26.3 | 0.6 | 26.4 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Thyolo | 11.9 | 0.9 | 12.5 | 1.3 | 11.2 | 1.3 | 58.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 617 |
| Mulanje | 23.4 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 0.8 | 28.7 | 0.4 | 27.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 632 |
| Phalombe | 16.9 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 32.6 | 0.7 | 28.3 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 415 |
| Chikwawa | 6.1 | 0.3 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 48.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Nsanje | 7.2 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 61.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 195 |
| Balaka | 18.8 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 1.6 | 18.6 | 0.6 | 13.9 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 324 |
| Neno | 8.1 | 0.8 | 14.2 | 2.3 | 41.4 | 1.7 | 19.9 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Zomba City | 19.1 | 1.7 | 42.4 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Blantyre City | 23.7 | 1.8 | 40.1 | 4.1 | 14.5 | 10.4 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 480 |
| Dzaleka | 9.4 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 9.5 | 18.0 | 3.3 | 10.4 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 266 |

**Table D.3.7.2 Occupation: Men (district level)**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Skilled manual | Unskilled manual | Domestic service | Agriculture | Other/don't know | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 7.7 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 14.8 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 35.6 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 102 |
| Karonga | 32.3 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 17.0 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Nkhata Bay | 12.7 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 32.4 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Rumphi | 34.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 20.9 | 25.3 | 0.7 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 4.4 | 0.2 | 9.3 | 17.4 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 46.9 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Likoma | 8.7 | 0.5 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 60.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 7 |
| Mzuzu City | 19.4 | 1.6 | 20.5 | 30.2 | 19.4 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Kasungu | 3.7 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 17.2 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 445 |
| Nkhotakota | 5.9 | 0.8 | 13.9 | 22.0 | 43.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Ntchisi | 5.5 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 17.2 | 49.0 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Dowa | 9.5 | 0.3 | 17.1 | 21.3 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 31.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 327 |
| Salima | 8.5 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 31.8 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 142 |
| Lilongwe | 5.1 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 18.2 | 24.8 | 1.4 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 761 |
| Mchinji | 3.8 | 0.4 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 0.2 | 59.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Dedza | 45.3 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Ntcheu | 22.7 | 0.7 | 9.7 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 244 |
| Lilongwe City | 16.5 | 2.2 | 14.8 | 33.7 | 16.6 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 456 |
| Mangochi | 17.1 | 0.4 | 22.3 | 24.5 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 253 |
| Machinga | 9.5 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 27.0 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 31.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 238 |
| Zomba | 4.2 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 33.3 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 270 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.3 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 19.0 | 44.1 | 0.4 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Blantyre | 5.6 | 0.4 | 14.1 | 18.5 | 24.7 | 0.4 | 35.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 213 |
| Mwanza | 7.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 24.6 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 36.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Thyolo | 5.1 | 0.2 | 10.2 | 16.8 | 9.3 | 0.8 | 56.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 214 |
| Mulanje | 8.4 | 0.4 | 15.1 | 18.9 | 31.5 | 0.6 | 21.7 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Phalombe | 12.2 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 16.8 | 27.2 | 0.0 | 39.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 181 |
| Chikwawa | 3.5 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 20.6 | 25.7 | 0.9 | 43.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 206 |
| Nsanje | 16.6 | 1.3 | 20.0 | 16.9 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Balaka | 19.6 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 37.3 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Neno | 20.2 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 15.1 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 36.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Zomba City | 23.9 | 1.0 | 20.8 | 36.7 | 12.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Blantyre City | 22.0 | 1.2 | 30.2 | 26.9 | 10.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Dzaleka | 48.4 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 23.9 | 10.3 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 209 |

**Table D.3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women (district level)**

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Social security | Other employer-based insurance | Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance | Privately purchased commercial insurance | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 260 |
| Karonga | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 96.8 | 3.2 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 311 |
| Dowa | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 814 |
| Salima | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 581 |
| Dedza | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 93.4 | 6.6 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 938 |
| Zomba | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 265 |
| Balaka | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 510 |
| Neno | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 99.3 | 0.7 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 93.7 | 6.3 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 96.8 | 3.2 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 738 |

**Table D.3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men (district level)**

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Social security | Other employer-based insurance | Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance | Privately purchased commercial insurance | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.3 | 0.7 | 108 |
| Karonga | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 98.7 | 1.3 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 462 |
| Likoma | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.1 | 1.9 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 98.1 | 1.9 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 155 |
| Dowa | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 365 |
| Salima | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 97.4 | 2.6 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 233 |
| Dedza | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 91.2 | 8.8 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 382 |
| Machinga | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 302 |
| Zomba | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 95 |
| Balaka | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 162 |
| Neno | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 98.8 | 1.2 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.2 | 8.8 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 311 |

**Table D.3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women (district level)**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who smoke:[1] | | | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cigarettes[2] | Other type of tobacco[3] | Any type of tobacco | |
| Chitipa | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 260 |
| Karonga | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 1.8 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 311 |
| Dowa | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 814 |
| Salima | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 581 |
| Dedza | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 938 |
| Zomba | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 265 |
| Balaka | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 510 |
| Neno | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 738 |

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Cigarettes include kreteks
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

**Table D.3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men (district level)**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who smoke:[1] | | | Smoking frequency | | | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cigarettes[2] | Other type of tobacco[3] | Any type of tobacco | Daily smoker | Occasional smoker[4] | Non- smoker | | |
| Chitipa | 5.6 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Karonga | 3.8 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 9.7 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 90.3 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 12.7 | 1.0 | 13.0 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 87.0 | 100.0 | 462 |
| Likoma | 10.0 | 2.1 | 10.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 89.7 | 100.0 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 10.4 | 1.4 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 17.4 | 1.2 | 17.7 | 5.7 | 12.0 | 82.3 | 100.0 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 9.8 | 2.9 | 11.4 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 88.6 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 16.7 | 0.5 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 2.6 | 83.2 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Dowa | 14.0 | 4.5 | 14.7 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 85.3 | 100.0 | 365 |
| Salima | 10.9 | 0.3 | 11.2 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 17.9 | 1.0 | 17.9 | 7.7 | 10.2 | 82.1 | 100.0 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 13.9 | 2.2 | 14.8 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 85.2 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Dedza | 10.4 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 9.8 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 8.9 | 2.2 | 10.5 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 9.2 | 1.5 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Machinga | 5.7 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 302 |
| Zomba | 7.1 | 2.3 | 8.6 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 11.0 | 7.4 | 13.4 | 3.5 | 9.9 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 17.4 | 2.9 | 17.4 | 6.5 | 11.2 | 82.2 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 11.5 | 4.1 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 88.5 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 7.2 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 10.8 | 1.5 | 11.1 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 88.9 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 6.4 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 14.4 | 4.0 | 14.4 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 6.2 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Balaka | 4.3 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Neno | 7.6 | 3.5 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 12.8 | 5.7 | 15.2 | 5.3 | 9.9 | 84.8 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 7.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 2.1 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 311 |

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
[3] Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

**Table D.3.13 Any tobacco use: Districts**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | Men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage using any type of tobacco | Number of women | Percentage using any type of tobacco | Number of men |
| Chitipa | 0.4 | 260 | 7.3 | 108 |
| Karonga | 0.7 | 448 | 4.6 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.4 | 309 | 2.6 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 0.8 | 228 | 9.7 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 1.8 | 1,094 | 13.0 | 462 |
| Likoma | 0.4 | 22 | 10.3 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.4 | 356 | 11.6 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 1.8 | 1,006 | 17.7 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.6 | 469 | 12.5 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 0.4 | 311 | 17.2 | 155 |
| Dowa | 0.6 | 814 | 15.7 | 365 |
| Salima | 1.0 | 592 | 11.6 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 0.1 | 1,956 | 18.2 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 1.5 | 581 | 15.2 | 233 |
| Dedza | 0.5 | 964 | 10.4 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 0.8 | 839 | 9.8 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 0.5 | 1,268 | 10.8 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 0.2 | 1,281 | 9.9 | 382 |
| Machinga | 0.6 | 938 | 5.7 | 302 |
| Zomba | 0.5 | 853 | 8.6 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.7 | 495 | 13.4 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 0.5 | 547 | 17.8 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 1.0 | 133 | 11.5 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 0.9 | 907 | 7.6 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 0.8 | 964 | 11.1 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 0.3 | 558 | 7.6 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 0.6 | 541 | 14.4 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 0.8 | 265 | 6.2 | 95 |
| Balaka | 0.8 | 510 | 5.1 | 162 |
| Neno | 0.0 | 137 | 8.2 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 1.1 | 122 | 15.2 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 1.2 | 1,080 | 7.0 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 0.9 | 738 | 2.8 | 311 |

**Table D.3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women (district level)**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month; and among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month | Number of women | Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking: | | | | | Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1–5 days | 6–10 days | 11–24 days | Every day/almost every day[1] | Total | |
| Chitipa | 3.9 | 260 | (83.1) | (7.6) | (0.0) | (9.3) | 100.0 | 10 |
| Karonga | 3.3 | 448 | (69.2) | (0.0) | (2.7) | (28.1) | 100.0 | 15 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.9 | 309 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Rumphi | 2.2 | 228 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Mzimba | 2.2 | 1,094 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 24 |
| Likoma | 2.1 | 22 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Mzuzu City | 2.5 | 356 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Kasungu | 3.0 | 1,006 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 30 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.3 | 469 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Ntchisi | 0.2 | 311 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Dowa | 0.3 | 814 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Salima | 1.0 | 592 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Lilongwe | 2.4 | 1,956 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 47 |
| Mchinji | 2.6 | 581 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |
| Dedza | 4.5 | 964 | (66.7) | (7.1) | (14.8) | (11.4) | 100.0 | 44 |
| Ntcheu | 4.0 | 839 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 33 |
| Lilongwe City | 4.2 | 1,268 | (58.0) | (14.9) | (3.4) | (23.7) | 100.0 | 53 |
| Mangochi | 0.4 | 1,281 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Machinga | 0.0 | 938 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Zomba | 0.9 | 853 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.8 | 495 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Blantyre | 1.6 | 547 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Mwanza | 1.3 | 133 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Thyolo | 1.2 | 907 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Mulanje | 1.4 | 964 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 13 |
| Phalombe | 0.9 | 558 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Chikwawa | 1.8 | 541 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| Nsanje | 0.6 | 265 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Balaka | 1.6 | 510 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Neno | 0.9 | 137 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Zomba City | 2.4 | 122 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Blantyre City | 2.3 | 1,080 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 25 |
| Dzaleka | 2.5 | 738 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 18 |

Notes: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of local beer. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

**Table D.3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men (district level)**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month; and among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month | Number of men | Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking: | | | | | Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1–5 days | 6–10 days | 11–24 days | Every day/almost every day[1] | Total | |
| Chitipa | 17.8 | 108 | (69.9) | (9.9) | (10.1) | (10.1) | 100.0 | 19 |
| Karonga | 20.6 | 194 | 72.4 | 13.0 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Nkhata Bay | 21.3 | 124 | (64.4) | (28.3) | (7.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 26 |
| Rumphi | 24.5 | 96 | 70.6 | 15.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Mzimba | 26.0 | 462 | 73.7 | 18.5 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 120 |
| Likoma | 31.3 | 8 | 51.8 | 14.5 | 10.4 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 31.1 | 137 | 70.0 | 11.0 | 4.6 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Kasungu | 24.7 | 489 | 77.0 | 11.3 | 3.9 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Nkhotakota | 22.0 | 183 | 70.3 | 19.9 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Ntchisi | 18.9 | 155 | 78.1 | 14.4 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Dowa | 26.3 | 365 | 74.7 | 12.9 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Salima | 24.9 | 184 | 75.1 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Lilongwe | 28.4 | 804 | 77.0 | 14.9 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Mchinji | 22.2 | 233 | 84.5 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Dedza | 19.3 | 368 | (65.3) | (12.1) | (6.5) | (16.1) | 100.0 | 71 |
| Ntcheu | 28.2 | 275 | 67.3 | 15.2 | 5.3 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Lilongwe City | 29.7 | 558 | 64.4 | 15.1 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Mangochi | 11.4 | 382 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 44 |
| Machinga | 9.6 | 302 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 29 |
| Zomba | 16.7 | 311 | (83.5) | (11.9) | (2.2) | (2.4) | 100.0 | 52 |
| Chiradzulu | 26.5 | 185 | 69.5 | 12.8 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Blantyre | 22.9 | 236 | 72.0 | 17.1 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Mwanza | 27.0 | 46 | 69.8 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 12 |
| Thyolo | 14.9 | 326 | (76.6) | (19.4) | (4.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 49 |
| Mulanje | 21.0 | 377 | 73.3 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Phalombe | 17.8 | 196 | (83.4) | (4.6) | (5.1) | (6.9) | 100.0 | 35 |
| Chikwawa | 23.0 | 218 | 90.3 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Nsanje | 11.5 | 95 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Balaka | 10.2 | 162 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 17 |
| Neno | 14.3 | 50 | (74.4) | (s16.8) | (0.0) | (8.8) | 100.0 | 7 |
| Zomba City | 29.5 | 47 | 68.9 | 12.7 | 6.5 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 14 |
| Blantyre City | 22.7 | 444 | 55.4 | 28.6 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Dzaleka | 16.0 | 311 | 52.5 | 19.4 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 50 |

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last 1 month.

**Table D.3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women (district level)**

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed | | | | | | | Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 or more | Total | |
| Chitipa | (52.2) | (30.3) | (7.3) | (0.0) | (8.2) | (2.0) | 100.0 | 10 |
| Karonga | (51.1) | (20.9) | (4.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (23.1) | 100.0 | 15 |
| Nkhata Bay | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Rumphi | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Mzimba | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 24 |
| Likoma | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Mzuzu City | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Kasungu | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 30 |
| Nkhotakota | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Ntchisi | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Dowa | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Salima | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Lilongwe | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 47 |
| Mchinji | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |
| Dedza | (35.5) | (15.9) | (25.5) | (4.8) | (7.0) | (11.3) | 100.0 | 44 |
| Ntcheu | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 33 |
| Lilongwe City | (26.6) | (13.4) | (11.8) | (3.0) | (18.1) | (27.1) | 100.0 | 53 |
| Mangochi | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Machinga | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Zomba | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Chiradzulu | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Blantyre | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Mwanza | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Thyolo | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Mulanje | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 13 |
| Phalombe | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Chikwawa | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| Nsanje | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Balaka | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Neno | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Zomba City | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Blantyre City | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 25 |
| Dzaleka | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 18 |

Notes: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of local beer. Respondents who reported they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table D.3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men (district level)**

Among men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed | | | | | | | Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the last 1 month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 or more | Total | |
| Chitipa | (39.5) | (8.4) | (10.4) | (0.0) | (9.1) | (32.5) | 100.0 | 19 |
| Karonga | 36.6 | 29.2 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Nkhata Bay | (2.3) | (27.8) | (23.1) | (1.8) | (30.1) | (15.0) | 100.0 | 26 |
| Rumphi | 26.2 | 20.5 | 10.2 | 15.7 | 13.2 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Mzimba | 44.1 | 24.1 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 120 |
| Likoma | 32.9 | 21.8 | 11.7 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 22.0 | 15.4 | 18.0 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Kasungu | 33.7 | 31.7 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 4.5 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Nkhotakota | 36.0 | 23.8 | 15.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Ntchisi | 14.6 | 34.1 | 24.5 | 5.8 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Dowa | 22.8 | 26.7 | 23.0 | 6.0 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Salima | 39.4 | 26.8 | 14.4 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Lilongwe | 46.6 | 29.6 | 12.3 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Mchinji | 25.8 | 30.6 | 22.0 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Dedza | (37.9) | (28.3) | (15.5) | (9.3) | (7.5) | (1.5) | 100.0 | 71 |
| Ntcheu | 25.4 | 40.4 | 17.2 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Lilongwe City | 30.3 | 22.3 | 10.4 | 14.6 | 6.5 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Mangochi | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 44 |
| Machinga | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 29 |
| Zomba | (19.0) | (13.9) | (20.0) | (2.0) | (7.3) | (37.7) | 100.0 | 52 |
| Chiradzulu | 13.7 | 16.8 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 49.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Blantyre | 38.2 | 23.9 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Mwanza | 32.6 | 27.5 | 15.5 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 12 |
| Thyolo | (19.2) | (18.5) | (11.2) | (13.1) | (17.6) | (20.3) | 100.0 | 49 |
| Mulanje | 20.9 | 38.0 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Phalombe | (20.2) | (18.8) | (22.9) | (6.1) | (6.9) | (25.1) | 100.0 | 35 |
| Chikwawa | 30.0 | 28.1 | 17.3 | 15.0 | 2.2 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Nsanje | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Balaka | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 17 |
| Neno | (40.3) | (25.3) | (17.8) | (0.0) | (0.7) | (15.8) | 100.0 | 7 |
| Zomba City | 18.8 | 18.2 | 14.3 | 6.1 | 17.3 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 14 |
| Blantyre City | 19.7 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 4.5 | 13.7 | 44.4 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Dzaleka | 10.3 | 29.7 | 6.8 | 14.2 | 10.5 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 50 |

Notes: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of local beer. Respondents who reported they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted number of cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table D.3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women (district level)**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Malawi but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution by residence and place of birth | | | | | Among women who were born outside of current place of residence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Always lived in current place of residence[1] | Born in Malawi but outside of current place of residence | Born outside of Malawi | Total | Number of women | Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years | Number of women[2] |
| Chitipa | 71.1 | 25.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 258 | 34.2 | 74 |
| Karonga | 61.2 | 36.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 442 | 22.3 | 171 |
| Nkhata Bay | 32.2 | 65.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 309 | 34.7 | 210 |
| Rumphi | 47.9 | 50.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 228 | 26.1 | 119 |
| Mzimba | 71.0 | 26.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,094 | 34.3 | 317 |
| Likoma | 58.1 | 39.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 22 | 53.2 | 9 |
| Mzuzu City | 35.0 | 63.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 356 | 38.5 | 231 |
| Kasungu | 58.7 | 40.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,006 | 29.5 | 415 |
| Nkhotakota | 51.3 | 48.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 469 | 25.1 | 229 |
| Ntchisi | 59.3 | 40.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 311 | 16.6 | 126 |
| Dowa | 72.0 | 27.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 814 | 40.0 | 228 |
| Salima | 72.9 | 26.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 592 | 35.1 | 161 |
| Lilongwe | 66.4 | 33.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,954 | 17.5 | 657 |
| Mchinji | 15.5 | 82.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 581 | 18.0 | 491 |
| Dedza | 86.8 | 12.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 964 | 39.4 | 127 |
| Ntcheu | 81.3 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 839 | 32.3 | 157 |
| Lilongwe City | 34.5 | 65.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,266 | 40.2 | 829 |
| Mangochi | 83.1 | 16.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,281 | 27.0 | 217 |
| Machinga | 82.5 | 17.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 938 | 37.8 | 164 |
| Zomba | 75.6 | 24.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 853 | 40.1 | 208 |
| Chiradzulu | 71.2 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 495 | 36.6 | 143 |
| Blantyre | 81.3 | 18.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 547 | 30.8 | 102 |
| Mwanza | 85.9 | 13.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 133 | 32.0 | 19 |
| Thyolo | 70.8 | 28.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 907 | 31.5 | 265 |
| Mulanje | 70.9 | 29.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 963 | 36.5 | 280 |
| Phalombe | 86.3 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 557 | 42.5 | 76 |
| Chikwawa | 69.2 | 29.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 540 | 45.8 | 166 |
| Nsanje | 78.5 | 18.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 265 | 30.0 | 57 |
| Balaka | 63.2 | 36.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 510 | 24.7 | 188 |
| Neno | 72.9 | 26.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 137 | 35.0 | 37 |
| Zomba City | 50.2 | 49.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 122 | 45.5 | 60 |
| Blantyre City | 44.9 | 54.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,078 | 34.6 | 595 |
| Dzaleka | 12.8 | 4.9 | 82.4 | 100.0 | 726 | 20.7 | 633 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Malawi but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 year.

**Table D.3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men (district level)**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Malawi but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution by residence and place of birth | | | | | Among men who were born outside of current place of residence: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Always lived in current place of residence[1] | Born in Malawi but outside of current place of residence | Born outside of Malawi | Total | Number of men | Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years | Number of men[2] |
| Chitipa | 48.3 | 51.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 107 | 10.4 | 56 |
| Karonga | 28.5 | 71.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 194 | 6.8 | 139 |
| Nkhata Bay | 82.4 | 17.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 124 | (45.2) | 22 |
| Rumphi | 61.0 | 37.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 96 | 40.4 | 38 |
| Mzimba | 69.0 | 30.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 462 | 49.1 | 143 |
| Likoma | 40.2 | 57.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 8 | 56.4 | 5 |
| Mzuzu City | 38.6 | 60.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 137 | 31.9 | 84 |
| Kasungu | 52.5 | 47.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 489 | 41.7 | 232 |
| Nkhotakota | 50.6 | 49.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 183 | 31.8 | 90 |
| Ntchisi | 88.9 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 155 | (26.9) | 17 |
| Dowa | 74.2 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 365 | 32.1 | 94 |
| Salima | 61.9 | 37.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 184 | 37.0 | 70 |
| Lilongwe | 55.7 | 44.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 804 | 33.9 | 356 |
| Mchinji | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 233 | 13.1 | 233 |
| Dedza | 67.3 | 32.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 368 | 37.1 | 120 |
| Ntcheu | 65.4 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 275 | 34.3 | 95 |
| Lilongwe City | 20.2 | 79.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 558 | 50.6 | 445 |
| Mangochi | 25.2 | 74.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 382 | 10.0 | 286 |
| Machinga | 89.1 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 302 | (39.7) | 33 |
| Zomba | 76.7 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 311 | 46.8 | 73 |
| Chiradzulu | 49.6 | 50.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 185 | 47.1 | 93 |
| Blantyre | 67.3 | 32.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 236 | 27.1 | 77 |
| Mwanza | 82.3 | 15.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 46 | (40.8) | 8 |
| Thyolo | 71.8 | 28.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 326 | 23.9 | 92 |
| Mulanje | 60.7 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 377 | 27.5 | 148 |
| Phalombe | 63.5 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 196 | 35.9 | 71 |
| Chikwawa | 82.3 | 17.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 218 | (35.7) | 38 |
| Nsanje | 27.6 | 71.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 95 | 4.0 | 69 |
| Balaka | 69.5 | 30.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 162 | 24.4 | 49 |
| Neno | 60.9 | 37.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 50 | 34.1 | 20 |
| Zomba City | 28.3 | 71.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 | 58.4 | 34 |
| Blantyre City | 21.2 | 78.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 441 | 15.0 | 347 |
| Dzaleka | 7.4 | 6.7 | 86.0 | 100.0 | 311 | 15.3 | 288 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Malawi but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 year.

**Table D.3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women (district level)**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Employment | Education/ training | Marriage formation | Family reunification/ other family-related reason | Forced displacement | Business | Resettlement | Other | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 5.3 | 1.7 | 29.1 | 48.1 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 11.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Karonga | 7.2 | 4.1 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 171 |
| Nkhata Bay | 7.7 | 1.5 | 43.4 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 208 |
| Rumphi | 8.2 | 2.5 | 43.9 | 24.0 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 15.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Mzimba | 6.6 | 3.7 | 43.2 | 26.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 15.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Likoma | 8.1 | 5.4 | 30.3 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 19.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 9 |
| Mzuzu City | 19.8 | 9.7 | 17.5 | 31.5 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 230 |
| Kasungu | 10.4 | 1.4 | 28.0 | 32.3 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 24.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 415 |
| Nkhotakota | 7.3 | 0.6 | 26.2 | 51.3 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 229 |
| Ntchisi | 1.5 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 58.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 13.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Dowa | 10.8 | 1.1 | 42.7 | 28.0 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Salima | 13.1 | 2.5 | 18.4 | 44.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 12.5 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Lilongwe | 5.3 | 0.4 | 34.2 | 47.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 11.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 654 |
| Mchinji | 2.8 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 67.6 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 8.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 491 |
| Dedza | 10.9 | 3.2 | 39.1 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 22.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Ntcheu | 2.6 | 1.3 | 10.3 | 61.9 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 19.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Lilongwe City | 23.5 | 5.6 | 19.2 | 21.8 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 25.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 829 |
| Mangochi | 6.1 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 216 |
| Machinga | 14.3 | 0.3 | 16.8 | 36.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 30.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Zomba | 5.4 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 58.8 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 15.4 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 208 |
| Chiradzulu | 5.4 | 1.1 | 11.6 | 27.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 39.2 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Blantyre | 8.1 | 2.4 | 44.7 | 21.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 102 |
| Mwanza | 12.0 | 5.2 | 22.3 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 25.5 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Thyolo | 11.5 | 1.5 | 18.6 | 39.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Mulanje | 8.3 | 3.1 | 15.4 | 37.8 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 21.8 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 280 |
| Phalombe | 6.4 | 0.2 | 16.5 | 39.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 35.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Chikwawa | 4.2 | 2.5 | 28.7 | 22.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 39.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 165 |
| Nsanje | 9.1 | 1.5 | 44.4 | 32.3 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Balaka | 6.4 | 0.8 | 13.0 | 40.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 37.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Neno | 16.3 | 3.5 | 29.9 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 21.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Zomba City | 25.2 | 5.3 | 14.9 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 24.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Blantyre City | 20.2 | 2.9 | 31.9 | 23.5 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 17.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 593 |
| Dzaleka | 0.6 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 63.3 | 0.5 | 27.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 604 |

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from the table.

**Table D.3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men (district level)**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Employment | Education/ training | Marriage formation | Family reunification/ other family-related reason | Forced displacement | Business | Resettlement | Other | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 10.1 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 81.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Karonga | 7.1 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 87.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Nkhata Bay | (59.2) | (2.5) | (4.2) | (28.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.4) | (4.2) | 100.0 | 22 |
| Rumphi | 36.5 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 44.5 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Mzimba | 26.8 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Likoma | 17.1 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5 |
| Mzuzu City | 47.6 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Kasungu | 19.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 64.6 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 232 |
| Nkhotakota | 21.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 61.3 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Ntchisi | (24.5) | (0.0) | (3.0) | (56.5) | (8.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (7.7) | 100.0 | 17 |
| Dowa | 28.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 63.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Salima | 24.0 | 13.3 | 5.2 | 41.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Lilongwe | 12.4 | 3.0 | 15.1 | 61.7 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 356 |
| Mchinji | 6.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 90.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Dedza | 19.4 | 2.6 | 19.3 | 53.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Ntcheu | 6.8 | 2.5 | 10.3 | 59.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Lilongwe City | 30.8 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 56.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 445 |
| Mangochi | 5.3 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 85.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 286 |
| Machinga | (40.6) | (5.9) | (9.6) | (44.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Zomba | 12.1 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 75.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Chiradzulu | 5.1 | 2.7 | 18.3 | 71.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Blantyre | 23.5 | 4.5 | 13.9 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Mwanza | (29.4) | (3.6) | (20.1) | (32.0) | (2.1) | (12.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 8 |
| Thyolo | 9.2 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 76.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Mulanje | 17.1 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 64.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 148 |
| Phalombe | 7.1 | 0.0 | 43.4 | 47.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Chikwawa | (34.8) | (2.5) | (4.6) | (49.5) | (5.7) | (0.0) | (0.5) | (2.5) | 100.0 | 38 |
| Nsanje | 8.3 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 71.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Balaka | 17.5 | 5.1 | 19.4 | 58.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Neno | 31.9 | 6.1 | 14.6 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Zomba City | 37.4 | 13.4 | 1.9 | 47.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Blantyre City | 37.1 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 26.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Dzaleka | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 93.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 286 |

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Malawi but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from the table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

**Table D.4.2 Marriage registration: Districts**

Percentage of in-union women age 15–49 whose current marriage or union is registered, percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union, and percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have a marriage certificate, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered[1] | Percentage whose current marriage or union is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union | Percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have a marriage certificate | Number of women in union[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 17.0 | 17.0 | 12.1 | 164 |
| Karonga | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 269 |
| Nkhata Bay | 9.2 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 188 |
| Rumphi | 7.4 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 146 |
| Mzimba | 18.9 | 17.7 | 12.6 | 752 |
| Likoma | 24.1 | 20.1 | 14.8 | 12 |
| Mzuzu City | 30.1 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 177 |
| Kasungu | 18.2 | 17.6 | 14.3 | 691 |
| Nkhotakota | 15.6 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 278 |
| Ntchisi | 11.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 210 |
| Dowa | 26.1 | 24.1 | 19.8 | 490 |
| Salima | 22.5 | 19.1 | 17.3 | 340 |
| Lilongwe | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 1,228 |
| Mchinji | 27.9 | 26.8 | 26.3 | 388 |
| Dedza | 28.9 | 27.6 | 24.0 | 618 |
| Ntcheu | 33.8 | 27.4 | 19.6 | 495 |
| Lilongwe City | 34.4 | 33.6 | 30.9 | 687 |
| Mangochi | 39.1 | 16.6 | 13.2 | 819 |
| Machinga | 38.7 | 19.8 | 16.3 | 544 |
| Zomba | 16.7 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 466 |
| Chiradzulu | 16.9 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 242 |
| Blantyre | 21.0 | 18.1 | 15.3 | 305 |
| Mwanza | 26.6 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 86 |
| Thyolo | 16.0 | 16.0 | 12.8 | 499 |
| Mulanje | 21.5 | 20.3 | 12.3 | 505 |
| Phalombe | 10.8 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 384 |
| Chikwawa | 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 374 |
| Nsanje | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 164 |
| Balaka | 38.0 | 23.4 | 20.4 | 323 |
| Neno | 32.6 | 30.9 | 27.2 | 83 |
| Zomba City | 36.0 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 62 |
| Blantyre City | 37.2 | 36.8 | 21.1 | 613 |
| Dzaleka | 55.6 | 54.8 | 54.0 | 377 |

[1] Includes women who report that they are currently married or living with a man as if married

**Table D.4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives: Districts**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Number of co-wives | | | | Total | Percentage with one or more co-wives[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Don't know | | | |
| Chitipa | 83.2 | 13.4 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 164 |
| Karonga | 76.8 | 19.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 269 |
| Nkhata Bay | 90.0 | 8.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 188 |
| Rumphi | 85.5 | 12.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 146 |
| Mzimba | 84.5 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 752 |
| Likoma | 97.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 12 |
| Mzuzu City | 90.4 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 177 |
| Kasungu | 90.5 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 691 |
| Nkhotakota | 83.4 | 15.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 278 |
| Ntchisi | 85.7 | 13.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 210 |
| Dowa | 84.3 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 490 |
| Salima | 79.9 | 17.3 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 340 |
| Lilongwe | 86.3 | 12.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 1,228 |
| Mchinji | 92.3 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 388 |
| Dedza | 88.2 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 618 |
| Ntcheu | 93.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 495 |
| Lilongwe City | 94.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 687 |
| Mangochi | 81.3 | 16.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 17.6 | 819 |
| Machinga | 77.0 | 19.9 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 22.5 | 544 |
| Zomba | 91.8 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 466 |
| Chiradzulu | 96.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 242 |
| Blantyre | 91.5 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 305 |
| Mwanza | 89.7 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 86 |
| Thyolo | 91.1 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 499 |
| Mulanje | 89.8 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 505 |
| Phalombe | 88.5 | 10.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 384 |
| Chikwawa | 84.7 | 13.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 374 |
| Nsanje | 81.5 | 16.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 164 |
| Balaka | 92.1 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 323 |
| Neno | 90.8 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 83 |
| Zomba City | 97.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 62 |
| Blantyre City | 93.4 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 613 |
| Dzaleka | 97.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 377 |

[1] Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

**Table D.4.3.2 Number of men's wives: Districts**

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Number of wives | | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2+ | | |
| Chitipa | 83.2 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Karonga | 92.1 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Nkhata Bay | 95.2 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Rumphi | 96.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Mzimba | 95.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 240 |
| Likoma | 95.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 98.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Kasungu | 90.9 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 294 |
| Nkhotakota | 89.4 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Ntchisi | 89.3 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Dowa | 93.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Salima | 93.1 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 97 |
| Lilongwe | 92.1 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 463 |
| Mchinji | 97.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Dedza | 95.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Ntcheu | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Lilongwe City | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Mangochi | 93.6 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Machinga | 93.1 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Zomba | 95.2 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Chiradzulu | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Blantyre | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Mwanza | 92.2 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Thyolo | 95.1 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Mulanje | 98.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Phalombe | 95.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Chikwawa | 92.6 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 140 |
| Nsanje | 94.5 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Balaka | 96.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Neno | 89.4 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Zomba City | 98.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Blantyre City | 94.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 181 |
| Dzaleka | 91.0 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 152 |

**Table D.4.5 Median age at first marriage: Districts**

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25–54, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women age | | Men age |
|---|---|---|---|
| District | 20–49 | 25–49 | 25–54 |
| Chitipa | 18.1 | 18.0 | 23.5 |
| Karonga | 17.7 | 17.6 | 21.8 |
| Nkhata Bay | 18.6 | 18.5 | a |
| Rumphi | 18.8 | 18.7 | 23.7 |
| Mzimba | 17.7 | 17.6 | 22.8 |
| Likoma | a | 20.3 | a |
| Mzuzu City | 19.8 | 19.3 | a |
| Kasungu | 18.4 | 18.4 | 22.4 |
| Nkhotakota | 18.7 | 18.5 | 22.8 |
| Ntchisi | 18.7 | 18.8 | 23.6 |
| Dowa | 18.7 | 18.7 | 22.8 |
| Salima | 18.8 | 18.5 | 22.6 |
| Lilongwe | 18.6 | 18.6 | 22.8 |
| Mchinji | 18.6 | 18.6 | 22.9 |
| Dedza | 18.5 | 18.4 | 23.4 |
| Ntcheu | 18.4 | 18.3 | 22.6 |
| Lilongwe City | a | 20.0 | a |
| Mangochi | 18.0 | 17.9 | 22.7 |
| Machinga | 18.0 | 17.5 | 22.9 |
| Zomba | 17.7 | 17.3 | 21.4 |
| Chiradzulu | 18.4 | 18.0 | 22.2 |
| Blantyre | 18.2 | 18.3 | 23.3 |
| Mwanza | 18.3 | 18.2 | 23.9 |
| Thyolo | 18.0 | 17.8 | 22.2 |
| Mulanje | 17.9 | 17.7 | 22.3 |
| Phalombe | 17.3 | 16.9 | 20.9 |
| Chikwawa | 17.5 | 17.3 | 22.1 |
| Nsanje | 17.8 | 17.7 | 23.8 |
| Balaka | 18.2 | 17.9 | 23.5 |
| Neno | 18.5 | 18.3 | 24.4 |
| Zomba City | a | 20.4 | a |
| Blantyre City | 19.7 | 19.5 | a |
| Dzaleka | a | 20.0 | a |

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

**Table D.4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse: Districts**

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20–54 and 25–54, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women age | | Men age | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | 20–49 | 25–49 | 20–54 | 25–54 |
| Chitipa | 17.1 | 17.1 | a | 20.1 |
| Karonga | 16.8 | 16.8 | 18.6 | 18.9 |
| Nkhata Bay | 17.1 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 19.4 |
| Rumphi | 16.4 | 16.1 | 18.4 | 18.6 |
| Mzimba | 16.8 | 16.7 | 18.5 | 19.6 |
| Likoma | 17.3 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 18.2 |
| Mzuzu City | 16.9 | 16.3 | 18.7 | 19.1 |
| Kasungu | 17.8 | 17.7 | 19.1 | 19.4 |
| Nkhotakota | 17.2 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 18.7 |
| Ntchisi | 17.6 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.9 |
| Dowa | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.5 |
| Salima | 16.7 | 16.6 | 18.4 | 18.9 |
| Lilongwe | 17.5 | 17.6 | 19.2 | 19.6 |
| Mchinji | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.9 |
| Dedza | 17.1 | 17.0 | 18.8 | 19.5 |
| Ntcheu | 16.8 | 16.9 | 18.3 | 18.5 |
| Lilongwe City | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| Mangochi | 16.1 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.7 |
| Machinga | 17.3 | 17.0 | 18.4 | 18.6 |
| Zomba | 16.5 | 16.3 | 17.9 | 18.2 |
| Chiradzulu | 17.0 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| Blantyre | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.9 | 18.0 |
| Mwanza | 17.3 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 18.2 |
| Thyolo | 16.6 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 17.6 |
| Mulanje | 16.9 | 16.7 | 18.0 | 18.1 |
| Phalombe | 15.8 | 15.7 | 17.9 | 18.1 |
| Chikwawa | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.8 | 18.1 |
| Nsanje | 17.0 | 16.9 | 18.9 | 19.8 |
| Balaka | 17.4 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| Neno | 17.9 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| Zomba City | 17.6 | 17.5 | 18.5 | 18.7 |
| Blantyre City | 17.4 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 18.7 |
| Dzaleka | 18.3 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 17.5 |

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

**Table D.4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women (district level)**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Within the last 4 weeks | Within 1 year[1] | One or more years | | | |
| Chitipa | 58.9 | 17.2 | 8.5 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Karonga | 58.2 | 21.9 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 46.1 | 29.5 | 14.4 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 54.0 | 21.3 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 55.5 | 20.6 | 13.3 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 42.3 | 29.0 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 46.3 | 24.1 | 13.6 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 66.3 | 13.8 | 8.6 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 56.4 | 21.9 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 67.6 | 15.3 | 6.7 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Dowa | 60.1 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 814 |
| Salima | 50.9 | 24.7 | 13.6 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 63.8 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 65.1 | 17.0 | 7.1 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 581 |
| Dedza | 56.5 | 19.1 | 14.6 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 55.2 | 23.6 | 11.7 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 51.9 | 21.8 | 11.6 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 46.7 | 29.8 | 14.4 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 47.2 | 25.9 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 938 |
| Zomba | 51.8 | 26.6 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 49.3 | 26.7 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 54.7 | 20.9 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 59.0 | 21.1 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 46.4 | 28.8 | 14.8 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 49.6 | 24.8 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 59.1 | 20.6 | 8.4 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 57.3 | 26.0 | 10.7 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 44.2 | 25.6 | 17.6 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Balaka | 52.1 | 25.5 | 13.8 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 510 |
| Neno | 54.7 | 23.2 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 49.1 | 23.7 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 57.3 | 21.5 | 7.6 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 49.0 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 738 |

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

**Table D.4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men (district level)**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Within the last 4 weeks | Within 1 year[1] | One or more years | Missing | | | |
| Chitipa | 58.1 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Karonga | 55.4 | 18.9 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 50.6 | 16.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 61.9 | 16.6 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 57.0 | 19.3 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 462 |
| Likoma | 51.5 | 25.0 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 42.8 | 25.8 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 63.6 | 18.3 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 58.9 | 19.8 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 63.9 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Dowa | 65.4 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 365 |
| Salima | 56.7 | 21.2 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 59.1 | 19.6 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 71.8 | 9.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Dedza | 64.4 | 13.8 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 66.7 | 18.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 45.2 | 25.1 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 56.9 | 25.3 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Machinga | 52.4 | 23.6 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 302 |
| Zomba | 54.5 | 17.6 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 49.1 | 24.6 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 55.3 | 20.1 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 66.6 | 20.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 51.3 | 20.5 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 48.1 | 26.9 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 64.1 | 14.5 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 64.9 | 21.1 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 49.9 | 22.3 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Balaka | 54.6 | 21.9 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Neno | 56.4 | 18.3 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 44.4 | 26.7 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 48.8 | 24.3 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 50.7 | 22.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 311 |

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

**Table D.5.2 Fertility: Districts**

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 3.8 | 8.7 | 5.8 |
| Karonga | 4.3 | 6.9 | 5.5 |
| Nkhata Bay | 4.0 | 6.7 | 4.9 |
| Rumphi | 3.4 | 7.8 | 5.0 |
| Mzimba | 3.8 | 7.8 | 5.7 |
| Likoma | 2.9 | 6.1 | 4.5 |
| Mzuzu City | 2.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| Kasungu | 3.7 | 5.8 | 6.1 |
| Nkhotakota | 4.1 | 7.5 | 5.8 |
| Ntchisi | 3.6 | 7.5 | 5.3 |
| Dowa | 3.4 | 6.6 | 5.0 |
| Salima | 4.1 | 4.3 | 5.8 |
| Lilongwe | 3.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Mchinji | 3.3 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Dedza | 3.4 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| Ntcheu | 4.1 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| Lilongwe City | 2.8 | 5.9 | 4.2 |
| Mangochi | 5.0 | 9.1 | 6.7 |
| Machinga | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Zomba | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| Chiradzulu | 3.4 | 2.9 | 5.1 |
| Blantyre | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Mwanza | 3.8 | 9.3 | 5.7 |
| Thyolo | 3.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| Mulanje | 3.7 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Phalombe | 3.7 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Chikwawa | 4.5 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| Nsanje | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Balaka | 4.4 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Neno | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| Zomba City | 2.8 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Blantyre City | 2.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Dzaleka | 4.9 | 9.6 | 4.9 |

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

**Table D.5.5 Birth intervals: Districts**

Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Months since preceding live birth | | | | | | Total | Number of non-first live births | Median number of months since preceding live birth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7–17 | 18–23 | 24–35 | 36–47 | 48–59 | 60+ | | | |
| Chitipa | 1.7 | 7.2 | 11.4 | 24.4 | 19.5 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 95 | 50.2 |
| Karonga | 2.4 | 4.6 | 11.5 | 20.9 | 22.4 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 180 | 53.4 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3.3 | 4.2 | 18.9 | 19.9 | 15.2 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 117 | 50.5 |
| Rumphi | 0.0 | 0.6 | 20.7 | 15.1 | 21.8 | 41.8 | 100.0 | 79 | 56.5 |
| Mzimba | 3.0 | 3.1 | 14.8 | 26.7 | 19.7 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 396 | 48.9 |
| Likoma | 2.5 | 3.1 | 13.6 | 16.3 | 18.8 | 45.7 | 100.0 | 7 | 58.3 |
| Mzuzu City | 2.5 | 4.0 | 14.4 | 17.7 | 24.7 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 90 | 51.5 |
| Kasungu | 4.0 | 3.0 | 14.8 | 20.4 | 20.7 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 418 | 52.1 |
| Nkhotakota | 3.3 | 5.5 | 20.3 | 24.0 | 19.4 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 211 | 46.6 |
| Ntchisi | 2.9 | 4.9 | 13.2 | 17.8 | 14.7 | 46.6 | 100.0 | 111 | 57.1 |
| Dowa | 2.6 | 1.4 | 7.9 | 14.5 | 20.4 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 286 | 61.7 |
| Salima | 4.5 | 6.3 | 14.5 | 22.9 | 20.2 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 249 | 49.1 |
| Lilongwe | 3.7 | 2.9 | 14.4 | 16.7 | 21.1 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 686 | 55.3 |
| Mchinji | 1.6 | 2.7 | 11.7 | 17.5 | 22.3 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 193 | 58.2 |
| Dedza | 2.0 | 5.5 | 14.1 | 11.8 | 20.9 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 365 | 57.6 |
| Ntcheu | 2.8 | 3.1 | 13.0 | 22.9 | 19.7 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 357 | 54.1 |
| Lilongwe City | 1.7 | 3.1 | 14.1 | 18.1 | 20.7 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 352 | 56.1 |
| Mangochi | 3.3 | 4.8 | 26.0 | 22.4 | 16.4 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 668 | 44.6 |
| Machinga | 4.6 | 2.4 | 20.8 | 17.4 | 15.7 | 39.0 | 100.0 | 465 | 50.3 |
| Zomba | 4.4 | 4.5 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 17.4 | 46.8 | 100.0 | 377 | 57.8 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.7 | 3.5 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 19.8 | 46.3 | 100.0 | 157 | 57.1 |
| Blantyre | 2.9 | 4.1 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 15.9 | 47.2 | 100.0 | 206 | 58.7 |
| Mwanza | 4.4 | 3.0 | 11.4 | 20.4 | 20.3 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 60 | 55.5 |
| Thyolo | 2.5 | 3.0 | 8.9 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 61.0 | 100.0 | 299 | 67.6 |
| Mulanje | 2.4 | 5.1 | 12.6 | 15.2 | 21.4 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 334 | 55.7 |
| Phalombe | 2.3 | 5.6 | 11.8 | 17.4 | 13.4 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 218 | 59.6 |
| Chikwawa | 2.5 | 3.9 | 13.1 | 19.7 | 26.0 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 248 | 53.7 |
| Nsanje | 4.8 | 2.8 | 18.2 | 20.4 | 23.6 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 137 | 49.5 |
| Balaka | 7.6 | 2.5 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 17.0 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 231 | 49.1 |
| Neno | 0.7 | 2.5 | 17.1 | 20.3 | 19.1 | 40.3 | 100.0 | 54 | 54.0 |
| Zomba City | 5.0 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 16.0 | 19.6 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 32 | 58.9 |
| Blantyre City | 4.5 | 2.2 | 17.2 | 12.5 | 17.9 | 45.7 | 100.0 | 366 | 58.1 |
| Dzaleka | 8.4 | 21.2 | 34.2 | 15.7 | 7.1 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 433 | 29.8 |

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

**Table D.5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility: Districts**

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Postpartum amenorrhoea | Postpartum abstinence | Postpartum insusceptibility[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | (9.3) | (3.3) | (10.5) |
| Karonga | (4.6) | (3.7) | (11.8) |
| Nkhata Bay | (9.0) | (7.8) | (19.3) |
| Rumphi | (4.5) | (4.6) | (11.6) |
| Mzimba | 7.1 | 3.9 | 8.6 |
| Likoma | (6.2) | (7.5) | (9.8) |
| Mzuzu City | (4.0) | * | (4.3) |
| Kasungu | (7.4) | (3.5) | (10.3) |
| Nkhotakota | (4.0) | * | (6.3) |
| Ntchisi | (6.7) | a | (15.0) |
| Dowa | (16.2) | * | 19.5 |
| Salima | (6.8) | 4.2 | (15.9) |
| Lilongwe | * | * | (3.1) |
| Mchinji | * | a | (11.5) |
| Dedza | (4.9) | (5.1) | (7.7) |
| Ntcheu | (8.3) | (3.8) | (8.6) |
| Lilongwe City | (4.8) | (3.5) | (6.3) |
| Mangochi | 6.4 | 4.8 | (13.5) |
| Machinga | (5.9) | (5.7) | 17.1 |
| Zomba | (3.3) | (3.7) | (7.9) |
| Chiradzulu | (7.0) | (5.4) | (13.0) |
| Blantyre | (10.9) | (3.4) | (12.3) |
| Mwanza | (4.6) | (4.3) | (6.8) |
| Thyolo | (9.9) | (5.1) | (10.5) |
| Mulanje | (6.2) | (4.7) | (6.8) |
| Phalombe | (4.8) | (4.0) | (5.8) |
| Chikwawa | 6.5 | (7.7) | (12.7) |
| Nsanje | (12.5) | (6.7) | (14.7) |
| Balaka | (8.3) | (4.0) | (9.7) |
| Neno | (7.8) | * | (13.1) |
| Zomba City | a | * | (7.1) |
| Blantyre City | (8.7) | (3.9) | (11.2) |
| Dzaleka | 6.9 | * | (9.3) |

Notes: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

**Table D.5.11 Median age at first birth: Districts**

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Women age 20–49 | Women age 25–49 |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 19.2 | 19.2 |
| Karonga | 18.7 | 18.6 |
| Nkhata Bay | 19.1 | 19.2 |
| Rumphi | 19.1 | 18.9 |
| Mzimba | 18.9 | 18.8 |
| Likoma | 19.9 | 19.7 |
| Mzuzu City | 19.9 | 19.7 |
| Kasungu | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Nkhotakota | 19.4 | 19.3 |
| Ntchisi | 19.8 | 20.0 |
| Dowa | 19.8 | 19.8 |
| Salima | 19.5 | 19.4 |
| Lilongwe | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| Mchinji | 19.4 | 19.4 |
| Dedza | 19.5 | 19.4 |
| Ntcheu | 18.7 | 18.7 |
| Lilongwe City | a | 20.5 |
| Mangochi | 18.6 | 18.5 |
| Machinga | 18.8 | 18.5 |
| Zomba | 18.3 | 18.1 |
| Chiradzulu | 18.7 | 18.4 |
| Blantyre | 18.8 | 18.8 |
| Mwanza | 18.9 | 18.9 |
| Thyolo | 18.6 | 18.5 |
| Mulanje | 18.5 | 18.3 |
| Phalombe | 18.3 | 18.1 |
| Chikwawa | 18.7 | 18.6 |
| Nsanje | 18.9 | 19.0 |
| Balaka | 18.8 | 18.6 |
| Neno | 19.1 | 19.2 |
| Zomba City | a | 20.7 |
| Blantyre City | 19.8 | 19.5 |
| Dzaleka | a | 20.5 |

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

**Table D.5.12 Teenage pregnancy: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage of women age 15–19 who: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Have ever had a live birth | Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1] | Are currently pregnant | Have ever been pregnant | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 24.2 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 32.0 | 70 |
| Karonga | 27.8 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 34.5 | 114 |
| Nkhata Bay | 30.2 | 2.8 | 10.1 | 39.6 | 74 |
| Rumphi | 22.7 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 32.6 | 44 |
| Mzimba | 28.0 | 4.8 | 12.3 | 40.4 | 285 |
| Likoma | 19.6 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 28.3 | 5 |
| Mzuzu City | 12.8 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 16.9 | 79 |
| Kasungu | 25.7 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 30.6 | 214 |
| Nkhotakota | 26.2 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 32.5 | 93 |
| Ntchisi | 19.7 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 28.4 | 64 |
| Dowa | 26.4 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 30.9 | 159 |
| Salima | 23.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 28.4 | 124 |
| Lilongwe | 18.7 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 26.0 | 403 |
| Mchinji | 23.4 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 28.3 | 108 |
| Dedza | 23.2 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 27.8 | 188 |
| Ntcheu | 28.9 | 2.5 | 6.8 | 36.6 | 180 |
| Lilongwe City | 13.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 15.9 | 215 |
| Mangochi | 33.2 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 42.0 | 267 |
| Machinga | 26.7 | 0.8 | 7.1 | 33.8 | 196 |
| Zomba | 20.9 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 26.3 | 198 |
| Chiradzulu | 22.5 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 27.0 | 118 |
| Blantyre | 25.5 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 32.8 | 115 |
| Mwanza | 19.2 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 26.8 | 24 |
| Thyolo | 29.7 | 1.9 | 8.1 | 39.1 | 218 |
| Mulanje | 31.7 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 38.0 | 251 |
| Phalombe | 22.5 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 29.7 | 117 |
| Chikwawa | 32.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 42.1 | 113 |
| Nsanje | 19.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 24.5 | 56 |
| Balaka | 35.1 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 41.8 | 100 |
| Neno | 24.9 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 36.0 | 23 |
| Zomba City | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 13.0 | 24 |
| Blantyre City | 14.8 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 19.9 | 205 |
| Dzaleka | 15.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 16.8 | 180 |

[1] Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

**Table D.5.14 Pregnancy outcome: Districts**

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Pregnancy outcome | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Live birth | Stillbirth[1] | Miscarriage[2] | Induced abortion | Total | Number of pregnancies |
| Chitipa | 91.1 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Karonga | 88.9 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 200 |
| Nkhata Bay | 95.1 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 95.5 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Mzimba | 90.9 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 446 |
| Likoma | 85.1 | 0.7 | 13.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7 |
| Mzuzu City | 89.8 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Kasungu | 90.6 | 0.3 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 399 |
| Nkhotakota | 86.9 | 2.6 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 212 |
| Ntchisi | 91.1 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Dowa | 94.4 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 294 |
| Salima | 90.1 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Lilongwe | 89.8 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 710 |
| Mchinji | 89.6 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 196 |
| Dedza | 88.8 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 359 |
| Ntcheu | 92.8 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 340 |
| Lilongwe City | 89.1 | 1.0 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 388 |
| Mangochi | 90.2 | 1.3 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 651 |
| Machinga | 94.4 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 448 |
| Zomba | 93.8 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 336 |
| Chiradzulu | 93.2 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 169 |
| Blantyre | 93.8 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 201 |
| Mwanza | 92.5 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Thyolo | 91.8 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 315 |
| Mulanje | 91.1 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 384 |
| Phalombe | 91.3 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Chikwawa | 88.5 | 2.1 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Nsanje | 84.6 | 2.7 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Balaka | 92.6 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 230 |
| Neno | 90.4 | 2.9 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Zomba City | 90.0 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Blantyre City | 88.7 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 330 |
| Dzaleka | 93.2 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 364 |

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal death in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal death in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

**Table D.6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women (district level)**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | Total |
| Chitipa | * | 1.5 | 15.4 | 25.9 | 74.9 | (81.1) | (95.9) | 41.2 |
| Karonga | * | 1.6 | 10.8 | 26.6 | 56.3 | (73.4) | 89.0 | 35.9 |
| Nkhata Bay | * | 3.3 | 20.8 | 33.3 | 45.5 | (66.6) | * | 32.1 |
| Rumphi | * | 10.0 | 24.3 | 40.1 | 58.6 | (76.6) | (82.9) | 39.7 |
| Mzimba | (0.0) | 5.5 | 16.8 | 41.9 | 63.1 | 87.5 | 91.8 | 41.2 |
| Likoma | * | 5.2 | 19.6 | 48.5 | (75.3) | (75.7) | * | 39.7 |
| Mzuzu City | * | 8.3 | 21.7 | 47.8 | 80.1 | (97.4) | * | 43.7 |
| Kasungu | * | 9.1 | 21.3 | 40.9 | 76.3 | 86.5 | (91.5) | 45.6 |
| Nkhotakota | * | 3.0 | 21.3 | 41.4 | 59.0 | (67.7) | 86.7 | 38.5 |
| Ntchisi | * | 5.4 | 26.5 | 52.6 | (81.4) | (85.3) | (95.5) | 46.8 |
| Dowa | * | 2.8 | 23.8 | 57.3 | 74.0 | (94.8) | (97.7) | 46.1 |
| Salima | * | 2.3 | 18.7 | 35.6 | (67.5) | 77.9 | 92.2 | 43.2 |
| Lilongwe | * | 3.2 | 28.2 | 52.3 | 79.3 | (94.1) | (91.1) | 44.3 |
| Mchinji | * | 5.2 | 23.8 | 53.4 | (73.6) | (93.5) | (100.0) | 45.8 |
| Dedza | * | 7.9 | 25.2 | 42.6 | 85.1 | (89.9) | (91.7) | 45.5 |
| Ntcheu | * | 3.5 | 15.6 | 28.1 | 69.5 | (74.8) | (83.4) | 36.5 |
| Lilongwe City | * | 8.4 | 34.2 | 68.8 | (80.5) | * | * | 46.7 |
| Mangochi | * | 2.5 | 7.4 | 27.2 | 36.0 | 42.6 | 59.9 | 26.1 |
| Machinga | * | 2.3 | 8.8 | (29.3) | 40.6 | (81.7) | 65.8 | 28.6 |
| Zomba | * | 4.7 | 19.4 | 44.5 | 62.6 | 81.1 | (84.0) | 40.4 |
| Chiradzulu | * | 12.8 | 30.9 | 64.5 | 77.1 | (89.0) | (97.0) | 51.5 |
| Blantyre | * | 13.4 | 24.5 | 52.9 | (79.5) | (86.3) | (96.4) | 46.3 |
| Mwanza | * | 6.9 | 18.2 | 35.3 | 58.8 | (66.9) | (85.8) | 36.3 |
| Thyolo | * | 5.0 | 17.3 | 46.5 | 73.3 | (73.3) | (89.7) | 38.7 |
| Mulanje | * | 5.4 | 20.5 | 39.7 | 81.1 | (90.3) | (88.7) | 40.1 |
| Phalombe | * | 8.7 | 15.8 | 47.5 | 65.0 | (82.3) | 87.5 | 42.9 |
| Chikwawa | * | 10.8 | 10.5 | 24.6 | (47.9) | (71.9) | 82.0 | 33.9 |
| Nsanje | * | 5.4 | 20.3 | 27.1 | 35.2 | (44.8) | (93.7) | 32.7 |
| Balaka | * | 3.6 | 8.9 | 37.5 | 64.2 | (75.8) | (77.8) | 37.1 |
| Neno | * | 3.1 | 18.4 | 52.0 | (75.9) | (85.7) | (96.7) | 41.7 |
| Zomba City | * | 5.8 | 29.2 | 63.6 | (69.9) | * | * | 41.0 |
| Blantyre City | * | 14.8 | 36.4 | 57.1 | 75.7 | (88.7) | * | 47.5 |
| Dzaleka | * | (13.0) | 8.3 | (31.3) | 42.8 | 51.0 | 43.3 | 30.9 |

Notes: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

**Table D.6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men (district level)**

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | Total |
| Chitipa | * | (0.0) | * | * | (52.6) | * | (62.0) | 30.8 |
| Karonga | (18.1) | (4.7) | * | * | * | * | (56.8) | 28.7 |
| Nkhata Bay | * | (16.0) | * | * | * | * | * | 47.5 |
| Rumphi | * | (3.4) | * | (22.6) | * | * | * | 29.7 |
| Mzimba | * | (8.3) | (20.5) | * | * | * | (60.9) | 31.8 |
| Likoma | * | * | (13.9) | (33.0) | * | * | * | 27.1 |
| Mzuzu City | * | (5.7) | (24.7) | * | * | * | * | 33.2 |
| Kasungu | * | (1.4) | (18.1) | (22.6) | (51.9) | * | (67.0) | 31.2 |
| Nkhotakota | * | (0.0) | (16.5) | * | * | * | * | 32.5 |
| Ntchisi | * | (0.0) | (0.0) | (8.0) | * | * | * | 21.3 |
| Dowa | * | (2.9) | (5.9) | * | * | * | * | 32.4 |
| Salima | * | * | (6.0) | * | * | * | * | 22.4 |
| Lilongwe | * | (2.3) | (23.0) | (49.5) | (57.6) | * | * | 39.2 |
| Mchinji | * | (5.2) | (42.6) | * | * | * | * | 42.8 |
| Dedza | * | (4.7) | (35.9) | (58.0) | * | * | * | 48.3 |
| Ntcheu | * | (13.9) | (17.4) | * | * | * | * | 42.1 |
| Lilongwe City | * | * | (21.7) | (50.5) | * | * | * | 40.6 |
| Mangochi | * | * | * | * | * | * | (37.2) | 17.2 |
| Machinga | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 24.3 |
| Zomba | * | (0.0) | (16.3) | * | * | * | (71.0) | 40.8 |
| Chiradzulu | * | * | (21.8) | * | * | * | * | 40.0 |
| Blantyre | * | (4.5) | * | (43.6) | (52.3) | * | * | 40.2 |
| Mwanza | * | (5.1) | * | * | * | * | * | 22.2 |
| Thyolo | * | (9.9) | * | * | * | * | * | 46.1 |
| Mulanje | * | (4.9) | * | * | * | * | * | 43.5 |
| Phalombe | * | * | (11.1) | * | * | * | * | 31.6 |
| Chikwawa | * | * | (9.7) | (16.0) | * | * | (58.4) | 28.2 |
| Nsanje | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 45.3 |
| Balaka | * | (1.8) | * | * | * | * | * | 36.1 |
| Neno | * | (0.8) | (18.5) | * | * | * | * | 32.3 |
| Zomba City | * | * | (51.5) | * | * | * | * | 53.9 |
| Blantyre City | * | * | (35.5) | * | * | * | * | 49.6 |
| Dzaleka | * | * | * | (29.6) | * | * | (47.4) | 19.3 |

Notes: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

**Table D.6.4 Mean ideal number of children: Districts**

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Mean | Number of women[1] |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 3.9 | 252 |
| Karonga | 4.0 | 441 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3.5 | 307 |
| Rumphi | 3.3 | 221 |
| Mzimba | 3.6 | 1,056 |
| Likoma | 3.3 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 3.0 | 353 |
| Kasungu | 3.6 | 983 |
| Nkhotakota | 3.9 | 457 |
| Ntchisi | 3.7 | 298 |
| Dowa | 3.5 | 777 |
| Salima | 4.1 | 585 |
| Lilongwe | 3.5 | 1,946 |
| Mchinji | 3.6 | 565 |
| Dedza | 3.4 | 957 |
| Ntcheu | 3.7 | 821 |
| Lilongwe City | 3.1 | 1,248 |
| Mangochi | 4.7 | 1,213 |
| Machinga | 4.3 | 867 |
| Zomba | 3.8 | 823 |
| Chiradzulu | 3.3 | 488 |
| Blantyre | 3.3 | 539 |
| Mwanza | 4.0 | 132 |
| Thyolo | 3.4 | 894 |
| Mulanje | 3.6 | 954 |
| Phalombe | 3.8 | 542 |
| Chikwawa | 4.3 | 539 |
| Nsanje | 4.3 | 262 |
| Balaka | 3.9 | 494 |
| Neno | 3.6 | 135 |
| Zomba City | 3.2 | 119 |
| Blantyre City | 3.1 | 1,033 |
| Dzaleka | 5.2 | 731 |

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

**Table D.6.6 Wanted fertility rates: Districts**

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Total wanted fertility rates | Total fertility rate |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| Karonga | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| Rumphi | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Mzimba | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Likoma | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Mzuzu City | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Kasungu | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Nkhotakota | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| Ntchisi | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Dowa | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Salima | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| Lilongwe | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Mchinji | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| Dedza | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| Ntcheu | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| Lilongwe City | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Mangochi | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| Machinga | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| Zomba | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| Blantyre | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Mwanza | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| Thyolo | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| Mulanje | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Phalombe | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Chikwawa | 3.7 | 4.5 |
| Nsanje | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Balaka | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Neno | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Zomba City | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Blantyre City | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Dzaleka | 4.4 | 4.9 |

Notes: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

**Table D.7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods: Districts**

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method[1] | Number | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method[1] | Number |
| Chitipa | 100.0 | 100.0 | 164 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 63 |
| Karonga | 100.0 | 100.0 | 269 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 92 |
| Nkhata Bay | 99.4 | 99.3 | 188 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Rumphi | 100.0 | 100.0 | 146 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 52 |
| Mzimba | 99.5 | 99.5 | 752 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 240 |
| Likoma | 99.8 | 99.8 | 12 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 100.0 | 100.0 | 177 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Kasungu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 691 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 294 |
| Nkhotakota | 99.9 | 99.8 | 278 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Ntchisi | 99.8 | 99.8 | 210 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Dowa | 99.0 | 99.0 | 490 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Salima | 100.0 | 100.0 | 340 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97 |
| Lilongwe | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,228 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 463 |
| Mchinji | 99.7 | 99.7 | 388 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Dedza | 99.7 | 99.7 | 618 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 204 |
| Ntcheu | 99.6 | 99.6 | 495 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Lilongwe City | 100.0 | 100.0 | 687 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Mangochi | 99.3 | 99.3 | 819 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Machinga | 99.7 | 99.7 | 544 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Zomba | 100.0 | 100.0 | 466 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 164 |
| Chiradzulu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 242 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Blantyre | 100.0 | 100.0 | 305 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Mwanza | 99.6 | 99.6 | 86 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Thyolo | 100.0 | 100.0 | 499 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Mulanje | 100.0 | 100.0 | 505 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Phalombe | 100.0 | 100.0 | 384 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Chikwawa | 99.8 | 99.8 | 374 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 140 |
| Nsanje | 99.7 | 99.7 | 164 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Balaka | 99.7 | 99.7 | 323 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Neno | 100.0 | 100.0 | 83 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Zomba City | 100.0 | 100.0 | 62 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Blantyre City | 100.0 | 100.0 | 613 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 181 |
| Dzaleka | 99.4 | 99.4 | 377 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 152 |

[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

**Table D.7.4.2 Current use of contraception: Districts**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | | | Modern method | | | | | | | Any tradi-tional method | Traditional method | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterili-sation | IUD | Inject-ables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Other | | Rhythm | With-drawal | Other[1] | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 72.9 | 68.0 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 35.2 | 15.5 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Karonga | 67.2 | 62.3 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 269 |
| Nkhata Bay | 59.5 | 54.7 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 25.1 | 13.5 | 1.4 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Rumphi | 69.2 | 68.1 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 34.2 | 17.6 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 146 |
| Mzimba | 59.3 | 56.9 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 27.8 | 19.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 40.7 | 100.0 | 752 |
| Likoma | 66.0 | 62.0 | 12.2 | 1.7 | 23.9 | 19.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 12 |
| Mzuzu City | 66.7 | 62.3 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 24.2 | 14.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 177 |
| Kasungu | 78.0 | 76.1 | 8.8 | 1.5 | 29.6 | 32.6 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 691 |
| Nkhotakota | 64.4 | 63.3 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 34.1 | 14.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 278 |
| Ntchisi | 76.6 | 76.4 | 16.3 | 2.9 | 37.3 | 17.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Dowa | 77.8 | 76.6 | 16.1 | 0.9 | 31.6 | 27.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 490 |
| Salima | 66.6 | 65.4 | 12.6 | 1.1 | 29.1 | 17.2 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 340 |
| Lilongwe | 77.0 | 75.6 | 17.6 | 0.4 | 31.4 | 23.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 1,228 |
| Mchinji | 74.2 | 72.4 | 10.6 | 1.4 | 27.9 | 29.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 388 |
| Dedza | 71.5 | 70.7 | 15.0 | 1.4 | 35.6 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 618 |
| Ntcheu | 73.8 | 72.8 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 39.4 | 23.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 495 |
| Lilongwe City | 66.2 | 63.1 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 26.8 | 18.5 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 687 |
| Mangochi | 43.9 | 42.6 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 26.8 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 819 |
| Machinga | 56.1 | 55.3 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 34.4 | 13.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 544 |
| Zomba | 76.6 | 75.1 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 50.3 | 12.2 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 466 |
| Chiradzulu | 71.4 | 70.2 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 43.1 | 11.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Blantyre | 72.8 | 70.7 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 44.3 | 12.6 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 305 |
| Mwanza | 67.2 | 63.2 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 37.8 | 15.8 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 86 |
| Thyolo | 72.3 | 71.5 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 43.8 | 14.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 499 |
| Mulanje | 73.1 | 71.1 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 43.3 | 13.6 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 505 |
| Phalombe | 70.9 | 70.4 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 41.1 | 17.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 384 |
| Chikwawa | 62.2 | 59.3 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 27.1 | 25.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 37.8 | 100.0 | 374 |
| Nsanje | 60.3 | 58.6 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 31.8 | 19.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Balaka | 68.0 | 65.8 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 32.1 | 19.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 323 |
| Neno | 69.5 | 67.0 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 38.5 | 11.9 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Zomba City | 65.8 | 61.9 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 31.3 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Blantyre City | 65.4 | 63.7 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 33.8 | 14.6 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 613 |
| Dzaleka | 36.9 | 33.1 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 16.3 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 63.1 | 100.0 | 377 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Includes the standard days method and lactational amenorrhoea method

**Table D.7.6 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press: Districts**

Percentage of current injectable users age 15–49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press; and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the last time, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage using DMPA-SC/ Sayana Press | Number of women using injectables | Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the last time: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Self-injection | Injection given by health care provide | Total | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 27.1 | 70 | (48.7) | (51.3) | 100.0 | 19 |
| Karonga | 44.3 | 85 | 50.8 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Nkhata Bay | 32.3 | 59 | (27.6) | (72.4) | 100.0 | 19 |
| Rumphi | 21.0 | 61 | (39.7) | (60.3) | 100.0 | 13 |
| Mzimba | 32.4 | 234 | 23.0 | 77.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Likoma | 43.1 | 4 | (80.7) | (19.3) | 100.0 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 45.7 | 56 | 44.3 | 55.7 | 100.0 | 26 |
| Kasungu | 33.0 | 244 | 40.4 | 59.6 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Nkhotakota | 59.8 | 135 | 53.9 | 46.1 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Ntchisi | 31.4 | 93 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Dowa | 19.6 | 213 | (57.1) | (42.9) | 100.0 | 42 |
| Salima | 37.3 | 128 | 30.7 | 69.3 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Lilongwe | 43.6 | 485 | 20.6 | 79.4 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Mchinji | 44.4 | 127 | 24.9 | 75.1 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Dedza | 17.8 | 261 | (36.0) | (64.0) | 100.0 | 47 |
| Ntcheu | 28.1 | 249 | 29.5 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Lilongwe City | 36.5 | 225 | (42.9) | (57.1) | 100.0 | 82 |
| Mangochi | 23.6 | 278 | (51.1) | (48.9) | 100.0 | 65 |
| Machinga | 31.5 | 252 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Zomba | 28.7 | 315 | 29.8 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Chiradzulu | 37.0 | 156 | 48.7 | 51.3 | 100.0 | 58 |
| Blantyre | 47.5 | 173 | 16.5 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Mwanza | 37.6 | 39 | 37.1 | 62.9 | 100.0 | 15 |
| Thyolo | 33.2 | 304 | 70.5 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Mulanje | 32.5 | 305 | 54.6 | 45.4 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Phalombe | 24.9 | 184 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Chikwawa | 34.4 | 117 | (60.9) | (39.1) | 100.0 | 40 |
| Nsanje | 27.7 | 64 | (74.2) | (25.8) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Balaka | 34.2 | 129 | 28.7 | 71.3 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Neno | 47.6 | 41 | 25.5 | 74.5 | 100.0 | 20 |
| Zomba City | 15.7 | 26 | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Blantyre City | 22.1 | 261 | (17.2) | (82.8) | 100.0 | 58 |
| Dzaleka | 18.2 | 81 | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |

Notes: Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; its brand name is Sayana Press. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table D.7.7 Use of emergency contraception: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who used emergency contraception | Number of women |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 1.6 | 260 |
| Karonga | 1.2 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3.2 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 1.9 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 2.7 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 3.6 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 6.6 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 1.4 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.9 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 1.5 | 311 |
| Dowa | 1.3 | 814 |
| Salima | 2.0 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 1.4 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 2.4 | 581 |
| Dedza | 1.5 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 0.6 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 5.0 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 0.6 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 1.3 | 938 |
| Zomba | 2.0 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.1 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 1.3 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 0.9 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 1.0 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 0.5 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 0.5 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 1.4 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 0.5 | 265 |
| Balaka | 2.0 | 510 |
| Neno | 2.0 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 1.7 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 1.1 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 2.6 | 738 |

**Table D.7.15.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women: Districts**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied[2] | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3] |
| Chitipa | 5.4 | 2.0 | 7.4 | 39.8 | 33.1 | 72.9 | 45.3 | 35.1 | 80.3 | 164 | 90.7 | 84.6 |
| Karonga | 9.3 | 4.3 | 13.6 | 41.7 | 25.6 | 67.2 | 51.0 | 29.9 | 80.9 | 269 | 83.1 | 77.1 |
| Nkhata Bay | 13.8 | 5.6 | 19.4 | 31.9 | 27.6 | 59.5 | 45.7 | 33.2 | 78.8 | 188 | 75.4 | 69.4 |
| Rumphi | 7.9 | 4.0 | 11.9 | 38.3 | 31.0 | 69.2 | 46.1 | 35.0 | 81.1 | 146 | 85.3 | 83.9 |
| Mzimba | 10.9 | 5.9 | 16.7 | 30.8 | 28.5 | 59.3 | 41.7 | 34.4 | 76.1 | 752 | 78.0 | 74.8 |
| Likoma | 8.0 | 3.6 | 11.7 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 66.0 | 41.0 | 36.7 | 77.7 | 12 | 85.0 | 79.8 |
| Mzuzu City | 9.3 | 5.0 | 14.3 | 34.2 | 32.5 | 66.7 | 43.4 | 37.6 | 81.0 | 177 | 82.4 | 76.9 |
| Kasungu | 4.8 | 3.5 | 8.4 | 41.1 | 36.8 | 78.0 | 46.0 | 40.4 | 86.3 | 691 | 90.3 | 88.1 |
| Nkhotakota | 9.4 | 5.3 | 14.6 | 37.0 | 27.4 | 64.4 | 46.4 | 32.6 | 79.0 | 278 | 81.5 | 80.1 |
| Ntchisi | 4.0 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 37.9 | 38.7 | 76.6 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 82.9 | 210 | 92.5 | 92.2 |
| Dowa | 2.8 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 77.8 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 83.5 | 490 | 93.2 | 91.8 |
| Salima | 7.1 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 33.8 | 32.8 | 66.6 | 40.8 | 37.8 | 78.7 | 340 | 84.6 | 83.1 |
| Lilongwe | 5.1 | 3.1 | 8.2 | 38.9 | 38.1 | 77.0 | 44.0 | 41.1 | 85.2 | 1,228 | 90.4 | 88.8 |
| Mchinji | 5.4 | 4.5 | 10.0 | 40.0 | 34.2 | 74.2 | 45.4 | 38.7 | 84.2 | 388 | 88.2 | 86.1 |
| Dedza | 7.0 | 5.5 | 12.5 | 34.8 | 36.8 | 71.5 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 84.0 | 618 | 85.2 | 84.2 |
| Ntcheu | 7.0 | 3.2 | 10.2 | 44.4 | 29.4 | 73.8 | 51.4 | 32.6 | 84.0 | 495 | 87.8 | 86.7 |
| Lilongwe City | 7.6 | 5.0 | 12.6 | 31.5 | 34.7 | 66.2 | 39.0 | 39.7 | 78.8 | 687 | 84.0 | 80.1 |
| Mangochi | 21.6 | 5.5 | 27.1 | 30.1 | 13.8 | 43.9 | 51.7 | 19.3 | 71.0 | 819 | 61.8 | 60.1 |
| Machinga | 13.8 | 3.9 | 17.7 | 36.1 | 20.0 | 56.1 | 49.9 | 23.9 | 73.8 | 544 | 76.1 | 74.9 |
| Zomba | 7.3 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 42.3 | 34.3 | 76.6 | 49.6 | 35.5 | 85.1 | 466 | 90.0 | 88.2 |
| Chiradzulu | 5.7 | 4.9 | 10.6 | 33.7 | 37.7 | 71.4 | 39.4 | 42.6 | 82.0 | 242 | 87.1 | 85.7 |
| Blantyre | 6.0 | 4.1 | 10.0 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 72.8 | 42.3 | 40.5 | 82.8 | 305 | 87.9 | 85.3 |
| Mwanza | 12.7 | 2.7 | 15.4 | 38.6 | 28.7 | 67.2 | 51.3 | 31.3 | 82.6 | 86 | 81.4 | 76.5 |
| Thyolo | 8.1 | 3.4 | 11.5 | 36.6 | 35.8 | 72.3 | 44.7 | 39.2 | 83.9 | 499 | 86.2 | 85.3 |
| Mulanje | 7.8 | 2.5 | 10.3 | 41.0 | 32.1 | 73.1 | 48.9 | 34.6 | 83.4 | 505 | 87.6 | 85.2 |
| Phalombe | 8.4 | 4.3 | 12.8 | 39.5 | 31.3 | 70.9 | 47.9 | 35.7 | 83.6 | 384 | 84.7 | 84.2 |
| Chikwawa | 9.2 | 3.9 | 13.1 | 38.6 | 23.6 | 62.2 | 47.8 | 27.5 | 75.3 | 374 | 82.6 | 78.8 |
| Nsanje | 10.9 | 5.5 | 16.4 | 36.7 | 23.6 | 60.3 | 47.6 | 29.1 | 76.7 | 164 | 78.6 | 76.4 |
| Balaka | 10.9 | 3.7 | 14.6 | 39.0 | 28.9 | 68.0 | 49.9 | 32.6 | 82.5 | 323 | 82.3 | 79.7 |
| Neno | 5.1 | 5.5 | 10.6 | 37.4 | 32.1 | 69.5 | 42.4 | 37.6 | 80.0 | 83 | 86.8 | 83.7 |
| Zomba City | 9.9 | 5.1 | 15.0 | 35.4 | 30.4 | 65.8 | 45.3 | 35.5 | 80.9 | 62 | 81.4 | 76.5 |
| Blantyre City | 8.4 | 4.5 | 12.8 | 29.3 | 36.2 | 65.4 | 37.6 | 40.6 | 78.2 | 613 | 83.6 | 81.4 |
| Dzaleka | 14.5 | 5.5 | 20.0 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 36.9 | 32.4 | 24.6 | 57.0 | 377 | 64.8 | 58.1 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

**Table D.7.15.2 Need and demand for family planning among women: Districts**

Percentage of all women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied[2] | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3] |
| Chitipa | 4.9 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 32.1 | 26.4 | 58.4 | 36.9 | 27.8 | 64.7 | 260 | 90.2 | 85.0 |
| Karonga | 7.7 | 3.1 | 10.8 | 35.2 | 19.5 | 54.7 | 42.9 | 22.6 | 65.5 | 448 | 83.5 | 77.5 |
| Nkhata Bay | 10.9 | 3.6 | 14.5 | 27.1 | 20.9 | 48.1 | 38.0 | 24.5 | 62.6 | 309 | 76.8 | 71.8 |
| Rumphi | 6.4 | 3.5 | 9.9 | 30.4 | 25.8 | 56.2 | 36.8 | 29.3 | 66.1 | 228 | 85.0 | 83.6 |
| Mzimba | 9.8 | 4.9 | 14.8 | 24.8 | 22.3 | 47.1 | 34.6 | 27.2 | 61.9 | 1,094 | 76.1 | 73.3 |
| Likoma | 6.4 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 26.1 | 24.0 | 50.1 | 32.6 | 26.7 | 59.2 | 22 | 84.6 | 81.0 |
| Mzuzu City | 6.5 | 2.6 | 9.2 | 30.7 | 20.1 | 50.8 | 37.2 | 22.7 | 60.0 | 356 | 84.7 | 80.2 |
| Kasungu | 5.7 | 2.9 | 8.5 | 33.1 | 29.8 | 62.8 | 38.7 | 32.7 | 71.4 | 1,006 | 88.0 | 86.0 |
| Nkhotakota | 7.5 | 3.7 | 11.2 | 31.4 | 22.6 | 54.0 | 38.9 | 26.3 | 65.3 | 469 | 82.8 | 81.3 |
| Ntchisi | 4.3 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 30.6 | 31.3 | 61.9 | 34.9 | 32.9 | 67.8 | 311 | 91.3 | 91.1 |
| Dowa | 2.6 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 30.5 | 31.6 | 62.1 | 33.1 | 34.1 | 67.2 | 814 | 92.4 | 91.4 |
| Salima | 9.0 | 3.4 | 12.5 | 28.5 | 22.9 | 51.3 | 37.5 | 26.3 | 63.8 | 592 | 80.4 | 79.0 |
| Lilongwe | 4.8 | 2.7 | 7.5 | 31.5 | 32.0 | 63.5 | 36.4 | 34.6 | 71.0 | 1,956 | 89.4 | 87.5 |
| Mchinji | 5.9 | 3.2 | 9.1 | 31.1 | 28.5 | 59.7 | 37.0 | 31.7 | 68.8 | 581 | 86.8 | 85.1 |
| Dedza | 6.2 | 3.5 | 9.7 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 57.6 | 35.0 | 32.3 | 67.3 | 964 | 85.6 | 84.8 |
| Ntcheu | 7.1 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 35.2 | 23.3 | 58.5 | 42.2 | 25.6 | 67.8 | 839 | 86.2 | 85.3 |
| Lilongwe City | 6.1 | 3.2 | 9.3 | 26.1 | 23.3 | 49.3 | 32.2 | 26.5 | 58.7 | 1,268 | 84.1 | 81.0 |
| Mangochi | 16.6 | 4.0 | 20.6 | 24.8 | 11.1 | 35.8 | 41.4 | 15.0 | 56.4 | 1,281 | 63.5 | 61.8 |
| Machinga | 10.5 | 2.8 | 13.3 | 28.5 | 17.7 | 46.2 | 39.0 | 20.5 | 59.5 | 938 | 77.7 | 76.5 |
| Zomba | 6.1 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 34.4 | 24.8 | 59.2 | 40.5 | 25.9 | 66.4 | 853 | 89.1 | 85.9 |
| Chiradzulu | 6.5 | 3.8 | 10.3 | 26.8 | 26.3 | 53.1 | 33.3 | 30.2 | 63.5 | 495 | 83.7 | 82.5 |
| Blantyre | 6.0 | 2.9 | 8.9 | 29.6 | 26.0 | 55.6 | 35.6 | 28.9 | 64.5 | 547 | 86.2 | 83.7 |
| Mwanza | 11.6 | 1.9 | 13.5 | 30.6 | 21.7 | 52.3 | 42.2 | 23.6 | 65.8 | 133 | 79.4 | 75.1 |
| Thyolo | 6.6 | 1.9 | 8.5 | 31.7 | 27.3 | 59.0 | 38.2 | 29.2 | 67.4 | 907 | 87.4 | 86.1 |
| Mulanje | 7.7 | 2.1 | 9.8 | 31.8 | 24.8 | 56.6 | 39.5 | 26.9 | 66.4 | 964 | 85.3 | 82.8 |
| Phalombe | 6.7 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 32.1 | 25.3 | 57.4 | 38.8 | 28.8 | 67.6 | 558 | 84.9 | 84.2 |
| Chikwawa | 9.7 | 4.0 | 13.8 | 33.9 | 18.5 | 52.4 | 43.6 | 22.6 | 66.2 | 541 | 79.2 | 75.9 |
| Nsanje | 10.1 | 3.6 | 13.7 | 29.3 | 17.9 | 47.1 | 39.3 | 21.5 | 60.8 | 265 | 77.5 | 75.8 |
| Balaka | 9.4 | 2.6 | 12.0 | 30.4 | 23.2 | 53.6 | 39.8 | 25.8 | 65.6 | 510 | 81.7 | 79.2 |
| Neno | 4.9 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 29.0 | 27.0 | 56.0 | 33.9 | 31.2 | 65.1 | 137 | 86.0 | 83.7 |
| Zomba City | 7.6 | 2.9 | 10.6 | 25.0 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 32.6 | 22.9 | 55.5 | 122 | 81.0 | 76.7 |
| Blantyre City | 7.8 | 3.7 | 11.5 | 24.8 | 26.6 | 51.3 | 32.6 | 30.3 | 62.9 | 1,080 | 81.7 | 79.5 |
| Dzaleka | 10.6 | 3.4 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 14.9 | 38.5 | 738 | 63.4 | 58.1 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

**Table D.7.17 Decision-making about family planning: Districts**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Mainly wife | Wife and husband/ partner jointly | Mainly husband/ partner | Someone else/other | Total | Percentage who participate in decision-making about family planning | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 29.9 | 50.7 | 16.3 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 164 |
| Karonga | 43.6 | 38.3 | 15.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 269 |
| Nkhata Bay | 29.9 | 53.4 | 16.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 188 |
| Rumphi | 50.4 | 21.8 | 27.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 72.1 | 146 |
| Mzimba | 31.3 | 53.4 | 13.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 752 |
| Likoma | 17.2 | 79.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 12 |
| Mzuzu City | 18.3 | 75.9 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 177 |
| Kasungu | 35.6 | 55.7 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 691 |
| Nkhotakota | 31.2 | 59.1 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 278 |
| Ntchisi | 18.1 | 74.4 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 210 |
| Dowa | 46.4 | 38.8 | 12.9 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 490 |
| Salima | 31.7 | 57.8 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 340 |
| Lilongwe | 43.3 | 46.1 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 1,228 |
| Mchinji | 42.3 | 47.6 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 388 |
| Dedza | 41.4 | 38.3 | 19.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 618 |
| Ntcheu | 35.9 | 54.7 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 495 |
| Lilongwe City | 39.8 | 51.1 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 687 |
| Mangochi | 41.9 | 49.1 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 819 |
| Machinga | 36.5 | 51.6 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 544 |
| Zomba | 41.8 | 44.0 | 12.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 466 |
| Chiradzulu | 27.4 | 59.1 | 11.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 242 |
| Blantyre | 26.0 | 68.2 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 305 |
| Mwanza | 32.7 | 63.7 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 86 |
| Thyolo | 35.0 | 57.8 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 499 |
| Mulanje | 24.8 | 67.0 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 505 |
| Phalombe | 31.1 | 58.4 | 8.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 384 |
| Chikwawa | 37.3 | 34.5 | 26.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 71.8 | 374 |
| Nsanje | 38.3 | 42.2 | 17.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 164 |
| Balaka | 19.7 | 72.6 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 323 |
| Neno | 33.0 | 58.9 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 83 |
| Zomba City | 36.0 | 53.1 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 62 |
| Blantyre City | 29.9 | 46.5 | 21.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 613 |
| Dzaleka | 29.7 | 58.4 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 377 |

**Table D.7.18 Pressure to become pregnant: Districts**

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member | Number of women |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 12.4 | 164 |
| Karonga | 18.3 | 269 |
| Nkhata Bay | 10.8 | 188 |
| Rumphi | 9.5 | 146 |
| Mzimba | 17.3 | 752 |
| Likoma | 11.5 | 12 |
| Mzuzu City | 5.0 | 177 |
| Kasungu | 11.2 | 691 |
| Nkhotakota | 9.6 | 278 |
| Ntchisi | 6.2 | 210 |
| Dowa | 8.5 | 490 |
| Salima | 7.7 | 340 |
| Lilongwe | 6.4 | 1,228 |
| Mchinji | 8.1 | 388 |
| Dedza | 4.2 | 618 |
| Ntcheu | 6.9 | 495 |
| Lilongwe City | 7.4 | 687 |
| Mangochi | 3.1 | 819 |
| Machinga | 4.0 | 544 |
| Zomba | 9.9 | 466 |
| Chiradzulu | 7.6 | 242 |
| Blantyre | 4.7 | 305 |
| Mwanza | 9.2 | 86 |
| Thyolo | 6.8 | 499 |
| Mulanje | 6.3 | 505 |
| Phalombe | 4.7 | 384 |
| Chikwawa | 13.0 | 374 |
| Nsanje | 8.2 | 164 |
| Balaka | 7.0 | 323 |
| Neno | 11.7 | 83 |
| Zomba City | 3.3 | 62 |
| Blantyre City | 8.7 | 613 |
| Dzaleka | 4.6 | 377 |

**Table D.7.20.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women (district level)**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Mobile phone | Social media[1] | Poster/ leaflet/ brochure | Outdoor sign or billboard | Community meeting or event | None of these eight media sources | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 33.9 | 10.7 | 3.5 | 15.1 | 5.4 | 16.2 | 19.4 | 36.8 | 45.6 | 260 |
| Karonga | 38.4 | 15.1 | 11.8 | 27.5 | 9.4 | 39.7 | 38.1 | 48.1 | 28.3 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 32.8 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 16.4 | 14.6 | 45.1 | 33.0 | 46.9 | 33.8 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 65.1 | 24.9 | 19.3 | 24.0 | 16.1 | 26.3 | 25.7 | 43.4 | 17.1 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 46.2 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 20.9 | 12.8 | 27.5 | 34.6 | 39.2 | 29.7 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 43.4 | 26.5 | 11.0 | 20.0 | 14.4 | 38.2 | 35.2 | 48.1 | 18.4 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 64.2 | 41.6 | 25.3 | 32.0 | 36.3 | 52.5 | 62.9 | 71.8 | 10.8 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 37.2 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 13.2 | 5.9 | 17.8 | 41.5 | 30.2 | 32.3 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 36.8 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 17.3 | 7.4 | 18.9 | 29.0 | 46.3 | 36.6 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 42.0 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 12.4 | 3.0 | 16.7 | 19.8 | 49.1 | 30.0 | 311 |
| Dowa | 34.1 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 24.5 | 18.2 | 47.4 | 33.5 | 814 |
| Salima | 42.1 | 10.6 | 7.7 | 14.4 | 7.4 | 16.3 | 27.1 | 41.0 | 35.2 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 34.9 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 11.3 | 6.5 | 19.7 | 23.3 | 44.5 | 42.4 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 31.9 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 15.3 | 3.9 | 11.1 | 26.7 | 40.8 | 36.3 | 581 |
| Dedza | 18.1 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 12.3 | 16.9 | 42.8 | 47.9 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 26.2 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 14.5 | 22.0 | 45.9 | 41.1 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 48.1 | 28.6 | 21.9 | 28.7 | 27.1 | 35.5 | 40.9 | 41.6 | 23.0 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 32.8 | 10.6 | 12.7 | 14.6 | 7.4 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 32.9 | 52.4 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 42.8 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 4.9 | 26.3 | 27.8 | 48.9 | 31.3 | 938 |
| Zomba | 41.9 | 4.9 | 8.2 | 15.9 | 6.0 | 26.5 | 25.8 | 48.1 | 29.9 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 46.5 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 15.3 | 4.8 | 32.4 | 26.0 | 64.6 | 20.7 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 42.4 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 18.1 | 22.0 | 55.1 | 31.2 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 38.5 | 10.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 14.8 | 21.2 | 49.8 | 37.5 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 55.9 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 23.3 | 36.9 | 65.2 | 19.7 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 34.2 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 6.8 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 60.5 | 29.3 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 30.9 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 3.9 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 56.7 | 37.4 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 23.0 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 8.9 | 13.8 | 44.3 | 45.8 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 48.0 | 9.2 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 18.5 | 23.5 | 49.4 | 32.4 | 265 |
| Balaka | 35.0 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 12.5 | 5.8 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 43.5 | 35.2 | 510 |
| Neno | 39.0 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 12.5 | 8.1 | 23.3 | 32.2 | 65.1 | 23.1 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 70.4 | 35.1 | 19.8 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 45.1 | 61.5 | 56.4 | 14.2 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 69.5 | 49.0 | 30.2 | 35.5 | 36.6 | 38.1 | 44.6 | 56.2 | 18.0 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 12.8 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 25.1 | 22.7 | 26.1 | 56.0 | 738 |

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram.

**Table D.7.20.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men (district level)**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Mobile phone | Social media[1] | Poster/ leaflet/ brochure | Outdoor sign or billboard | Community meeting or event | None of these eight media sources | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 54.4 | 27.8 | 25.4 | 26.8 | 15.9 | 45.3 | 42.5 | 38.6 | 25.7 | 108 |
| Karonga | 46.0 | 11.1 | 16.2 | 23.6 | 15.6 | 33.1 | 29.6 | 34.6 | 27.7 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 62.9 | 15.9 | 5.6 | 14.4 | 11.8 | 13.9 | 29.4 | 54.3 | 16.3 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 69.1 | 26.4 | 30.1 | 47.6 | 28.3 | 70.1 | 62.2 | 58.6 | 9.2 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 71.0 | 19.9 | 21.9 | 35.5 | 15.6 | 58.3 | 49.9 | 48.7 | 13.3 | 462 |
| Likoma | 80.7 | 39.9 | 25.3 | 35.2 | 31.2 | 75.6 | 68.6 | 82.1 | 3.2 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 89.9 | 56.1 | 56.1 | 52.2 | 52.3 | 80.9 | 75.3 | 64.8 | 3.3 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 80.8 | 22.3 | 36.8 | 44.6 | 25.5 | 58.9 | 59.1 | 69.8 | 6.1 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 85.8 | 26.3 | 44.5 | 50.0 | 31.8 | 77.2 | 69.4 | 83.1 | 5.0 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 79.7 | 11.6 | 9.8 | 30.6 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 53.2 | 71.1 | 9.3 | 155 |
| Dowa | 84.5 | 36.6 | 43.9 | 43.5 | 29.1 | 64.9 | 70.7 | 73.3 | 4.3 | 365 |
| Salima | 84.8 | 29.5 | 41.0 | 44.8 | 29.7 | 83.4 | 71.4 | 81.1 | 1.4 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 82.3 | 21.7 | 36.3 | 35.5 | 14.9 | 76.1 | 60.5 | 72.1 | 3.7 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 84.8 | 28.6 | 36.2 | 55.6 | 34.8 | 80.5 | 85.9 | 89.7 | 1.7 | 233 |
| Dedza | 77.3 | 15.1 | 22.0 | 35.8 | 16.1 | 46.3 | 56.6 | 73.2 | 7.9 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 78.3 | 18.2 | 34.1 | 37.7 | 18.7 | 61.7 | 65.2 | 82.9 | 4.4 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 86.8 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 38.2 | 38.7 | 83.2 | 74.9 | 69.2 | 2.0 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 80.6 | 31.5 | 18.1 | 30.5 | 13.9 | 25.6 | 48.6 | 81.4 | 2.2 | 382 |
| Machinga | 83.1 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 40.9 | 25.7 | 44.0 | 54.3 | 78.0 | 7.0 | 302 |
| Zomba | 74.5 | 15.0 | 30.9 | 37.0 | 18.9 | 67.9 | 59.1 | 75.8 | 8.6 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 72.2 | 18.5 | 34.1 | 25.2 | 24.8 | 67.6 | 58.9 | 77.0 | 8.0 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 82.1 | 18.1 | 24.6 | 27.5 | 23.4 | 63.7 | 67.0 | 81.9 | 6.1 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 79.6 | 20.9 | 24.6 | 32.5 | 20.4 | 60.0 | 70.2 | 83.5 | 3.9 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 77.5 | 18.8 | 28.5 | 34.5 | 22.6 | 72.5 | 61.3 | 80.4 | 4.8 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 77.9 | 17.0 | 26.6 | 29.0 | 21.8 | 67.3 | 62.9 | 73.9 | 3.4 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 86.7 | 22.1 | 29.3 | 41.1 | 23.2 | 66.5 | 75.4 | 84.7 | 3.7 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 78.5 | 22.2 | 30.6 | 39.9 | 23.8 | 56.7 | 57.0 | 83.6 | 3.6 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 72.1 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 35.0 | 13.5 | 55.3 | 62.3 | 74.0 | 6.1 | 95 |
| Balaka | 76.5 | 22.7 | 30.2 | 41.9 | 23.4 | 61.5 | 65.2 | 79.5 | 5.0 | 162 |
| Neno | 76.3 | 21.6 | 40.2 | 36.0 | 30.9 | 65.5 | 56.2 | 79.5 | 3.9 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 83.1 | 56.5 | 52.4 | 62.1 | 63.7 | 88.2 | 85.4 | 83.8 | 1.2 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 86.0 | 75.8 | 71.3 | 71.0 | 76.1 | 88.6 | 82.9 | 76.3 | 1.8 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 47.5 | 31.6 | 46.0 | 38.5 | 47.1 | 61.6 | 73.4 | 69.2 | 17.1 | 311 |

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram.

**Table D.7.21 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers: Districts**

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning | Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who: | | Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Discussed family planning | Did not discuss family planning | | |
| Chitipa | 4.3 | 26.8 | 30.7 | 72.4 | 108 |
| Karonga | 13.6 | 39.6 | 32.4 | 58.2 | 203 |
| Nkhata Bay | 9.1 | 24.5 | 21.7 | 71.7 | 161 |
| Rumphi | 20.9 | 29.9 | 16.9 | 65.0 | 100 |
| Mzimba | 13.8 | 30.0 | 39.4 | 63.8 | 579 |
| Likoma | 5.7 | 24.0 | 43.8 | 73.9 | 11 |
| Mzuzu City | 7.6 | 36.1 | 30.3 | 60.8 | 175 |
| Kasungu | 6.2 | 23.1 | 43.3 | 74.5 | 374 |
| Nkhotakota | 12.2 | 23.6 | 44.5 | 70.0 | 216 |
| Ntchisi | 10.5 | 19.1 | 49.2 | 75.8 | 118 |
| Dowa | 10.1 | 17.6 | 40.2 | 79.9 | 308 |
| Salima | 22.2 | 25.3 | 31.4 | 63.8 | 288 |
| Lilongwe | 7.8 | 18.4 | 32.2 | 78.1 | 714 |
| Mchinji | 7.8 | 17.8 | 40.5 | 78.1 | 234 |
| Dedza | 27.5 | 25.0 | 28.2 | 69.3 | 409 |
| Ntcheu | 17.7 | 21.4 | 35.0 | 72.5 | 348 |
| Lilongwe City | 2.3 | 10.0 | 31.6 | 88.6 | 643 |
| Mangochi | 16.5 | 34.1 | 21.5 | 58.9 | 822 |
| Machinga | 17.3 | 33.3 | 35.9 | 60.5 | 505 |
| Zomba | 10.4 | 19.5 | 42.5 | 73.7 | 348 |
| Chiradzulu | 12.5 | 20.3 | 32.0 | 75.1 | 232 |
| Blantyre | 5.7 | 16.8 | 56.8 | 79.8 | 243 |
| Mwanza | 19.7 | 32.3 | 44.1 | 65.8 | 64 |
| Thyolo | 6.0 | 24.3 | 42.0 | 73.6 | 372 |
| Mulanje | 7.7 | 24.2 | 39.6 | 72.8 | 418 |
| Phalombe | 27.0 | 41.6 | 22.6 | 50.6 | 238 |
| Chikwawa | 4.4 | 18.7 | 39.4 | 79.4 | 258 |
| Nsanje | 6.5 | 19.6 | 28.4 | 77.0 | 140 |
| Balaka | 9.8 | 21.8 | 47.9 | 75.5 | 237 |
| Neno | 38.3 | 38.9 | 45.7 | 51.3 | 60 |
| Zomba City | 12.1 | 20.9 | 51.0 | 75.7 | 67 |
| Blantyre City | 3.7 | 7.9 | 23.6 | 90.2 | 525 |
| Dzaleka | 4.7 | 11.9 | 40.1 | 86.3 | 558 |

**Table D.8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates: Districts**

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1] | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 37 | 2 | 39 | 9 | 48 |
| Karonga | 24 | 8 | 32 | 5 | 37 |
| Nkhata Bay | 22 | 7 | 29 | 20 | 49 |
| Rumphi | 13 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 28 |
| Mzimba | 24 | 18 | 42 | 13 | 54 |
| Likoma | 7 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 27 | 7 | 34 | 8 | 42 |
| Kasungu | 26 | 11 | 37 | 18 | 55 |
| Nkhotakota | 21 | 18 | 39 | 11 | 49 |
| Ntchisi | 16 | 4 | 20 | 11 | 31 |
| Dowa | 26 | 4 | 30 | 15 | 45 |
| Salima | 12 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 27 |
| Lilongwe | 19 | 11 | 31 | 20 | 50 |
| Mchinji | 15 | 6 | 21 | 22 | 42 |
| Dedza | 43 | 8 | 51 | 12 | 63 |
| Ntcheu | 32 | 13 | 45 | 12 | 56 |
| Lilongwe City | 24 | 5 | 30 | 19 | 48 |
| Mangochi | 25 | 12 | 37 | 15 | 52 |
| Machinga | 16 | 14 | 30 | 21 | 50 |
| Zomba | 33 | 14 | 47 | 24 | 70 |
| Chiradzulu | 25 | 21 | 46 | 22 | 68 |
| Blantyre | 28 | 14 | 42 | 13 | 55 |
| Mwanza | 22 | 18 | 40 | 16 | 56 |
| Thyolo | 14 | 13 | 27 | 10 | 36 |
| Mulanje | 28 | 22 | 50 | 20 | 69 |
| Phalombe | 16 | 5 | 21 | 12 | 33 |
| Chikwawa | 25 | 10 | 35 | 14 | 48 |
| Nsanje | 19 | 12 | 30 | 23 | 53 |
| Balaka | 22 | 6 | 28 | 19 | 46 |
| Neno | 13 | 12 | 26 | 2 | 27 |
| Zomba City | (18) | (4) | (22) | (10) | (31) |
| Blantyre City | 23 | 8 | 31 | 6 | 37 |
| Dzaleka | 5 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 15 |

Note: Figures in parenthesis are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

**Table D.8.4 Perinatal mortality: Districts**

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal death rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Number of stillbirths[1] | Number of early neonatal deaths[2] | Stillbirth rate[3] | Early neonatal death rate[4] | Perinatal mortality rate[5] | Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks duration[6] | Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 2 | 4 | 11 | 27 | 38 | 147 | 0.4 |
| Karonga | 10 | 5 | 35 | 18 | 53 | 280 | 2.0 |
| Nkhata Bay | 4 | 4 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 187 | 0.9 |
| Rumphi | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 125 | - |
| Mzimba | 18 | 10 | 28 | 15 | 43 | 652 | 1.9 |
| Likoma | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 3.2 |
| Mzuzu City | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 144 | 0.6 |
| Kasungu | 4 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 637 | 0.4 |
| Nkhotakota | 9 | 7 | 27 | 23 | 50 | 318 | 1.2 |
| Ntchisi | 3 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 176 | 1.4 |
| Dowa | 5 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 445 | 1.1 |
| Salima | 7 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 375 | 2.3 |
| Lilongwe | 28 | 22 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 1,113 | 1.3 |
| Mchinji | 10 | 5 | 32 | 17 | 49 | 310 | 1.9 |
| Dedza | 15 | 14 | 27 | 26 | 52 | 563 | 1.1 |
| Ntcheu | 8 | 15 | 15 | 29 | 43 | 527 | 0.5 |
| Lilongwe City | 6 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 28 | 574 | 0.5 |
| Mangochi | 15 | 19 | 15 | 20 | 36 | 962 | 0.8 |
| Machinga | 4 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 678 | 0.4 |
| Zomba | 6 | 14 | 11 | 27 | 38 | 532 | 0.4 |
| Chiradzulu | 4 | 6 | 16 | 25 | 41 | 243 | 0.7 |
| Blantyre | 7 | 10 | 21 | 32 | 53 | 307 | 0.7 |
| Mwanza | 1 | 2 | 11 | 26 | 37 | 85 | 0.4 |
| Thyolo | 14 | 5 | 28 | 11 | 38 | 488 | 2.6 |
| Mulanje | 5 | 13 | 9 | 24 | 32 | 539 | 0.4 |
| Phalombe | 3 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 314 | 0.6 |
| Chikwawa | 8 | 7 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 367 | 1.1 |
| Nsanje | 6 | 3 | 32 | 15 | 47 | 186 | 2.1 |
| Balaka | 5 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 29 | 336 | 0.9 |
| Neno | 3 | 1 | 33 | 9 | 42 | 85 | 3.8 |
| Zomba City | 1 | 1 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 52 | 0.9 |
| Blantyre City | 9 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 39 | 535 | 0.8 |
| Dzaleka | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 561 | 0.8 |

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.
[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.
[3] The number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000.
[4] The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000.
[5] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000.
[6] Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months

**Table D.9.1 Antenatal care: Districts**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Antenatal care provider | | | | | No ANC | Total | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Doctor/clinical officer/medial assistant | Nurse/midwife | Patient attendant | Relative/friend | Other | | | | |
| Chitipa | 15.4 | 83.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 67 |
| Karonga | 13.8 | 85.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 2.5 | 96.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 19.8 | 70.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 25.3 | 67.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 297 |
| Likoma | 16.1 | 80.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 34.2 | 63.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 26.3 | 66.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 33.3 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 12.1 | 84.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 70 |
| Dowa | 53.4 | 43.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 188 |
| Salima | 42.4 | 54.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 29.2 | 61.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 40.3 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Dedza | 35.1 | 64.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 30.6 | 69.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 37.7 | 59.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 24.2 | 72.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 374 |
| Machinga | 14.8 | 80.1 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 281 |
| Zomba | 40.8 | 57.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 35.0 | 59.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 12.7 | 79.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 14.3 | 82.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 2.5 | 95.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 9.9 | 89.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 4.2 | 91.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 37.5 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 22.1 | 66.0 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 70 |
| Balaka | 37.1 | 60.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 137 |
| Neno | 24.3 | 75.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 0.9 | 97.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 12.3 | 81.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 9.9 | 84.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 241 |

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

**Table D.9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit: Districts**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Number of ANC visits | | | | | | | | Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | None | 1 | 2–3 | 4–7 | 8+ | Don't know | Total | 4+ ANC visits | No ante-natal care | <4 | 4–6 | 7+ | Don't know | Total | Number of women | Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC) | Number of women with ANC |
| Chitipa | 0.9 | 0.0 | 42.5 | 55.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.7 | 0.9 | 27.9 | 66.1 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 | 5.2 | 66 |
| Karonga | 0.6 | 1.0 | 26.9 | 70.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71.6 | 0.6 | 36.1 | 54.2 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 119 | 4.8 | 118 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.7 | 0.5 | 26.2 | 70.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 0.7 | 21.0 | 69.3 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77 | 5.2 | 76 |
| Rumphi | 7.8 | 0.8 | 33.0 | 55.2 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 57.6 | 7.8 | 26.8 | 56.9 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 54 | 4.7 | 49 |
| Mzimba | 3.6 | 1.8 | 33.9 | 58.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 3.6 | 24.5 | 64.7 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 297 | 4.8 | 287 |
| Likoma | 3.3 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 66.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 3.3 | 26.8 | 68.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4 | 4.7 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 1.9 | 2.4 | 25.3 | 51.5 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.4 | 1.9 | 29.3 | 63.1 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 | 4.6 | 51 |
| Kasungu | 5.5 | 1.5 | 32.3 | 56.3 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 59.8 | 5.5 | 24.2 | 61.0 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 263 | 4.7 | 248 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.0 | 1.9 | 32.4 | 63.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.7 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 63.4 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 128 | 4.8 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 1.6 | 1.5 | 27.5 | 66.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 1.6 | 30.9 | 63.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 | 4.6 | 69 |
| Dowa | 2.4 | 0.7 | 27.1 | 66.8 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 2.4 | 32.4 | 61.5 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 188 | 4.6 | 184 |
| Salima | 0.9 | 0.9 | 40.3 | 55.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 57.3 | 0.9 | 26.7 | 67.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 152 | 4.9 | 150 |
| Lilongwe | 7.0 | 4.4 | 35.2 | 48.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 7.0 | 17.4 | 68.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 445 | 5.3 | 413 |
| Mchinji | 0.0 | 2.6 | 31.0 | 63.9 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 71.5 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 124 | 5.1 | 124 |
| Dedza | 0.0 | 2.0 | 32.4 | 63.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 0.0 | 36.5 | 59.3 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 226 | 4.5 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 0.0 | 4.1 | 36.7 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 24.8 | 68.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 217 | 5.1 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 0.7 | 2.0 | 29.4 | 61.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.9 | 0.7 | 31.4 | 60.6 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 258 | 4.8 | 256 |
| Mangochi | 2.7 | 1.1 | 23.5 | 70.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 2.7 | 51.2 | 43.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 374 | 3.9 | 364 |
| Machinga | 1.9 | 3.3 | 29.0 | 62.2 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 1.9 | 35.0 | 57.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 281 | 4.6 | 275 |
| Zomba | 1.1 | 1.7 | 27.5 | 68.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.7 | 1.1 | 29.5 | 66.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 197 | 4.8 | 194 |
| Chiradzulu | 1.4 | 1.6 | 45.9 | 51.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.1 | 1.4 | 22.5 | 73.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 104 | 4.9 | 103 |
| Blantyre | 7.7 | 1.9 | 37.3 | 51.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 7.7 | 21.9 | 64.0 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 129 | 4.9 | 119 |
| Mwanza | 2.7 | 1.4 | 30.8 | 61.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 2.7 | 41.2 | 52.4 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 | 4.3 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 0.2 | 2.1 | 38.5 | 56.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 0.2 | 19.9 | 73.4 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 176 | 5.1 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 0.5 | 1.5 | 37.0 | 59.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 0.5 | 24.1 | 74.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 247 | 4.8 | 245 |
| Phalombe | 0.6 | 1.3 | 36.1 | 61.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.0 | 0.6 | 20.9 | 74.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 123 | 5.1 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 1.3 | 1.5 | 47.4 | 48.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 49.0 | 1.3 | 33.9 | 59.5 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 161 | 4.7 | 158 |
| Nsanje | 0.6 | 3.8 | 32.0 | 61.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63.6 | 0.6 | 22.5 | 69.3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 | 4.9 | 69 |
| Balaka | 1.9 | 3.8 | 43.7 | 48.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 1.9 | 25.5 | 65.4 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 137 | 5.0 | 134 |
| Neno | 0.0 | 0.6 | 19.9 | 74.9 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 0.0 | 52.0 | 44.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32 | 3.9 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 1.9 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 70.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 1.9 | 35.6 | 59.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 | 4.5 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 4.9 | 0.8 | 25.8 | 65.5 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.5 | 4.9 | 23.8 | 69.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 200 | 4.6 | 190 |
| Dzaleka | 5.3 | 0.5 | 15.8 | 77.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 5.3 | 14.4 | 74.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 241 | 4.8 | 229 |

**Table D.9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC: Districts**

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific ANC services from a healthcare provider, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider: | | | | | | | Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat checked | Counselled about maternal diet | Counselled about breast-feeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | |
| Chitipa | 98.0 | 61.8 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 80.7 | 87.0 | 66 |
| Karonga | 94.0 | 46.7 | 98.7 | 98.5 | 93.8 | 94.5 | 87.1 | 118 |
| Nkhata Bay | 89.7 | 61.0 | 90.6 | 97.6 | 94.2 | 96.0 | 90.2 | 76 |
| Rumphi | 94.7 | 64.4 | 94.1 | 92.3 | 90.4 | 92.8 | 88.8 | 49 |
| Mzimba | 92.2 | 53.3 | 88.3 | 92.8 | 86.2 | 84.2 | 78.9 | 287 |
| Likoma | 86.3 | 53.6 | 92.6 | 97.6 | 90.7 | 94.3 | 77.1 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 96.4 | 61.2 | 90.4 | 98.1 | 96.5 | 94.2 | 94.8 | 51 |
| Kasungu | 91.1 | 40.5 | 89.5 | 96.9 | 88.7 | 87.1 | 72.2 | 248 |
| Nkhotakota | 83.3 | 48.7 | 91.6 | 94.0 | 83.6 | 86.7 | 76.8 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 89.3 | 51.4 | 83.9 | 98.4 | 81.3 | 94.4 | 86.4 | 69 |
| Dowa | 88.4 | 52.1 | 88.3 | 97.9 | 88.5 | 89.4 | 81.6 | 184 |
| Salima | 79.0 | 48.2 | 89.4 | 96.1 | 86.5 | 90.3 | 81.7 | 150 |
| Lilongwe | 76.2 | 39.4 | 85.7 | 98.7 | 82.5 | 85.2 | 71.4 | 413 |
| Mchinji | 84.7 | 32.0 | 89.0 | 91.4 | 80.1 | 86.8 | 71.9 | 124 |
| Dedza | 84.8 | 48.7 | 89.6 | 94.6 | 87.4 | 88.3 | 81.7 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 93.2 | 46.5 | 92.0 | 97.6 | 94.2 | 93.1 | 84.2 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 90.1 | 53.8 | 94.7 | 96.7 | 87.4 | 91.4 | 77.6 | 256 |
| Mangochi | 92.9 | 52.7 | 88.6 | 94.8 | 85.0 | 86.5 | 84.3 | 364 |
| Machinga | 91.2 | 48.6 | 93.6 | 96.0 | 90.7 | 94.1 | 82.5 | 275 |
| Zomba | 89.6 | 46.4 | 92.4 | 99.4 | 92.9 | 95.4 | 81.2 | 194 |
| Chiradzulu | 91.3 | 40.2 | 94.1 | 98.5 | 88.1 | 88.6 | 82.1 | 103 |
| Blantyre | 91.7 | 50.1 | 86.3 | 95.1 | 95.8 | 94.1 | 83.1 | 119 |
| Mwanza | 64.8 | 43.1 | 94.4 | 93.6 | 91.2 | 87.8 | 77.4 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 91.7 | 47.6 | 93.9 | 94.4 | 91.1 | 90.1 | 83.3 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 89.7 | 34.8 | 89.5 | 98.2 | 93.9 | 97.0 | 86.6 | 245 |
| Phalombe | 91.4 | 46.2 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 94.9 | 88.1 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 77.9 | 32.9 | 83.7 | 97.1 | 85.8 | 81.9 | 78.2 | 158 |
| Nsanje | 92.2 | 60.8 | 91.2 | 98.4 | 89.2 | 86.2 | 86.7 | 69 |
| Balaka | 92.9 | 33.7 | 91.7 | 97.7 | 90.6 | 91.4 | 79.5 | 134 |
| Neno | 91.7 | 69.5 | 92.6 | 95.2 | 91.7 | 93.5 | 84.0 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 97.6 | 60.6 | 92.0 | 98.8 | 94.2 | 94.4 | 89.3 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 95.1 | 67.8 | 93.2 | 95.9 | 95.0 | 93.9 | 89.7 | 190 |
| Dzaleka | 87.0 | 58.7 | 86.8 | 96.8 | 63.4 | 72.8 | 61.5 | 229 |

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth.

**Table D.9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women: Districts**

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal care (ANC) services from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider: | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat checked | Counselled about maternal diet | Counselled about breast-feeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
| Chitipa | 97.2 | 61.3 | 92.3 | 99.1 | 92.0 | 80.0 | 86.3 | 67 |
| Karonga | 93.4 | 46.4 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 93.2 | 93.9 | 86.6 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 89.1 | 60.6 | 90.0 | 96.9 | 93.6 | 95.3 | 89.5 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 87.3 | 59.3 | 86.8 | 85.1 | 83.3 | 85.6 | 81.8 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 88.9 | 51.4 | 85.2 | 89.5 | 83.1 | 81.2 | 76.1 | 297 |
| Likoma | 83.4 | 51.8 | 89.6 | 94.4 | 87.7 | 91.2 | 74.6 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 94.5 | 60.1 | 88.7 | 96.2 | 94.7 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 86.1 | 38.3 | 84.6 | 91.6 | 83.8 | 82.3 | 68.3 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 83.3 | 48.7 | 91.6 | 94.0 | 83.6 | 86.7 | 76.8 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 87.9 | 50.6 | 82.6 | 96.9 | 80.1 | 92.9 | 85.1 | 70 |
| Dowa | 86.3 | 50.9 | 86.1 | 95.6 | 86.4 | 87.2 | 79.6 | 188 |
| Salima | 78.3 | 47.8 | 88.7 | 95.3 | 85.7 | 89.5 | 81.0 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 70.8 | 36.6 | 79.7 | 91.7 | 76.7 | 79.2 | 66.4 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 84.7 | 32.0 | 89.0 | 91.4 | 80.1 | 86.8 | 71.9 | 124 |
| Dedza | 84.8 | 48.7 | 89.6 | 94.6 | 87.4 | 88.3 | 81.7 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 93.2 | 46.5 | 92.0 | 97.6 | 94.2 | 93.1 | 84.2 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 89.5 | 53.5 | 94.1 | 96.0 | 86.8 | 90.8 | 77.1 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 90.4 | 51.3 | 86.3 | 92.3 | 82.7 | 84.2 | 82.1 | 374 |
| Machinga | 89.5 | 47.7 | 91.9 | 94.2 | 88.9 | 92.3 | 80.9 | 281 |
| Zomba | 88.6 | 45.8 | 91.3 | 98.2 | 91.8 | 94.3 | 80.3 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 90.0 | 39.6 | 92.8 | 97.1 | 86.9 | 87.4 | 81.0 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 84.6 | 46.2 | 79.6 | 87.7 | 88.4 | 86.9 | 76.6 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 63.1 | 42.0 | 91.8 | 91.0 | 88.7 | 85.4 | 75.3 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 91.5 | 47.5 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 90.9 | 89.9 | 83.1 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 89.2 | 34.6 | 89.0 | 97.7 | 93.4 | 96.5 | 86.2 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 90.8 | 45.9 | 93.2 | 99.4 | 93.7 | 94.3 | 87.6 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 76.9 | 32.5 | 82.6 | 95.9 | 84.7 | 80.9 | 77.2 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 91.6 | 60.4 | 90.6 | 97.8 | 88.7 | 85.6 | 86.1 | 70 |
| Balaka | 91.1 | 33.0 | 89.9 | 95.8 | 88.8 | 89.7 | 78.0 | 137 |
| Neno | 91.7 | 69.5 | 92.6 | 95.2 | 91.7 | 93.5 | 84.0 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 95.7 | 59.5 | 90.3 | 96.9 | 92.4 | 92.6 | 87.6 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 90.4 | 64.4 | 88.6 | 91.2 | 90.4 | 89.3 | 85.3 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 82.4 | 55.6 | 82.2 | 91.7 | 60.1 | 69.0 | 58.3 | 241 |

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth.

**Table D.9.4 Food/cash assistance, deworming, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy: Districts**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who received food or cash assistance, took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth: | | | Number of days during which women with a live birth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[2] during pregnancy for the most recent live birth: | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Received food or cash assistance[1] | Took deworming medication | Took any iron-containing supple-ments[2] | None | <60 | 60–89 | 90–179 | 180+ | Don't know | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
| Chitipa | 1.4 | 30.0 | 88.3 | 11.7 | 44.9 | 8.7 | 29.2 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Karonga | 4.5 | 41.3 | 88.2 | 11.8 | 22.7 | 8.7 | 39.5 | 15.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.0 | 31.9 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 18.1 | 16.5 | 19.6 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 2.6 | 54.4 | 79.4 | 20.6 | 47.9 | 4.4 | 22.3 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 1.5 | 40.4 | 71.8 | 28.2 | 45.4 | 9.5 | 15.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Likoma | 3.2 | 58.6 | 83.0 | 17.0 | 31.9 | 13.9 | 26.6 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 5.8 | 43.8 | 61.6 | 38.4 | 43.2 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 0.6 | 24.0 | 74.0 | 26.0 | 24.0 | 10.4 | 31.0 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.0 | 30.2 | 78.8 | 21.2 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 35.3 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 5.4 | 43.3 | 81.9 | 18.1 | 25.9 | 9.2 | 42.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Dowa | 2.8 | 34.4 | 86.3 | 13.7 | 30.6 | 20.7 | 31.7 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Salima | 7.7 | 49.2 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 26.9 | 16.1 | 31.9 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 2.4 | 41.3 | 78.1 | 21.9 | 46.9 | 12.8 | 13.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 0.8 | 31.3 | 74.9 | 25.1 | 30.7 | 14.0 | 26.5 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Dedza | 6.0 | 44.8 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 30.0 | 13.5 | 37.7 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 1.6 | 44.3 | 82.8 | 17.2 | 32.0 | 13.8 | 34.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 3.9 | 25.9 | 84.5 | 15.5 | 52.5 | 9.7 | 17.1 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 4.1 | 35.9 | 80.3 | 19.7 | 35.9 | 17.4 | 25.3 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 374 |
| Machinga | 2.1 | 47.8 | 72.9 | 27.1 | 47.0 | 12.8 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 281 |
| Zomba | 2.3 | 33.3 | 82.0 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 40.5 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.8 | 41.7 | 60.8 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 7.9 | 13.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 2.5 | 40.4 | 78.5 | 21.5 | 32.2 | 16.3 | 25.7 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 5.0 | 59.0 | 75.1 | 24.9 | 41.8 | 9.2 | 19.8 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 2.3 | 34.6 | 78.8 | 21.2 | 31.2 | 17.1 | 25.9 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 2.2 | 25.7 | 80.4 | 19.6 | 34.0 | 11.8 | 25.4 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 5.7 | 44.7 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 32.5 | 12.0 | 29.9 | 1.2 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 2.0 | 22.7 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 35.5 | 8.2 | 21.0 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 2.2 | 32.5 | 83.4 | 16.6 | 45.5 | 6.5 | 24.2 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Balaka | 0.6 | 25.7 | 81.9 | 18.1 | 34.5 | 19.0 | 24.5 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Neno | 13.6 | 60.2 | 89.5 | 10.5 | 51.7 | 6.8 | 23.5 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 4.7 | 40.5 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 17.4 | 7.0 | 37.1 | 7.1 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 9.7 | 50.5 | 74.6 | 25.4 | 34.4 | 8.1 | 17.0 | 2.9 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 2.3 | 25.1 | 73.2 | 26.8 | 27.7 | 6.0 | 33.4 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 241 |

[1] Food or cash assistance program(s)
[2] Iron tablets and syrup

**Table D.9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections: Districts**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 70.5 | 90.9 | 67 |
| Karonga | 70.1 | 92.7 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 76.9 | 80.8 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 75.5 | 91.0 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 69.5 | 86.6 | 297 |
| Likoma | 78.9 | 89.2 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 81.5 | 86.8 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 84.5 | 90.3 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 80.1 | 91.4 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 79.2 | 95.2 | 70 |
| Dowa | 80.0 | 90.4 | 188 |
| Salima | 88.3 | 93.6 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 77.6 | 88.6 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 83.4 | 92.6 | 124 |
| Dedza | 78.5 | 85.0 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 72.6 | 88.2 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 89.7 | 93.7 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 69.3 | 83.4 | 374 |
| Machinga | 75.7 | 83.6 | 281 |
| Zomba | 77.0 | 97.1 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 78.4 | 91.2 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 85.4 | 92.9 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 73.1 | 87.7 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 79.7 | 94.0 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 80.6 | 86.2 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 86.4 | 96.2 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 73.2 | 88.6 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 67.0 | 82.6 | 70 |
| Balaka | 77.7 | 88.5 | 137 |
| Neno | 81.6 | 90.0 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 89.2 | 94.1 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 86.7 | 93.5 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 83.4 | 90.5 | 241 |

[1] Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth.

**Table D.9.7 Place of delivery: Districts**

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Health facility | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Public sector | CHAM/ Mission/IHAM | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | Private medical sector (NGO) | Home | Other | Total | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births |
| Chitipa | 79.0 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 67 |
| Karonga | 81.8 | 16.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 122 |
| Nkhata Bay | 88.5 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 78 |
| Rumphi | 83.7 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 56 |
| Mzimba | 72.5 | 18.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 306 |
| Likoma | 40.2 | 57.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 88.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 82.1 | 12.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 272 |
| Nkhotakota | 85.0 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 133 |
| Ntchisi | 95.5 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 71 |
| Dowa | 84.0 | 10.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 190 |
| Salima | 90.8 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 155 |
| Lilongwe | 80.6 | 14.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 456 |
| Mchinji | 87.9 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 124 |
| Dedza | 81.0 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 228 |
| Ntcheu | 85.1 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 220 |
| Lilongwe City | 82.6 | 3.4 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 270 |
| Mangochi | 79.7 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 381 |
| Machinga | 83.0 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 289 |
| Zomba | 89.9 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 206 |
| Chiradzulu | 84.3 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 107 |
| Blantyre | 86.9 | 9.9 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 131 |
| Mwanza | 96.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 32 |
| Thyolo | 84.0 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 178 |
| Mulanje | 91.0 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 251 |
| Phalombe | 76.2 | 21.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 127 |
| Chikwawa | 75.4 | 16.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 166 |
| Nsanje | 73.7 | 20.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 70 |
| Balaka | 75.4 | 17.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 140 |
| Neno | 88.4 | 8.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 94.9 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 19 |
| Blantyre City | 94.6 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 205 |
| Dzaleka | 89.4 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 258 |

CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = nongovernmental organisation

**Table D.9.8 Caesarean section: Districts**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage delivered by C-section | Number of births |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 8.9 | 67 |
| Karonga | 12.4 | 122 |
| Nkhata Bay | 23.3 | 78 |
| Rumphi | 13.4 | 56 |
| Mzimba | 8.6 | 306 |
| Likoma | 19.2 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 15.5 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 12.3 | 272 |
| Nkhotakota | 13.8 | 133 |
| Ntchisi | 14.9 | 71 |
| Dowa | 7.2 | 190 |
| Salima | 11.2 | 155 |
| Lilongwe | 16.7 | 456 |
| Mchinji | 8.4 | 124 |
| Dedza | 8.2 | 228 |
| Ntcheu | 8.2 | 220 |
| Lilongwe City | 22.7 | 270 |
| Mangochi | 8.7 | 381 |
| Machinga | 7.8 | 289 |
| Zomba | 8.0 | 206 |
| Chiradzulu | 10.9 | 107 |
| Blantyre | 11.1 | 131 |
| Mwanza | 9.2 | 32 |
| Thyolo | 7.6 | 178 |
| Mulanje | 9.5 | 251 |
| Phalombe | 9.6 | 127 |
| Chikwawa | 11.9 | 166 |
| Nsanje | 6.7 | 70 |
| Balaka | 7.0 | 140 |
| Neno | 21.3 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 17.6 | 19 |
| Blantyre City | 17.3 | 205 |
| Dzaleka | 12.9 | 258 |

Notes: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section.

**Table D.9.9 Assistance during delivery: Districts**

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | | | | Among most recent live births | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Doctor/ clinical officer/ medial assistant | Nurse/ midwife | Patient attendant | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/ other | No one | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1] | Number of live births and/or stillbirths | Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth | Number of live births |
| Chitipa | 31.1 | 65.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 67 | 78.6 | 67 |
| Karonga | 24.6 | 73.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 122 | 70.6 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 11.6 | 87.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 78 | 71.3 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 28.2 | 68.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 56 | 56.7 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 26.0 | 67.0 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 306 | 71.1 | 297 |
| Likoma | 35.3 | 59.3 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 4 | 67.2 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 36.8 | 63.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 52 | 80.5 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 36.1 | 61.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 272 | 75.2 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 29.7 | 67.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 133 | 68.2 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 12.3 | 84.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 71 | 79.6 | 70 |
| Dowa | 49.2 | 47.5 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 190 | 80.8 | 188 |
| Salima | 35.8 | 62.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 155 | 66.7 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 27.3 | 68.6 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 456 | 41.8 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 54.7 | 43.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 124 | 66.0 | 124 |
| Dedza | 32.1 | 65.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 228 | 73.4 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 22.9 | 69.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 220 | 62.7 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 42.5 | 54.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 270 | 55.0 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 19.9 | 74.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 381 | 62.3 | 374 |
| Machinga | 20.6 | 74.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 289 | 75.4 | 281 |
| Zomba | 44.6 | 53.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 206 | 50.8 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 34.3 | 63.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 107 | 59.7 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 26.6 | 72.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 131 | 61.3 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 13.7 | 81.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 32 | 74.3 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 16.0 | 81.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 178 | 80.9 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 12.9 | 85.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 251 | 76.5 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 8.5 | 86.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 127 | 67.3 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 28.7 | 64.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 166 | 59.6 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 18.6 | 72.9 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 70 | 69.1 | 70 |
| Balaka | 29.9 | 67.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 140 | 69.8 | 137 |
| Neno | 21.2 | 76.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 32 | 78.6 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 13.5 | 84.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 19 | 75.9 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 18.8 | 78.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 205 | 71.5 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 24.3 | 74.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 258 | 67.2 | 241 |

Notes: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, and midwife.

**Table D.9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother: Districts**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1] | | | | | | | | Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 4 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | 7–41 days | Don't know/ missing | No postnatal check[2] | Total | | |
| Chitipa | 33.4 | 42.7 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 67 |
| Karonga | 31.7 | 28.4 | 23.6 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 44.6 | 9.9 | 20.4 | 8.9 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 40.9 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 62.0 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 52.9 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 69.8 | 297 |
| Likoma | 43.1 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 93.5 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 20.1 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 2.7 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 35.4 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 27.0 | 15.1 | 24.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 66.1 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 46.3 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 70 |
| Dowa | 32.6 | 25.8 | 16.6 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 188 |
| Salima | 48.0 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 77.0 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 37.8 | 12.2 | 9.5 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 23.7 | 22.5 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 60.3 | 124 |
| Dedza | 47.5 | 9.4 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 78.6 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 46.2 | 14.4 | 16.7 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 39.3 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 57.6 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 43.0 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 60.4 | 374 |
| Machinga | 56.1 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 281 |
| Zomba | 32.5 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 38.7 | 100.0 | 54.8 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 29.2 | 18.5 | 16.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 64.3 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 42.1 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 61.8 | 4.4 | 11.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 36.8 | 13.5 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 53.0 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 49.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 74.3 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 40.8 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 51.2 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 43.8 | 22.1 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 68.5 | 70 |
| Balaka | 35.3 | 8.7 | 16.2 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 28.2 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 137 |
| Neno | 58.5 | 4.7 | 17.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 80.9 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 42.7 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 55.6 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 26.2 | 8.7 | 38.2 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 241 |

[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days.

**Table D.9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother: Districts**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Doctor/clinical officer/ medical assistant | Nurse/midwife | Patient attendant | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 7.3 | 81.8 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Karonga | 11.0 | 71.4 | 1.3 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3.0 | 71.9 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 12.1 | 48.0 | 1.9 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 17.6 | 51.3 | 0.9 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Likoma | 12.6 | 48.4 | 6.5 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 29.4 | 67.1 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 16.9 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 13.1 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 10.9 | 56.1 | 0.7 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Dowa | 34.6 | 40.4 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Salima | 18.4 | 58.5 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 9.3 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 32.0 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Dedza | 16.2 | 61.1 | 1.4 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 13.0 | 64.2 | 0.0 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 16.2 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 9.1 | 51.4 | 0.0 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 374 |
| Machinga | 13.0 | 52.7 | 0.6 | 33.7 | 100.0 | 281 |
| Zomba | 18.4 | 35.2 | 1.2 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 16.2 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 19.0 | 42.2 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 13.3 | 64.6 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 6.0 | 43.3 | 3.7 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 6.4 | 53.7 | 0.0 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 3.1 | 77.2 | 0.6 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 15.8 | 34.8 | 0.6 | 48.8 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 11.3 | 50.4 | 6.8 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Balaka | 14.5 | 45.8 | 0.0 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Neno | 18.6 | 61.6 | 0.6 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 6.7 | 81.3 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 13.0 | 40.9 | 1.6 | 44.4 | 100.0 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 14.9 | 58.3 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 241 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

**Table D.9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother: Districts**

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any healthcare provider: | | | Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Measured blood pressure | Discussed vaginal bleeding | Discussed family planning | | |
| Chitipa | 84.1 | 84.8 | 85.3 | 73.9 | 67 |
| Karonga | 74.9 | 76.2 | 76.6 | 56.8 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 83.7 | 86.1 | 90.2 | 78.1 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 82.6 | 77.0 | 82.6 | 67.9 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 66.7 | 74.2 | 70.2 | 55.4 | 297 |
| Likoma | 50.1 | 51.2 | 67.0 | 39.3 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 83.9 | 81.9 | 87.8 | 76.9 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 57.0 | 53.9 | 58.7 | 42.7 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 60.6 | 58.1 | 65.4 | 48.2 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 67.9 | 69.6 | 77.5 | 57.2 | 70 |
| Dowa | 69.7 | 73.3 | 84.6 | 62.0 | 188 |
| Salima | 63.1 | 67.5 | 75.8 | 53.8 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 59.4 | 54.3 | 64.9 | 48.1 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 51.6 | 54.3 | 60.4 | 42.7 | 124 |
| Dedza | 62.1 | 68.1 | 70.5 | 54.6 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 72.0 | 69.8 | 71.0 | 52.4 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 73.3 | 64.3 | 77.4 | 53.8 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 66.5 | 64.2 | 67.6 | 51.6 | 374 |
| Machinga | 68.0 | 65.5 | 74.3 | 57.3 | 281 |
| Zomba | 67.4 | 63.6 | 73.8 | 51.6 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 60.5 | 68.9 | 75.2 | 47.7 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 66.1 | 64.0 | 73.4 | 50.6 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 51.2 | 59.5 | 68.0 | 43.7 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 69.5 | 69.4 | 83.5 | 60.5 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 68.6 | 70.5 | 83.7 | 60.6 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 80.5 | 76.4 | 80.5 | 70.8 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 58.2 | 58.1 | 64.9 | 43.2 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 76.9 | 70.5 | 74.7 | 65.5 | 70 |
| Balaka | 66.2 | 62.7 | 68.0 | 51.9 | 137 |
| Neno | 76.7 | 73.6 | 79.1 | 64.6 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 96.2 | 85.8 | 93.2 | 81.5 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 88.4 | 83.6 | 86.6 | 81.3 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 75.6 | 65.1 | 59.8 | 50.0 | 241 |

**Table D.9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn: Districts**

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1] | | | | | | No postnatal check[2] | Total | Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1] | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 hour | 1–3 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | Don't know | | | | |
| Chitipa | 16.0 | 26.9 | 37.7 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 67 |
| Karonga | 6.4 | 20.6 | 27.9 | 32.0 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 9.3 | 37.8 | 7.7 | 19.4 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 74.1 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 7.6 | 31.6 | 6.5 | 13.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 58.9 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 26.6 | 33.1 | 13.4 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 297 |
| Likoma | 2.3 | 50.3 | 11.7 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 50.0 | 41.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 4.1 | 25.2 | 14.8 | 21.6 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 7.8 | 31.3 | 13.3 | 26.8 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 6.6 | 47.0 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 70 |
| Dowa | 14.4 | 30.0 | 21.4 | 14.8 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 188 |
| Salima | 17.6 | 40.5 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 14.9 | 29.5 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 2.2 | 18.5 | 22.3 | 19.5 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 62.5 | 124 |
| Dedza | 13.2 | 37.6 | 10.7 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 5.5 | 50.7 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 15.9 | 21.5 | 13.8 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 36.8 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 15.6 | 31.2 | 9.4 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 374 |
| Machinga | 17.0 | 50.6 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 281 |
| Zomba | 25.4 | 20.9 | 5.5 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 63.4 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 14.6 | 24.1 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 60.0 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 25.8 | 22.8 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 61.4 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 31.4 | 37.7 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 36.8 | 17.6 | 13.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 27.1 | 30.9 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 64.6 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 52.8 | 30.4 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 26.1 | 20.3 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 45.9 | 100.0 | 50.1 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 3.5 | 45.7 | 20.9 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 70 |
| Balaka | 15.5 | 33.2 | 13.4 | 10.5 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 137 |
| Neno | 30.5 | 30.2 | 4.9 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 61.4 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 15.9 | 24.8 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 52.2 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 3.8 | 31.2 | 7.3 | 39.1 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 241 |

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse, midwife, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

**Table D.9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn: Districts**

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check | | | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Doctor/ clinical officer/ medical assistant | Nurse/mid-wife | Patient attendant | | | |
| Chitipa | 4.9 | 89.7 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Karonga | 10.0 | 76.9 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 4.2 | 69.2 | 0.7 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 3.3 | 54.7 | 0.9 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 20.0 | 56.6 | 1.1 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Likoma | 10.0 | 57.1 | 1.3 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 24.6 | 68.5 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 19.7 | 45.6 | 0.5 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 17.8 | 61.4 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 15.3 | 61.7 | 0.7 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Dowa | 38.4 | 42.1 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Salima | 14.7 | 68.8 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 11.7 | 53.6 | 0.0 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 29.3 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Dedza | 16.9 | 63.6 | 1.4 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 12.6 | 68.4 | 0.8 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 20.4 | 38.5 | 0.6 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 11.7 | 50.5 | 0.5 | 37.3 | 100.0 | 374 |
| Machinga | 15.1 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 281 |
| Zomba | 21.2 | 41.1 | 1.1 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 16.4 | 42.1 | 1.4 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 12.1 | 48.7 | 0.6 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 10.4 | 71.7 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 4.9 | 63.2 | 4.3 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 7.0 | 57.6 | 0.0 | 35.4 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 3.2 | 85.8 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 15.5 | 33.9 | 0.6 | 49.9 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 17.1 | 48.9 | 7.2 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Balaka | 21.6 | 51.0 | 0.0 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Neno | 15.5 | 66.7 | 0.6 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 0.0 | 88.5 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 11.9 | 39.5 | 0.8 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 15.5 | 65.8 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 241 |

**Table D.9.16 Content of postnatal care for the newborn: Districts**

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage of most recent live births for whom a healthcare provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth: | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Cord examined | Temperature measured | Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention | Mother counselled on breastfeeding | Mother observed breastfeeding | Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding | Weighed[1] | Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth | Number of births |
| Chitipa | 91.8 | 90.3 | 89.7 | 93.0 | 89.4 | 87.1 | 94.2 | 77.9 | 67 |
| Karonga | 92.0 | 91.4 | 87.0 | 94.9 | 86.6 | 85.3 | 93.3 | 80.8 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 81.9 | 84.4 | 86.1 | 92.6 | 89.7 | 89.0 | 98.5 | 72.1 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 96.3 | 90.1 | 93.4 | 92.5 | 90.8 | 89.2 | 98.8 | 85.7 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 84.2 | 72.5 | 73.0 | 84.7 | 80.1 | 78.9 | 92.6 | 58.3 | 297 |
| Likoma | 40.8 | 62.2 | 62.0 | 77.7 | 70.6 | 68.5 | 92.8 | 34.5 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 95.3 | 89.4 | 90.0 | 95.5 | 94.7 | 94.0 | 96.8 | 83.2 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 67.1 | 74.1 | 63.3 | 84.5 | 80.6 | 77.3 | 95.4 | 48.3 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 73.2 | 76.5 | 71.6 | 83.2 | 83.6 | 78.5 | 94.3 | 61.1 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 71.8 | 72.0 | 65.2 | 88.5 | 84.8 | 83.1 | 99.2 | 53.1 | 70 |
| Dowa | 72.6 | 78.0 | 84.5 | 92.3 | 90.2 | 88.5 | 94.5 | 61.4 | 188 |
| Salima | 78.5 | 84.2 | 81.4 | 91.9 | 93.3 | 88.7 | 92.0 | 66.3 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 63.8 | 64.8 | 63.8 | 83.4 | 68.4 | 64.0 | 90.7 | 44.3 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 55.5 | 54.7 | 56.2 | 72.7 | 61.6 | 59.9 | 95.7 | 34.7 | 124 |
| Dedza | 75.6 | 70.6 | 69.2 | 84.6 | 82.8 | 79.2 | 94.5 | 57.8 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 77.8 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 88.7 | 86.9 | 86.3 | 91.9 | 62.9 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 81.3 | 85.1 | 79.7 | 88.5 | 74.5 | 73.7 | 97.1 | 66.9 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 79.8 | 75.6 | 72.8 | 75.0 | 69.9 | 68.9 | 63.6 | 40.8 | 374 |
| Machinga | 79.5 | 78.5 | 79.2 | 81.8 | 80.1 | 77.0 | 81.1 | 60.5 | 281 |
| Zomba | 58.3 | 78.3 | 69.7 | 89.7 | 85.3 | 82.8 | 95.4 | 41.6 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 72.7 | 72.1 | 66.1 | 84.6 | 77.1 | 73.5 | 90.0 | 44.1 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 65.1 | 70.2 | 66.9 | 87.1 | 78.5 | 75.9 | 95.5 | 47.6 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 69.9 | 74.4 | 71.8 | 88.1 | 87.8 | 84.4 | 91.8 | 55.6 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 56.3 | 70.6 | 73.4 | 93.8 | 85.9 | 84.4 | 92.1 | 46.6 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 56.7 | 72.1 | 69.5 | 91.5 | 85.4 | 83.0 | 94.5 | 46.1 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 74.0 | 84.7 | 82.6 | 91.0 | 86.7 | 86.1 | 96.4 | 65.6 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 56.6 | 67.7 | 61.9 | 86.3 | 79.2 | 75.4 | 81.1 | 42.2 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 74.6 | 81.5 | 76.0 | 84.4 | 81.3 | 80.5 | 69.5 | 48.2 | 70 |
| Balaka | 72.0 | 74.3 | 66.6 | 86.0 | 83.6 | 78.8 | 90.6 | 51.0 | 137 |
| Neno | 80.9 | 81.4 | 82.2 | 88.3 | 85.1 | 83.6 | 94.9 | 66.1 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 64.0 | 88.6 | 85.2 | 94.0 | 90.6 | 89.6 | 93.7 | 58.4 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 74.4 | 80.6 | 79.9 | 84.8 | 81.3 | 80.6 | 95.1 | 67.0 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 89.9 | 87.9 | 85.6 | 88.8 | 86.2 | 84.1 | 96.4 | 76.0 | 241 |

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.
[2] The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.

**Table D.9.17 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn: Districts**

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both the mother and newborn received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither the mother nor newborn received a postnatal check, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Mother | Newborn | Both mother and newborn | Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check[2] | Number of births |
| Chitipa | 89.1 | 94.6 | 87.1 | 3.4 | 67 |
| Karonga | 84.4 | 86.8 | 78.7 | 7.5 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 74.8 | 74.1 | 64.1 | 15.2 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 62.0 | 58.9 | 53.8 | 33.0 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 71.6 | 80.3 | 62.9 | 11.0 | 297 |
| Likoma | 70.3 | 68.4 | 55.8 | 17.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 96.5 | 93.2 | 91.8 | 2.1 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 45.8 | 65.8 | 38.8 | 27.1 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 70.5 | 79.9 | 64.2 | 13.9 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 69.2 | 77.6 | 61.9 | 15.0 | 70 |
| Dowa | 75.7 | 80.5 | 68.7 | 12.5 | 188 |
| Salima | 77.0 | 83.5 | 70.7 | 10.2 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 60.7 | 65.3 | 52.7 | 26.8 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 60.3 | 62.5 | 52.7 | 29.9 | 124 |
| Dedza | 79.9 | 81.9 | 74.2 | 12.3 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 79.1 | 81.8 | 71.4 | 10.5 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 58.2 | 59.5 | 51.3 | 33.5 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 60.5 | 63.3 | 53.6 | 29.7 | 374 |
| Machinga | 66.9 | 79.2 | 63.7 | 17.7 | 281 |
| Zomba | 55.4 | 64.0 | 50.5 | 31.0 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 65.1 | 60.0 | 51.0 | 25.9 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 61.8 | 61.4 | 52.3 | 29.1 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 77.9 | 82.1 | 73.0 | 12.9 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 53.0 | 72.3 | 49.2 | 23.9 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 60.7 | 64.6 | 50.9 | 25.6 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 80.9 | 89.0 | 78.4 | 8.5 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 51.2 | 50.1 | 36.9 | 35.7 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 69.3 | 73.2 | 58.6 | 16.1 | 70 |
| Balaka | 60.2 | 72.6 | 57.0 | 24.1 | 137 |
| Neno | 80.7 | 83.4 | 76.2 | 12.0 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 87.9 | 88.5 | 87.0 | 10.6 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 55.6 | 52.2 | 43.7 | 35.9 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 73.1 | 81.3 | 68.5 | 14.1 | 241 |

[1] Includes checks from a doctor, clinical officer, medical assistant, nurse/midwife, patient attendant, or traditional birth attendant

[2] Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons

**Table D.9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care: Districts**

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 | | Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child | Number of men | Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up | Number of men | Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility | Number of men | Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility | Number of men |
| Chitipa | 90.9 | 28 | 86.9 | 26 | 92.8 | 28 | 66.5 | 26 |
| Karonga | 96.7 | 40 | 69.7 | 39 | 100.0 | 40 | 43.4 | 40 |
| Nkhata Bay | 97.9 | 29 | 81.3 | 28 | 100.0 | 29 | 56.0 | 29 |
| Rumphi | 97.9 | 21 | (83.6) | 21 | 100.0 | 21 | 35.3 | 21 |
| Mzimba | 98.7 | 114 | 87.2 | 112 | 81.7 | 114 | 26.4 | 93 |
| Likoma | (94.0) | 2 | (26.5) | 2 | (100.0) | 2 | (28.2) | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 98.3 | 27 | 74.9 | 27 | 100.0 | 27 | 55.2 | 27 |
| Kasungu | 95.5 | 123 | 80.2 | 118 | 94.6 | 123 | 38.2 | 117 |
| Nkhotakota | 100.0 | 53 | 74.1 | 53 | 91.9 | 53 | 36.3 | 49 |
| Ntchisi | 98.3 | 33 | 85.6 | 32 | 100.0 | 33 | 49.7 | 33 |
| Dowa | 98.5 | 82 | 88.9 | 81 | 100.0 | 82 | 58.7 | 82 |
| Salima | 96.9 | 51 | 76.1 | 49 | 81.6 | 51 | 45.7 | 41 |
| Lilongwe | 97.5 | 212 | 85.6 | 206 | 97.6 | 212 | 63.5 | 206 |
| Mchinji | (89.6) | 47 | (93.3) | 42 | (61.9) | 47 | (49.9) | 29 |
| Dedza | 97.9 | 78 | 78.7 | 77 | 78.4 | 78 | (63.4) | 61 |
| Ntcheu | 97.6 | 74 | 81.3 | 72 | 60.0 | 74 | (57.8) | 44 |
| Lilongwe City | 98.7 | 125 | 70.9 | 124 | 100.0 | 125 | 39.8 | 125 |
| Mangochi | 95.8 | 98 | (90.1) | 94 | 77.1 | 98 | (75.1) | 75 |
| Machinga | 96.2 | 85 | (91.5) | 81 | 91.7 | 85 | (72.0) | 78 |
| Zomba | 100.0 | 82 | 87.1 | 82 | 100.0 | 82 | 42.0 | 82 |
| Chiradzulu | 95.8 | 41 | 60.4 | 40 | 100.0 | 41 | 33.7 | 41 |
| Blantyre | 98.3 | 50 | 59.8 | 49 | 98.3 | 50 | 27.0 | 49 |
| Mwanza | 100.0 | 12 | 54.1 | 12 | 100.0 | 12 | 50.1 | 12 |
| Thyolo | 93.8 | 73 | 54.9 | 68 | 100.0 | 73 | 41.8 | 73 |
| Mulanje | 93.6 | 85 | 67.8 | 79 | 99.6 | 85 | 56.5 | 85 |
| Phalombe | 95.5 | 52 | 92.0 | 50 | 100.0 | 52 | 75.6 | 52 |
| Chikwawa | 94.5 | 75 | 77.1 | 71 | 94.8 | 75 | 62.0 | 71 |
| Nsanje | (93.0) | 24 | (34.5) | 22 | (97.7) | 24 | (53.9) | 23 |
| Balaka | 96.1 | 44 | 82.2 | 42 | 51.4 | 44 | (41.0) | 22 |
| Neno | 100.0 | 13 | 62.0 | 13 | 91.1 | 13 | (38.0) | 12 |
| Zomba City | (95.3) | 10 | (53.8) | 9 | (100.0) | 10 | (54.0) | 10 |
| Blantyre City | (73.0) | 78 | (47.8) | 57 | (96.8) | 78 | (40.3) | 76 |
| Dzaleka | 96.5 | 109 | 75.4 | 105 | 96.1 | 109 | 79.2 | 105 |

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

**Table D.9.19 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or healthcare worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or healthcare worker for cervical cancer, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage examined for breast cancer | Percentage tested for cervical cancer | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 6.7 | 23.2 | 260 |
| Karonga | 6.3 | 19.4 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 8.4 | 19.6 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 6.5 | 27.7 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 5.1 | 16.1 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 4.0 | 20.1 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 10.3 | 32.2 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 7.4 | 15.8 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 7.7 | 23.3 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 4.7 | 17.0 | 311 |
| Dowa | 5.0 | 18.3 | 814 |
| Salima | 7.8 | 24.1 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 7.4 | 16.4 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 4.8 | 18.8 | 581 |
| Dedza | 7.4 | 21.3 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 6.9 | 21.8 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 10.2 | 27.9 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 6.7 | 20.0 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 9.2 | 21.1 | 938 |
| Zomba | 7.9 | 33.5 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 10.3 | 43.8 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 9.7 | 39.9 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 8.2 | 27.3 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 6.9 | 35.7 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 6.2 | 39.7 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 6.8 | 41.1 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 10.5 | 32.1 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 8.3 | 29.9 | 265 |
| Balaka | 6.0 | 30.3 | 510 |
| Neno | 12.7 | 44.3 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 8.7 | 40.9 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 9.0 | 41.7 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 5.2 | 7.1 | 738 |

**Table D.9.20 Problems in accessing health care: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Problems in accessing health care | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Getting permission to go for treatment | Getting money for treatment | Distance to health facility | Not wanting to go alone | At least one problem accessing health care | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 12.5 | 45.4 | 58.9 | 30.8 | 69.5 | 260 |
| Karonga | 11.0 | 66.7 | 65.5 | 21.1 | 82.7 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 20.5 | 45.1 | 45.3 | 20.7 | 58.4 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 18.1 | 58.1 | 50.0 | 20.4 | 66.8 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 16.1 | 65.4 | 71.9 | 23.0 | 83.7 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 13.2 | 48.8 | 29.9 | 5.5 | 57.8 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 3.8 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 3.6 | 29.9 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 10.4 | 64.3 | 73.1 | 33.1 | 81.8 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 17.5 | 50.8 | 53.0 | 26.0 | 67.3 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 23.8 | 72.1 | 74.9 | 28.4 | 85.8 | 311 |
| Dowa | 4.1 | 43.0 | 36.1 | 6.5 | 53.4 | 814 |
| Salima | 16.5 | 49.1 | 52.3 | 20.4 | 64.6 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 12.5 | 41.9 | 51.6 | 11.7 | 58.0 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 10.5 | 53.9 | 51.1 | 22.9 | 72.0 | 581 |
| Dedza | 10.6 | 24.4 | 35.5 | 13.8 | 42.4 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 16.9 | 43.7 | 57.2 | 25.6 | 69.2 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 8.6 | 42.7 | 32.0 | 5.2 | 51.0 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 8.1 | 48.7 | 69.7 | 29.1 | 78.9 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 2.8 | 53.4 | 52.3 | 14.2 | 70.0 | 938 |
| Zomba | 9.3 | 42.3 | 51.4 | 36.1 | 67.3 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 20.6 | 62.0 | 65.7 | 21.0 | 77.2 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 13.0 | 59.5 | 64.2 | 30.1 | 74.4 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 7.7 | 45.3 | 57.3 | 26.5 | 69.8 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 13.2 | 55.9 | 63.7 | 37.4 | 77.6 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 11.4 | 42.2 | 44.9 | 20.3 | 57.9 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 7.4 | 39.7 | 46.7 | 13.4 | 56.3 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 18.9 | 71.6 | 71.7 | 47.8 | 87.5 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 13.8 | 77.8 | 69.9 | 33.1 | 89.3 | 265 |
| Balaka | 6.5 | 49.6 | 60.0 | 22.9 | 72.0 | 510 |
| Neno | 11.9 | 41.0 | 60.1 | 33.3 | 72.2 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 5.2 | 41.3 | 16.1 | 28.2 | 63.5 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 11.5 | 37.0 | 29.7 | 14.7 | 49.4 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 19.8 | 65.7 | 16.2 | 8.5 | 68.6 | 738 |

**Table D.9.21 Distance from health care: Districts**

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Travel time to nearest health facility | | | | | Means of transport to nearest health facility | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | <30 minutes | 30–59 minutes | 60–119 minutes | ≥2 hours | Total | Motorised[1] | Not motorised[2] | Other | Total | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 18.3 | 14.2 | 31.8 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 84.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Karonga | 24.4 | 24.9 | 35.5 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 19.4 | 80.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 24.9 | 20.3 | 25.9 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 25.1 | 74.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 25.3 | 18.6 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 79.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 11.8 | 13.2 | 28.5 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 86.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 52.0 | 19.5 | 21.3 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 98.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 32.4 | 37.6 | 20.3 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 87.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 17.8 | 13.6 | 20.1 | 48.5 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 83.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 30.1 | 14.2 | 26.8 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 92.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 36.3 | 16.9 | 24.9 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 96.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Dowa | 41.3 | 15.0 | 22.8 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 88.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 814 |
| Salima | 13.6 | 23.6 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 92.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 14.8 | 14.6 | 32.0 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 90.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 26.1 | 23.1 | 31.6 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 95.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 581 |
| Dedza | 12.2 | 16.3 | 38.1 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 11.3 | 20.5 | 30.8 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 88.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 24.9 | 33.1 | 28.0 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 55.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 13.4 | 18.5 | 37.0 | 31.1 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 88.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 22.7 | 18.1 | 34.8 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 938 |
| Zomba | 12.9 | 12.2 | 33.7 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 13.0 | 17.3 | 37.8 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 91.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 20.3 | 12.4 | 38.4 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 80.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 30.0 | 9.4 | 14.7 | 45.9 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 94.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 9.6 | 19.1 | 30.7 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 86.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 28.8 | 16.7 | 28.8 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 96.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 21.9 | 15.6 | 37.7 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 97.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 11.9 | 10.4 | 30.9 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 94.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 18.1 | 14.7 | 29.2 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 90.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Balaka | 24.0 | 19.3 | 31.9 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 510 |
| Neno | 29.1 | 12.3 | 16.9 | 41.6 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 96.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 50.0 | 36.6 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 85.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 22.8 | 38.0 | 28.9 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 65.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 60.8 | 28.7 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 98.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 738 |

[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor
[2] Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking

**Table D.10.1 Child's size and weight at birth: Districts**

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report); and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate | | | | | Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to: | | | | Among births with a reported birth weight[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Don't know | Total | Written record | Mother's report | Either | Number of births | Percentage less than 2.5 kg | Number of births |
| Chitipa | 2.0 | 7.0 | 88.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 54.6 | 93.5 | 67 | 13.0 | 63 |
| Karonga | 1.2 | 8.6 | 88.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 60.8 | 31.2 | 92.0 | 122 | 9.2 | 112 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3.8 | 18.7 | 77.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 78.6 | 97.8 | 78 | 10.1 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 4.1 | 19.6 | 75.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 32.8 | 66.0 | 98.9 | 56 | 13.3 | 55 |
| Mzimba | 3.6 | 3.8 | 90.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 31.8 | 61.0 | 92.8 | 306 | 9.3 | 284 |
| Likoma | 1.8 | 10.5 | 81.6 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 91.0 | 93.1 | 4 | 9.3 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.0 | 6.1 | 92.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 84.2 | 96.8 | 52 | 9.1 | 50 |
| Kasungu | 3.3 | 13.9 | 82.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 75.8 | 95.6 | 272 | 19.5 | 260 |
| Nkhotakota | 2.3 | 8.4 | 86.5 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 34.4 | 59.4 | 93.8 | 133 | 10.4 | 124 |
| Ntchisi | 7.0 | 8.1 | 84.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 85.2 | 99.2 | 71 | 15.0 | 71 |
| Dowa | 2.4 | 13.5 | 78.5 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 37.5 | 57.1 | 94.6 | 190 | 20.1 | 180 |
| Salima | 2.0 | 9.8 | 84.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 59.6 | 92.1 | 155 | 12.2 | 143 |
| Lilongwe | 4.2 | 10.5 | 81.5 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 31.9 | 58.4 | 90.3 | 456 | 18.9 | 412 |
| Mchinji | 0.0 | 4.7 | 95.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 69.8 | 95.7 | 124 | 10.9 | 119 |
| Dedza | 5.5 | 18.3 | 75.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 70.3 | 93.9 | 228 | 13.9 | 214 |
| Ntcheu | 2.1 | 10.5 | 84.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 26.7 | 65.3 | 92.0 | 220 | 12.0 | 202 |
| Lilongwe City | 3.5 | 10.0 | 83.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 76.2 | 96.1 | 270 | 15.7 | 260 |
| Mangochi | 5.3 | 7.4 | 87.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 27.4 | 36.2 | 63.6 | 381 | 8.5 | 242 |
| Machinga | 1.9 | 6.9 | 89.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 59.2 | 81.2 | 289 | 16.9 | 235 |
| Zomba | 9.8 | 12.7 | 76.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 43.8 | 50.6 | 94.4 | 206 | 17.1 | 195 |
| Chiradzulu | 7.2 | 15.3 | 77.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 60.9 | 89.5 | 107 | 17.3 | 96 |
| Blantyre | 1.4 | 6.8 | 90.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 74.8 | 94.9 | 131 | 12.3 | 124 |
| Mwanza | 2.9 | 5.8 | 89.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 30.2 | 61.9 | 92.1 | 32 | 15.8 | 30 |
| Thyolo | 3.8 | 12.8 | 81.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 31.6 | 60.6 | 92.2 | 178 | 12.8 | 164 |
| Mulanje | 3.5 | 10.4 | 85.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 33.0 | 60.6 | 93.5 | 251 | 13.0 | 235 |
| Phalombe | 1.2 | 6.0 | 91.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 30.3 | 66.3 | 96.6 | 127 | 12.5 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 4.7 | 16.6 | 77.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 30.8 | 50.2 | 81.0 | 166 | 13.0 | 134 |
| Nsanje | 4.4 | 8.4 | 84.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 54.0 | 69.7 | 70 | 11.1 | 49 |
| Balaka | 1.6 | 14.1 | 84.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 74.3 | 90.8 | 140 | 14.2 | 127 |
| Neno | 2.6 | 12.0 | 84.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 52.5 | 95.0 | 32 | 13.0 | 31 |
| Zomba City | 0.0 | 13.0 | 85.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 92.9 | 94.1 | 19 | 18.4 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 5.8 | 7.1 | 84.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 84.0 | 95.0 | 205 | 9.6 | 195 |
| Dzaleka | 0.2 | 15.2 | 81.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 52.9 | 96.6 | 258 | 14.0 | 250 |

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

**Table D.10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards: Districts**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Children age 12–23 months | | | Children age 24–35 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1] | Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1] | Number of children | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1] | Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1] | Number of children |
| Chitipa | 100.0 | 71.6 | 30 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 22 |
| Karonga | 100.0 | 78.3 | 60 | 100.0 | 64.4 | 54 |
| Nkhata Bay | 100.0 | 54.6 | 34 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 38 |
| Rumphi | 96.9 | 72.3 | 25 | (92.7) | (45.3) | 18 |
| Mzimba | 100.0 | 72.4 | 118 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 93 |
| Likoma | 100.0 | 84.8 | 2 | 100.0 | 44.9 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 100.0 | 66.2 | 29 | 97.0 | 53.2 | 33 |
| Kasungu | 97.2 | 66.4 | 145 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 84 |
| Nkhotakota | 98.7 | 58.6 | 69 | 97.1 | 37.7 | 49 |
| Ntchisi | 100.0 | 67.8 | 38 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 31 |
| Dowa | 98.2 | 81.1 | 110 | 99.0 | 63.6 | 83 |
| Salima | 100.0 | 59.1 | 67 | 99.2 | 36.8 | 63 |
| Lilongwe | 100.0 | 70.8 | 207 | 100.0 | 40.4 | 173 |
| Mchinji | 100.0 | 79.7 | 64 | (100.0) | (47.9) | 49 |
| Dedza | 100.0 | 80.2 | 113 | 100.0 | 49.2 | 86 |
| Ntcheu | 100.0 | 75.5 | 103 | 96.6 | 46.1 | 90 |
| Lilongwe City | 98.9 | 53.5 | 149 | (100.0) | (30.9) | 71 |
| Mangochi | 100.0 | 81.1 | 163 | 99.1 | 63.1 | 201 |
| Machinga | 100.0 | 84.1 | 157 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 131 |
| Zomba | 99.2 | 81.4 | 120 | 99.0 | 58.6 | 105 |
| Chiradzulu | 99.9 | 80.3 | 55 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 50 |
| Blantyre | 98.9 | 59.0 | 70 | 96.6 | 33.2 | 54 |
| Mwanza | 100.0 | 74.8 | 15 | 98.0 | 60.2 | 16 |
| Thyolo | 100.0 | 76.1 | 87 | 99.2 | 60.4 | 108 |
| Mulanje | 100.0 | 84.1 | 125 | 100.0 | 56.3 | 90 |
| Phalombe | 100.0 | 84.4 | 61 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 58 |
| Chikwawa | 95.8 | 75.8 | 83 | 93.7 | 59.0 | 62 |
| Nsanje | 100.0 | 75.6 | 33 | 98.0 | 64.7 | 28 |
| Balaka | 98.5 | 75.5 | 57 | 98.7 | 57.7 | 70 |
| Neno | 100.0 | 85.4 | 17 | 98.8 | 49.3 | 17 |
| Zomba City | (98.4) | (54.9) | 8 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 13 |
| Blantyre City | 94.4 | 57.5 | 88 | 100.0 | 39.5 | 83 |
| Dzaleka | 98.1 | 62.4 | 129 | 98.2 | 37.6 | 80 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

**Table D.10.4 Vaccinations: Districts**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated (according to national schedule), and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Children age 12–23 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | Polio | | | | | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | | | | | | | | |
| District | BCG | 1 | 2 | 3 | OPV 0 (birth dose) | OPV 1 | OPV 2 | OPV 3 | IPV | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Measles-rubella 1 | Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[1] | Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[2] | No vaccinations | Number of children | Measles-rubella 2 | Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[3] | Number of children |
| Chitipa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karonga | 93.5 | 93.0 | 91.1 | 81.6 | 83.2 | 93.0 | 89.8 | 76.4 | 84.4 | 72.8 | 67.4 | 65.5 | 93.0 | 92.3 | 86.3 | 71.3 | 44.5 | 6.5 | 30 | 75.6 | 38.9 | 22 |
| Nkhata Bay | 98.6 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 86.9 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 90.1 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 93.0 | 76.6 | 63.9 | 0.0 | 60 | 84.8 | 54.6 | 54 |
| Rumphi | 100.0 | 83.4 | 66.4 | 54.2 | 89.4 | 87.7 | 60.4 | 35.5 | 59.7 | 65.9 | 56.6 | 46.2 | 63.6 | 51.8 | 67.0 | 33.9 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 34 | 59.1 | 13.4 | 38 |
| Mzimba | 92.7 | 94.3 | 87.5 | 78.9 | 78.2 | 91.9 | 73.8 | 60.1 | 89.9 | 83.3 | 79.9 | 74.8 | 88.5 | 81.3 | 84.2 | 52.3 | 39.9 | 3.9 | 25 | (68.0) | (31.1) | 18 |
| Likoma | 98.7 | 98.7 | 97.6 | 91.7 | 81.2 | 96.7 | 81.8 | 68.5 | 75.7 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 81.8 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 88.5 | 61.2 | 42.0 | 1.3 | 118 | 79.4 | 26.4 | 93 |
| Mzuzu City | 94.7 | 97.6 | 93.8 | 87.3 | 66.2 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 83.4 | 83.6 | 92.9 | 88.3 | 84.6 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 90.1 | 67.6 | 47.3 | 0.0 | 2 | 52.4 | 29.4 | 2 |
| Kasungu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 85.8 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 69.8 | 54.3 | 72.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 84.0 | 97.2 | 92.8 | 90.7 | 51.0 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 29 | 81.7 | 33.5 | 33 |
| Nkhotakota | 96.1 | 92.3 | 84.9 | 75.1 | 92.8 | 98.0 | 81.3 | 65.9 | 81.5 | 88.8 | 82.3 | 71.5 | 93.5 | 83.8 | 85.0 | 60.8 | 46.9 | 2.0 | 145 | 73.8 | 41.1 | 84 |
| Ntchisi | 99.0 | 98.0 | 89.3 | 75.1 | 87.6 | 95.0 | 84.8 | 71.1 | 88.8 | 82.7 | 78.4 | 64.5 | 93.8 | 81.4 | 83.0 | 59.0 | 46.2 | 1.0 | 69 | 75.7 | 44.8 | 49 |
| Dowa | 94.5 | 97.2 | 94.1 | 91.2 | 91.4 | 92.9 | 92.4 | 70.9 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 92.3 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 92.9 | 61.0 | 58.0 | 1.4 | 38 | 87.5 | 27.7 | 31 |
| Salima | 98.1 | 98.1 | 94.3 | 92.5 | 87.5 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 92.4 | 92.1 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 94.9 | 93.7 | 87.9 | 82.4 | 70.2 | 1.9 | 110 | 73.7 | 47.3 | 83 |
| Lilongwe | 98.7 | 97.3 | 89.0 | 80.2 | 89.8 | 97.4 | 88.9 | 64.9 | 92.1 | 91.3 | 89.0 | 79.7 | 93.4 | 85.4 | 90.3 | 58.5 | 47.6 | 0.0 | 67 | 86.7 | 39.6 | 63 |
| Mchinji | 97.3 | 98.6 | 94.6 | 86.6 | 94.7 | 98.5 | 94.7 | 71.9 | 94.5 | 88.7 | 83.1 | 75.3 | 98.6 | 97.1 | 88.1 | 66.8 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 207 | 64.9 | 24.9 | 173 |
| Dedza | 96.1 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 86.0 | 80.1 | 98.4 | 94.5 | 83.6 | 87.2 | 73.4 | 71.7 | 67.8 | 96.8 | 93.3 | 95.2 | 78.4 | 47.9 | 0.0 | 64 | (80.8) | (30.8) | 49 |
| Ntcheu | 100.0 | 94.8 | 93.4 | 85.6 | 80.9 | 97.3 | 91.6 | 79.4 | 91.0 | 57.1 | 53.9 | 45.6 | 92.0 | 89.3 | 96.0 | 76.5 | 36.2 | 0.0 | 113 | 81.8 | 22.8 | 86 |
| Lilongwe City | 94.9 | 96.4 | 93.6 | 86.9 | 89.2 | 95.1 | 90.3 | 77.1 | 89.7 | 77.8 | 74.1 | 67.9 | 94.0 | 88.4 | 87.9 | 74.2 | 51.5 | 3.6 | 103 | 72.7 | 29.8 | 90 |
| Mangochi | 98.9 | 96.5 | 95.2 | 71.6 | 88.7 | 84.6 | 72.3 | 55.5 | 92.0 | 96.3 | 95.2 | 72.1 | 97.6 | 87.9 | 89.3 | 51.8 | 37.0 | 1.1 | 149 | (61.0) | (16.1) | 71 |
| Machinga | 100.0 | 98.2 | 93.0 | 90.1 | 75.7 | 97.8 | 93.8 | 72.0 | 87.9 | 97.4 | 91.0 | 88.2 | 98.2 | 91.8 | 76.0 | 57.1 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 163 | 78.5 | 33.0 | 201 |
| Zomba | 99.1 | 98.2 | 97.6 | 86.4 | 78.4 | 97.9 | 92.6 | 79.6 | 86.1 | 95.5 | 91.8 | 76.6 | 94.8 | 93.0 | 90.7 | 72.3 | 48.1 | 0.7 | 157 | 72.3 | 33.3 | 131 |
| Chiradzulu | 93.9 | 99.2 | 97.6 | 94.5 | 77.8 | 99.2 | 97.1 | 81.4 | 91.1 | 98.2 | 96.1 | 90.5 | 98.2 | 92.9 | 93.5 | 72.0 | 49.9 | 0.8 | 120 | 69.9 | 32.1 | 105 |
| Blantyre | 100.0 | 97.2 | 92.9 | 82.3 | 91.6 | 98.5 | 95.6 | 79.1 | 91.8 | 97.2 | 90.3 | 79.1 | 95.9 | 87.5 | 90.5 | 72.1 | 62.5 | 0.0 | 55 | 69.7 | 33.2 | 50 |
| Mwanza | 96.6 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 87.1 | 88.4 | 95.1 | 91.5 | 72.9 | 95.2 | 93.2 | 90.8 | 82.5 | 96.4 | 88.0 | 91.7 | 63.2 | 44.5 | 2.3 | 70 | 85.9 | 41.0 | 54 |
| Thyolo | 92.8 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 91.6 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 84.0 | 88.4 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 90.5 | 96.6 | 93.4 | 95.4 | 73.4 | 60.2 | 0.0 | 15 | 70.3 | 42.1 | 16 |
| Mulanje | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 92.3 | 98.1 | 98.5 | 95.3 | 83.0 | 95.3 | 99.5 | 94.7 | 81.1 | 98.1 | 94.6 | 93.8 | 79.0 | 55.0 | 0.0 | 87 | 78.7 | 40.6 | 108 |
| Phalombe | 98.5 | 97.9 | 95.6 | 91.3 | 82.7 | 97.9 | 96.8 | 88.5 | 91.0 | 97.9 | 93.7 | 85.3 | 97.9 | 91.8 | 94.2 | 83.7 | 61.1 | 1.1 | 125 | 81.6 | 53.3 | 90 |
| Chikwawa | 97.3 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 94.2 | 78.5 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 96.0 | 93.0 | 75.6 | 98.8 | 94.6 | 97.3 | 85.6 | 52.0 | 0.0 | 61 | 75.6 | 48.5 | 58 |
| Nsanje | 97.1 | 97.4 | 96.1 | 88.7 | 71.4 | 98.7 | 94.2 | 74.4 | 86.8 | 94.7 | 93.4 | 75.5 | 93.9 | 92.1 | 81.2 | 58.7 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 83 | 54.5 | 21.2 | 62 |
| Balaka | 93.1 | 98.3 | 93.3 | 82.0 | 79.1 | 95.4 | 89.5 | 73.1 | 88.0 | 82.2 | 73.0 | 55.0 | 92.5 | 87.6 | 85.0 | 61.2 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 33 | 77.2 | 32.4 | 28 |
| Neno | 96.9 | 97.0 | 94.7 | 83.7 | 79.5 | 98.5 | 92.1 | 77.8 | 86.2 | 95.2 | 85.7 | 71.7 | 98.5 | 95.2 | 94.1 | 68.1 | 48.6 | 1.5 | 57 | 62.6 | 33.5 | 70 |
| Zomba City | 98.9 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 91.2 | 80.1 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 83.1 | 84.5 | 76.4 | 73.7 | 73.7 | 93.7 | 89.5 | 87.3 | 69.9 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 17 | 64.0 | 19.8 | 17 |
| Blantyre City | (98.4) | (79.3) | (79.3) | (72.1) | (92.2) | (98.4) | (98.4) | (70.7) | (95.2) | (89.1) | (89.1) | (64.1) | (98.4) | (96.7) | (87.7) | (55.3) | (34.3) | (1.6) | 8 | 66.5 | 21.3 | 13 |
| Dzaleka | 98.8 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 91.6 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 91.1 | 84.0 | 96.2 | 94.1 | 90.3 | 86.6 | 98.4 | 96.5 | 90.3 | 79.8 | 74.1 | 129 | 68.1 | 33.8 | 80 | 98.8 |

Notes: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin; DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = Hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; OPV = Oral polio vaccine; IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine
[1] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles-rubella
[2] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella
[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of measles-rubella

**Table D.10.5 Source of vaccinations: Districts**

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination | | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Source of most vaccinations | | | | | | | Source of most vaccinations | | | | | | |
| District | Public medical sector | CHAM/ Mission/ IHAM | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | Private medical sector (NGO) | Other | Total | Number of children | Public medical sector | CHAM/ Mission/ IHAM | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | Private medical sector (NGO) | Other | Total | Number of children |
| Chitipa | 73.1 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 | (78.5) | (21.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Karonga | 88.4 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Nkhata Bay | 82.4 | 16.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34 | 88.3 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Rumphi | 91.6 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 | (90.5) | (9.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 17 |
| Mzimba | 89.0 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 116 | 89.4 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Likoma | 57.0 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 2 | (56.9) | (43.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 90.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Kasungu | 95.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 142 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Nkhotakota | 77.6 | 16.1 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 68 | 81.3 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Ntchisi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Dowa | 94.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 108 | 94.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Salima | 97.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 | 96.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Lilongwe | 90.6 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 207 | 86.9 | 11.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 173 |
| Mchinji | 91.7 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 | (91.4) | (8.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 49 |
| Dedza | 94.4 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 113 | 92.1 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Ntcheu | 98.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 | 97.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Lilongwe City | 80.0 | 4.8 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 148 | (77.7) | (8.8) | (13.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 68 |
| Mangochi | 92.5 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 | 92.1 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 201 |
| Machinga | 94.2 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 156 | 94.9 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Zomba | 93.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 119 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Chiradzulu | 81.4 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 | 92.4 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Blantyre | 92.3 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 68 | 92.8 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Mwanza | 98.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15 | 97.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Thyolo | 90.1 | 8.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87 | 76.4 | 13.7 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Mulanje | 88.8 | 7.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 124 | 92.1 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Phalombe | 87.7 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 | 88.9 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58 |
| Chikwawa | 85.2 | 10.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 | 87.8 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Nsanje | 81.3 | 15.4 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Balaka | 93.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Neno | 89.3 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Zomba City | (94.7) | (2.8) | (2.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 8 | 92.4 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13 |
| Blantyre City | 92.8 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 | (92.6) | (2.4) | (5.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 69 |
| Dzaleka | 98.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 129 | 97.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 74 |

CHAM = Christian Health Association of Malawi; IHAM = Islamic Health Association of Malawi; NGO = non-governmental organisation

**Table D.10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms: Districts**

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1] | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2] | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2] | Number of children |
| Chitipa | 16.0 | 141 | 54.5 | 29.6 | 23 |
| Karonga | 26.7 | 263 | 67.3 | 22.7 | 70 |
| Nkhata Bay | 12.3 | 176 | (82.2) | (57.4) | 22 |
| Rumphi | 4.2 | 123 | * | * | 5 |
| Mzimba | 16.6 | 609 | 60.8 | 37.2 | 101 |
| Likoma | 11.3 | 11 | (90.6) | (61.4) | 1 |
| Mzuzu City | 3.1 | 139 | * | * | 4 |
| Kasungu | 15.3 | 614 | 73.8 | 40.4 | 94 |
| Nkhotakota | 16.5 | 293 | 78.1 | 48.9 | 48 |
| Ntchisi | 10.7 | 170 | (85.5) | (51.3) | 18 |
| Dowa | 8.6 | 426 | (82.2) | (63.5) | 37 |
| Salima | 15.2 | 360 | 75.0 | 48.7 | 55 |
| Lilongwe | 11.0 | 1,038 | (64.0) | (35.9) | 114 |
| Mchinji | 9.4 | 291 | (79.5) | (34.5) | 27 |
| Dedza | 14.1 | 521 | 53.7 | 21.0 | 74 |
| Ntcheu | 9.6 | 494 | (61.1) | (37.2) | 47 |
| Lilongwe City | 8.2 | 545 | (84.3) | (46.8) | 45 |
| Mangochi | 8.0 | 914 | (72.7) | (53.4) | 73 |
| Machinga | 8.3 | 651 | (52.0) | (33.7) | 54 |
| Zomba | 7.9 | 495 | (79.0) | (47.0) | 39 |
| Chiradzulu | 9.6 | 226 | (42.2) | (32.4) | 22 |
| Blantyre | 9.0 | 284 | (73.6) | (54.7) | 26 |
| Mwanza | 9.9 | 79 | (78.8) | (52.2) | 8 |
| Thyolo | 7.2 | 459 | (91.9) | (50.5) | 33 |
| Mulanje | 5.8 | 508 | * | * | 29 |
| Phalombe | 1.1 | 304 | * | * | 3 |
| Chikwawa | 15.2 | 347 | 77.3 | 57.0 | 53 |
| Nsanje | 9.2 | 175 | (71.3) | (35.6) | 16 |
| Balaka | 10.6 | 318 | (84.4) | (36.6) | 34 |
| Neno | 5.1 | 81 | * | * | 4 |
| Zomba City | 2.7 | 50 | * | * | 1 |
| Blantyre City | 4.7 | 501 | * | * | 23 |
| Dzaleka | 11.5 | 549 | 81.5 | 55.9 | 63 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, friend, or relative.

**Table D.10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever: Districts**

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with fever: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1] | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1] | Percentage who took antibiotics | Number of children with fever |
| Chitipa | 21.4 | 141 | 71.6 | 38.2 | 61.2 | 30 |
| Karonga | 36.6 | 263 | 65.1 | 25.8 | 56.4 | 96 |
| Nkhata Bay | 36.9 | 176 | 79.9 | 52.7 | 58.0 | 65 |
| Rumphi | 17.3 | 123 | 59.1 | 30.7 | 39.2 | 21 |
| Mzimba | 41.2 | 609 | 68.5 | 38.8 | 50.9 | 251 |
| Likoma | 30.3 | 11 | 63.7 | 45.7 | 61.4 | 3 |
| Mzuzu City | 25.3 | 139 | 58.1 | 41.5 | 60.3 | 35 |
| Kasungu | 55.0 | 614 | 65.2 | 38.7 | 51.4 | 337 |
| Nkhotakota | 45.9 | 293 | 63.5 | 42.3 | 38.9 | 135 |
| Ntchisi | 37.6 | 170 | 82.0 | 44.5 | 53.9 | 64 |
| Dowa | 29.8 | 426 | 68.4 | 50.2 | 53.5 | 127 |
| Salima | 39.4 | 360 | 66.8 | 49.6 | 40.5 | 142 |
| Lilongwe | 44.8 | 1,038 | 67.9 | 36.4 | 33.5 | 465 |
| Mchinji | 48.0 | 291 | 67.8 | 40.6 | 44.1 | 140 |
| Dedza | 31.5 | 521 | 57.4 | 31.3 | 33.3 | 164 |
| Ntcheu | 22.6 | 494 | 75.8 | 52.2 | 45.2 | 112 |
| Lilongwe City | 20.7 | 545 | 69.9 | 39.3 | 57.6 | 113 |
| Mangochi | 23.0 | 914 | 52.3 | 37.9 | 36.8 | 210 |
| Machinga | 30.6 | 651 | 57.0 | 40.3 | 54.6 | 199 |
| Zomba | 60.2 | 495 | 73.2 | 45.7 | 51.1 | 298 |
| Chiradzulu | 39.7 | 226 | 52.3 | 29.0 | 56.4 | 90 |
| Blantyre | 42.1 | 284 | 67.0 | 49.1 | 25.7 | 120 |
| Mwanza | 44.9 | 79 | 73.6 | 57.5 | 23.0 | 35 |
| Thyolo | 38.1 | 459 | 69.6 | 33.3 | 43.4 | 175 |
| Mulanje | 51.6 | 508 | 82.0 | 50.1 | 44.4 | 262 |
| Phalombe | 22.9 | 304 | 65.4 | 50.0 | 42.3 | 69 |
| Chikwawa | 37.6 | 347 | 63.5 | 46.0 | 36.2 | 131 |
| Nsanje | 20.9 | 175 | 61.3 | 34.4 | 40.9 | 37 |
| Balaka | 37.9 | 318 | 69.8 | 49.3 | 64.0 | 120 |
| Neno | 36.8 | 81 | 72.4 | 58.2 | 37.6 | 30 |
| Zomba City | 10.4 | 50 | (82.0) | (67.5) | (85.2) | 5 |
| Blantyre City | 19.9 | 501 | 47.9 | 20.9 | 40.8 | 100 |
| Dzaleka | 10.2 | 549 | 81.1 | 42.7 | 54.7 | 56 |

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

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, friend, or relative.

**Table D.10.9 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea: Districts**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | | | Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage with diarrhoea | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1] | Number of children with diarrhoea |
| Chitipa | 14.8 | 141 | (58.1) | 21 |
| Karonga | 22.3 | 263 | 62.3 | 59 |
| Nkhata Bay | 15.9 | 176 | 50.8 | 28 |
| Rumphi | 14.3 | 123 | (47.3) | 18 |
| Mzimba | 32.6 | 609 | 57.6 | 199 |
| Likoma | 18.5 | 11 | 70.9 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 21.4 | 139 | 70.7 | 30 |
| Kasungu | 25.5 | 614 | 61.7 | 156 |
| Nkhotakota | 23.9 | 293 | 62.3 | 70 |
| Ntchisi | 20.7 | 170 | 57.5 | 35 |
| Dowa | 24.2 | 426 | 49.1 | 103 |
| Salima | 25.6 | 360 | 68.0 | 92 |
| Lilongwe | 20.0 | 1,038 | 59.3 | 207 |
| Mchinji | 27.7 | 291 | 65.9 | 80 |
| Dedza | 23.0 | 521 | 56.8 | 120 |
| Ntcheu | 21.9 | 494 | 57.7 | 108 |
| Lilongwe City | 15.9 | 545 | (64.3) | 87 |
| Mangochi | 18.9 | 914 | 64.9 | 172 |
| Machinga | 24.5 | 651 | 64.0 | 159 |
| Zomba | 24.7 | 495 | 79.3 | 122 |
| Chiradzulu | 24.2 | 226 | 62.8 | 55 |
| Blantyre | 18.6 | 284 | 65.3 | 53 |
| Mwanza | 19.6 | 79 | 76.6 | 16 |
| Thyolo | 22.7 | 459 | 71.8 | 104 |
| Mulanje | 28.9 | 508 | 74.5 | 147 |
| Phalombe | 19.0 | 304 | 72.4 | 58 |
| Chikwawa | 26.6 | 347 | 76.4 | 92 |
| Nsanje | 20.3 | 175 | 55.0 | 36 |
| Balaka | 19.3 | 318 | 63.8 | 61 |
| Neno | 17.5 | 81 | 83.4 | 14 |
| Zomba City | 16.9 | 50 | (76.1) | 8 |
| Blantyre City | 14.1 | 501 | (52.1) | 71 |
| Dzaleka | 15.4 | 549 | 73.1 | 84 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner, church, friend, or relative

**Table D.10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea: Districts**

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Amount of liquids given | | | | | | | Amount of food given | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Don't know/ missing | Total | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Never gave food | Don't know/ missing | Total | |
| Chitipa | (35.4) | (18.6) | (31.9) | (11.7) | (2.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (2.2) | (22.5) | (40.8) | (16.0) | (12.0) | (6.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Karonga | 24.3 | 39.4 | 15.4 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 25.5 | 20.4 | 17.7 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Nkhata Bay | 23.4 | 36.3 | 10.9 | 23.7 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 40.5 | 10.7 | 26.7 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Rumphi | (32.8) | (34.2) | (18.5) | (2.6) | (7.3) | (4.5) | 100.0 | (22.0) | (41.6) | (18.1) | (9.1) | (4.6) | (0.0) | (4.5) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Mzimba | 15.7 | 38.3 | 24.5 | 14.0 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 36.4 | 26.8 | 17.0 | 4.2 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 199 |
| Likoma | 12.0 | 28.7 | 26.2 | 31.5 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 21.9 | 26.3 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 18.7 | 24.4 | 33.9 | 18.0 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 21.7 | 43.5 | 15.9 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Kasungu | 16.1 | 22.9 | 19.3 | 36.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 27.3 | 18.4 | 43.3 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Nkhotakota | 15.3 | 45.3 | 19.2 | 12.9 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 35.1 | 28.9 | 17.6 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Ntchisi | 17.2 | 44.6 | 6.3 | 19.7 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 52.1 | 9.7 | 16.9 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Dowa | 25.3 | 37.6 | 11.2 | 19.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 32.8 | 30.7 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Salima | 16.0 | 28.3 | 25.1 | 23.2 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 22.1 | 28.3 | 32.2 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Lilongwe | 20.0 | 25.2 | 28.6 | 22.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 18.4 | 43.2 | 20.9 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 207 |
| Mchinji | 16.7 | 48.5 | 22.8 | 10.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 45.2 | 26.6 | 14.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Dedza | 11.0 | 31.2 | 26.9 | 18.7 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 32.6 | 33.5 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 120 |
| Ntcheu | 11.8 | 30.3 | 37.7 | 13.3 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 37.4 | 40.0 | 11.9 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Lilongwe City | (9.0) | (28.7) | (39.8) | (18.3) | (0.0) | (4.3) | 100.0 | (4.8) | (28.9) | (44.2) | (15.8) | (4.2) | (0.0) | (2.1) | 100.0 | 87 |
| Mangochi | 19.9 | 7.4 | 15.0 | 51.8 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 17.9 | 49.0 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 172 |
| Machinga | 26.6 | 23.0 | 8.8 | 32.3 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 16.9 | 12.7 | 52.1 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Zomba | 39.0 | 12.3 | 23.1 | 18.6 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 37.0 | 23.3 | 17.6 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Chiradzulu | 16.1 | 17.3 | 23.9 | 32.6 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 30.6 | 42.7 | 1.5 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Blantyre | 7.7 | 30.2 | 10.9 | 43.7 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 19.3 | 15.6 | 43.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Mwanza | 8.2 | 19.0 | 27.0 | 37.7 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 26.6 | 16.9 | 47.5 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Thyolo | 16.6 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 30.0 | 11.9 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 14.9 | 21.7 | 30.6 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Mulanje | 10.9 | 13.9 | 31.2 | 36.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 20.4 | 29.5 | 37.6 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Phalombe | 9.1 | 14.5 | 52.1 | 21.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 9.6 | 52.1 | 27.1 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58 |
| Chikwawa | 10.9 | 32.1 | 11.0 | 39.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 25.9 | 18.4 | 41.9 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Nsanje | 12.5 | 18.8 | 13.2 | 28.8 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 22.2 | 17.3 | 37.2 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Balaka | 30.9 | 18.6 | 9.4 | 22.1 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 23.1 | 9.5 | 43.9 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Neno | 12.9 | 24.7 | 35.1 | 18.5 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 12.9 | 33.6 | 39.6 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14 |
| Zomba City | (10.5) | (16.9) | (57.3) | (9.9) | (3.8) | (1.6) | 100.0 | (7.2) | (16.8) | (60.7) | (8.5) | (1.9) | (0.0) | (4.8) | 100.0 | 8 |
| Blantyre City | (23.1) | (23.4) | (9.2) | (40.3) | (3.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (11.3) | (27.0) | (13.5) | (39.1) | (4.5) | (4.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 71 |
| Dzaleka | 34.0 | 24.6 | 18.6 | 21.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 21.5 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 1.8 | 22.6 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 84 |

Notes: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

**Table D.10.11 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding and other treatments for diarrhoea: Districts**

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS and continued feeding, ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, ORS or increased fluids, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), oral rehydration therapy (ORT), ORT and continued feeding, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid | Zinc | ORS and zinc | ORS and continued feeding[1] | ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[1] | ORS or increased fluids | Recommended home fluids (RHF) | ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids) | ORT and continued feeding[1] | Antibiotic | Antimotility | Intravenous solution | Home remedy/ other | Don't know | Percentage given no treatment | Number of children with diarrhoea |
| Chitipa | (36.8) | (20.4) | (13.8) | (18.9) | (4.4) | (61.7) | (3.9) | (63.8) | (34.9) | (30.5) | (9.3) | (0.0) | (14.9) | (0.0) | (20.2) | 21 |
| Karonga | 45.7 | 30.8 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 17.0 | 51.0 | 13.6 | 56.2 | 36.3 | 27.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 59 |
| Nkhata Bay | 44.0 | 33.4 | 20.5 | 32.3 | 12.6 | 57.4 | 28.9 | 65.2 | 47.7 | 10.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 28 |
| Rumphi | (56.6) | (37.1) | (32.7) | (46.2) | (24.9) | (68.3) | (16.7) | (68.3) | (55.9) | (17.5) | (2.7) | (0.0) | (11.3) | (0.0) | (19.7) | 18 |
| Mzimba | 42.1 | 22.3 | 15.9 | 27.9 | 11.2 | 49.3 | 19.6 | 57.6 | 35.8 | 19.9 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 11.0 | 1.3 | 21.1 | 199 |
| Likoma | 65.4 | 40.6 | 33.3 | 37.5 | 21.1 | 72.7 | 1.9 | 72.7 | 43.2 | 13.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 56.8 | 17.4 | 14.3 | 39.0 | 9.0 | 64.6 | 5.1 | 66.0 | 45.3 | 25.5 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 30 |
| Kasungu | 49.9 | 24.3 | 19.0 | 21.1 | 8.7 | 57.1 | 14.8 | 62.4 | 27.8 | 15.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 156 |
| Nkhotakota | 52.5 | 31.1 | 27.2 | 36.2 | 18.6 | 59.4 | 14.5 | 65.5 | 47.4 | 30.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 70 |
| Ntchisi | 37.7 | 32.0 | 20.4 | 27.1 | 11.4 | 44.1 | 3.0 | 44.1 | 33.6 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 34.4 | 35 |
| Dowa | 39.5 | 22.3 | 17.1 | 27.8 | 14.6 | 46.0 | 4.3 | 47.9 | 35.0 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 40.1 | 103 |
| Salima | 67.1 | 40.9 | 34.5 | 38.3 | 21.2 | 75.5 | 12.7 | 78.1 | 45.4 | 27.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 92 |
| Lilongwe | 61.9 | 20.2 | 14.5 | 45.5 | 10.8 | 67.4 | 17.8 | 71.4 | 52.2 | 9.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 207 |
| Mchinji | 53.2 | 28.5 | 20.4 | 46.8 | 15.3 | 61.5 | 8.2 | 65.6 | 53.8 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 80 |
| Dedza | 47.7 | 34.0 | 27.6 | 32.0 | 19.8 | 53.2 | 20.1 | 66.6 | 43.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 120 |
| Ntcheu | 49.0 | 29.5 | 27.2 | 39.9 | 24.5 | 52.4 | 8.8 | 55.3 | 44.4 | 12.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 28.2 | 108 |
| Lilongwe City | (59.5) | (30.9) | (26.4) | (43.5) | (18.4) | (59.5) | (6.6) | (66.1) | (50.1) | (25.3) | (2.0) | (0.0) | (21.5) | (0.0) | (14.4) | 87 |
| Mangochi | 52.0 | 37.1 | 32.4 | 22.6 | 11.9 | 63.2 | 20.9 | 64.7 | 27.5 | 20.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 20.4 | 172 |
| Machinga | 53.6 | 23.6 | 19.8 | 15.3 | 7.1 | 65.1 | 16.2 | 71.5 | 24.5 | 20.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 159 |
| Zomba | 68.9 | 31.3 | 25.4 | 37.5 | 18.4 | 80.6 | 8.2 | 83.6 | 44.3 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 122 |
| Chiradzulu | 57.4 | 22.9 | 21.4 | 25.0 | 9.6 | 61.9 | 7.1 | 64.6 | 28.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 28.4 | 55 |
| Blantyre | 59.2 | 33.5 | 24.1 | 19.9 | 6.3 | 62.3 | 9.4 | 68.4 | 29.1 | 23.6 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 53 |
| Mwanza | 70.4 | 48.9 | 45.4 | 32.3 | 22.6 | 70.4 | 15.7 | 77.4 | 34.3 | 28.7 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 16 |
| Thyolo | 52.0 | 17.8 | 15.5 | 21.4 | 6.7 | 57.5 | 1.3 | 58.8 | 23.4 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 104 |
| Mulanje | 57.7 | 31.3 | 24.0 | 29.8 | 13.9 | 60.6 | 9.9 | 64.4 | 35.6 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 147 |
| Phalombe | 68.2 | 45.3 | 41.3 | 45.4 | 23.0 | 71.4 | 5.4 | 72.7 | 49.9 | 15.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 58 |
| Chikwawa | 49.0 | 20.3 | 12.8 | 25.5 | 5.0 | 51.2 | 11.7 | 56.2 | 30.9 | 28.2 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 92 |
| Nsanje | 47.5 | 20.5 | 9.6 | 25.4 | 6.1 | 55.3 | 10.1 | 61.6 | 34.7 | 19.1 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 36 |
| Balaka | 57.2 | 32.9 | 25.6 | 26.7 | 12.0 | 64.4 | 27.1 | 78.6 | 38.5 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 61 |
| Neno | 75.7 | 59.6 | 55.7 | 37.6 | 28.1 | 75.7 | 24.2 | 84.4 | 41.5 | 35.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 14 |
| Zomba City | (69.6) | (32.5) | (30.6) | (58.0) | (24.5) | (74.7) | (5.7) | (74.7) | (63.1) | (17.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (14.1) | (0.0) | (18.7) | 8 |
| Blantyre City | (45.4) | (36.5) | (34.0) | (23.7) | (17.2) | (65.9) | (8.8) | (70.1) | (39.7) | (9.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (13.9) | (0.0) | (18.5) | 71 |
| Dzaleka | 46.8 | 22.1 | 19.2 | 22.8 | 15.1 | 56.8 | 28.2 | 62.1 | 28.8 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 84 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

**Table D.10.13 Early childhood development index 2030: Districts**

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Early childhood development index 2030[1] | Number of children age 24–59 months |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 67.3 | 70 |
| Karonga | 27.8 | 127 |
| Nkhata Bay | 45.5 | 87 |
| Rumphi | 47.6 | 60 |
| Mzimba | 42.9 | 283 |
| Likoma | 51.2 | 6 |
| Mzuzu City | 41.6 | 76 |
| Kasungu | 62.1 | 328 |
| Nkhotakota | 56.1 | 157 |
| Ntchisi | 53.5 | 97 |
| Dowa | 64.4 | 228 |
| Salima | 58.9 | 194 |
| Lilongwe | 51.3 | 582 |
| Mchinji | 75.1 | 168 |
| Dedza | 50.6 | 295 |
| Ntcheu | 55.9 | 266 |
| Lilongwe City | 58.7 | 244 |
| Mangochi | 61.9 | 535 |
| Machinga | 60.2 | 353 |
| Zomba | 69.9 | 287 |
| Chiradzulu | 77.0 | 115 |
| Blantyre | 60.2 | 155 |
| Mwanza | 52.3 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 59.7 | 273 |
| Mulanje | 63.7 | 258 |
| Phalombe | 65.8 | 174 |
| Chikwawa | 58.8 | 181 |
| Nsanje | 46.2 | 98 |
| Balaka | 61.0 | 181 |
| Neno | 64.3 | 47 |
| Zomba City | 83.6 | 29 |
| Blantyre City | 46.1 | 274 |
| Dzaleka | 53.9 | 289 |

[1] Sustainable Development Goals Indicator 4.2.1

**Table D.11.1 Nutritional status of children: Districts**

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to 3 anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Height-for-age[1] | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | | Weight-for-age | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD[2] | Mean *z* score (SD) | Number of children | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD[2] | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean *z* score (SD) | Number of children | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD[2] | Mean *z* score (SD) | Number of children |
| Chitipa | 15.0 | 43.8 | -1.9 | 74 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 73 | 1.6 | 10.5 | -0.8 | 74 |
| Karonga | 7.2 | 24.1 | -1.2 | 132 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 133 | 0.6 | 9.0 | -0.5 | 132 |
| Nkhata Bay | 8.0 | 28.0 | -1.3 | 89 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 89 | 0.6 | 4.7 | -0.4 | 90 |
| Rumphi | 10.0 | 31.9 | -1.4 | 74 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 75 | 1.1 | 9.5 | -0.5 | 75 |
| Mzimba | 10.8 | 37.4 | -1.6 | 332 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 336 | 1.6 | 7.1 | -0.7 | 335 |
| Likoma | 7.5 | 22.4 | -0.9 | 6 | 5.7 | 12.4 | 7.0 | -0.2 | 6 | 1.2 | 7.7 | -0.6 | 6 |
| Mzuzu City | 12.9 | 28.8 | -1.4 | 74 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 74 | 0.0 | 5.4 | -0.3 | 74 |
| Kasungu | 11.2 | 40.4 | -1.6 | 320 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 325 | 1.0 | 7.6 | -0.6 | 323 |
| Nkhotakota | 10.2 | 32.5 | -1.2 | 134 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 131 | 3.3 | 10.8 | -0.6 | 136 |
| Ntchisi | 7.1 | 30.6 | -1.5 | 79 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 79 | 4.2 | 10.2 | -0.7 | 79 |
| Dowa | 8.9 | 42.2 | -1.7 | 184 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 187 | 0.0 | 6.6 | -0.6 | 184 |
| Salima | 13.1 | 35.7 | -1.6 | 203 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 203 | 1.8 | 10.9 | -0.8 | 203 |
| Lilongwe | 9.4 | 35.8 | -1.6 | 528 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 531 | 3.1 | 9.6 | -0.7 | 531 |
| Mchinji | 13.9 | 42.2 | -1.8 | 167 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 170 | 2.6 | 11.5 | -0.9 | 167 |
| Dedza | 21.2 | 37.6 | -1.8 | 240 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 237 | 2.6 | 9.7 | -0.7 | 242 |
| Ntcheu | 14.5 | 48.4 | -1.9 | 216 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 215 | 1.2 | 11.9 | -0.8 | 216 |
| Lilongwe City | 13.7 | 36.4 | -1.5 | 233 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 236 | 2.7 | 9.2 | -0.6 | 235 |
| Mangochi | 8.0 | 37.7 | -1.7 | 452 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 469 | 1.6 | 8.8 | -0.7 | 452 |
| Machinga | 15.2 | 41.8 | -1.7 | 327 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 333 | 3.6 | 12.4 | -0.8 | 327 |
| Zomba | 16.2 | 41.9 | -1.7 | 264 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 263 | 1.7 | 12.4 | -0.7 | 269 |
| Chiradzulu | 15.3 | 38.1 | -1.8 | 123 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 123 | 3.7 | 12.7 | -0.8 | 122 |
| Blantyre | 8.0 | 30.4 | -1.5 | 143 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 144 | 1.1 | 8.0 | -0.7 | 145 |
| Mwanza | 14.9 | 44.3 | -1.8 | 44 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 44 | 1.9 | 12.1 | -0.8 | 44 |
| Thyolo | 18.1 | 40.7 | -1.7 | 243 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 242 | 0.6 | 5.7 | -0.6 | 242 |
| Mulanje | 14.6 | 37.9 | -1.6 | 261 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 256 | 1.7 | 12.3 | -0.6 | 261 |
| Phalombe | 12.3 | 37.9 | -1.7 | 155 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 154 | 2.2 | 11.6 | -0.8 | 155 |
| Chikwawa | 11.3 | 37.4 | -1.7 | 184 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 186 | 2.3 | 12.3 | -0.9 | 186 |
| Nsanje | 17.0 | 38.1 | -1.6 | 94 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 9.4 | 0.4 | 93 | 1.7 | 11.0 | -0.6 | 94 |
| Balaka | 13.7 | 33.9 | -1.5 | 157 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 160 | 2.5 | 12.3 | -0.7 | 158 |
| Neno | 15.6 | 44.8 | -1.8 | 41 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 40 | 2.7 | 8.5 | -0.7 | 41 |
| Zomba City | 6.8 | 33.7 | -1.2 | 23 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 13.8 | 0.5 | 23 | 0.0 | 5.9 | -0.4 | 23 |
| Blantyre City | 10.3 | 37.6 | -1.4 | 180 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 183 | 0.0 | 6.6 | -0.4 | 180 |
| Dzaleka | 8.3 | 34.4 | -1.4 | 314 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 313 | 1.3 | 4.3 | -0.4 | 317 |

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median.

**Table D.11.2 Child growth monitoring: Districts**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a healthcare provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Weight | Height | Mid-upper arm circumfer-ence (MUAC) | Weight and height | Weight, height, and MUAC | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 74.8 | 21.6 | 36.4 | 21.6 | 17.0 | 141 |
| Karonga | 74.5 | 36.4 | 42.6 | 35.1 | 26.1 | 263 |
| Nkhata Bay | 77.6 | 18.9 | 26.6 | 18.1 | 10.9 | 176 |
| Rumphi | 76.8 | 54.6 | 52.6 | 52.3 | 42.3 | 123 |
| Mzimba | 72.6 | 21.1 | 15.9 | 20.8 | 10.2 | 609 |
| Likoma | 64.6 | 13.8 | 24.1 | 13.6 | 7.7 | 11 |
| Mzuzu City | 69.9 | 18.4 | 7.6 | 18.1 | 7.0 | 139 |
| Kasungu | 68.7 | 16.1 | 13.6 | 15.1 | 7.0 | 614 |
| Nkhotakota | 52.8 | 17.0 | 21.3 | 16.3 | 9.5 | 293 |
| Ntchisi | 82.9 | 22.9 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 16.4 | 170 |
| Dowa | 77.5 | 38.1 | 23.8 | 37.5 | 18.0 | 426 |
| Salima | 67.2 | 32.6 | 30.3 | 32.2 | 17.2 | 360 |
| Lilongwe | 55.2 | 20.7 | 18.5 | 19.1 | 11.6 | 1,038 |
| Mchinji | 64.1 | 18.8 | 19.5 | 18.4 | 13.6 | 291 |
| Dedza | 72.6 | 35.0 | 24.9 | 34.6 | 15.7 | 521 |
| Ntcheu | 75.0 | 32.0 | 16.3 | 31.8 | 12.2 | 494 |
| Lilongwe City | 55.7 | 18.9 | 13.3 | 18.9 | 9.2 | 545 |
| Mangochi | 47.5 | 21.6 | 25.2 | 18.1 | 11.9 | 914 |
| Machinga | 57.6 | 22.0 | 29.9 | 21.2 | 13.2 | 651 |
| Zomba | 76.0 | 27.4 | 37.8 | 25.3 | 18.0 | 495 |
| Chiradzulu | 60.3 | 16.5 | 18.2 | 14.9 | 7.1 | 226 |
| Blantyre | 57.7 | 20.0 | 27.4 | 18.8 | 11.5 | 284 |
| Mwanza | 74.4 | 28.2 | 32.4 | 28.2 | 22.9 | 79 |
| Thyolo | 67.3 | 22.1 | 28.3 | 20.9 | 13.3 | 459 |
| Mulanje | 72.4 | 24.0 | 30.9 | 23.6 | 15.6 | 508 |
| Phalombe | 81.4 | 29.8 | 56.4 | 27.9 | 24.7 | 304 |
| Chikwawa | 50.4 | 18.5 | 20.4 | 17.0 | 7.0 | 347 |
| Nsanje | 66.5 | 41.0 | 58.9 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 175 |
| Balaka | 66.4 | 25.3 | 30.2 | 24.6 | 15.7 | 318 |
| Neno | 70.3 | 35.1 | 63.4 | 34.8 | 32.6 | 81 |
| Zomba City | 69.5 | 23.0 | 24.3 | 21.7 | 12.5 | 50 |
| Blantyre City | 55.2 | 31.1 | 22.4 | 30.7 | 17.8 | 501 |
| Dzaleka | 61.6 | 20.0 | 14.1 | 19.9 | 8.8 | 549 |

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

**Table D.11.3 Early breastfeeding: Districts**

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth | Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1] | Number of children born in the last 2 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 91.0 | 64.3 | 89.9 | 67 |
| Karonga | 95.0 | 60.1 | 92.5 | 122 |
| Nkhata Bay | 95.1 | 74.3 | 80.3 | 78 |
| Rumphi | 96.7 | 57.4 | 89.2 | 56 |
| Mzimba | 99.6 | 58.1 | 95.5 | 306 |
| Likoma | 98.2 | 78.3 | 94.2 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 96.2 | 69.6 | 94.6 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 97.7 | 63.1 | 93.1 | 272 |
| Nkhotakota | 99.2 | 75.4 | 96.6 | 133 |
| Ntchisi | 99.2 | 74.1 | 97.7 | 71 |
| Dowa | 99.0 | 63.5 | 95.1 | 190 |
| Salima | 99.2 | 67.0 | 96.1 | 155 |
| Lilongwe | 97.7 | 61.0 | 92.8 | 456 |
| Mchinji | 96.2 | 66.8 | 92.2 | 124 |
| Dedza | 96.1 | 70.4 | 94.1 | 228 |
| Ntcheu | 97.3 | 70.3 | 93.0 | 220 |
| Lilongwe City | 96.7 | 61.4 | 89.0 | 270 |
| Mangochi | 94.8 | 77.8 | 90.1 | 381 |
| Machinga | 99.0 | 67.8 | 97.5 | 289 |
| Zomba | 96.7 | 59.6 | 95.5 | 206 |
| Chiradzulu | 97.8 | 61.5 | 92.9 | 107 |
| Blantyre | 98.0 | 75.0 | 94.3 | 131 |
| Mwanza | 99.2 | 75.2 | 91.2 | 32 |
| Thyolo | 96.9 | 84.4 | 96.4 | 178 |
| Mulanje | 97.0 | 65.6 | 94.3 | 251 |
| Phalombe | 98.0 | 70.4 | 98.0 | 127 |
| Chikwawa | 98.6 | 69.5 | 96.1 | 166 |
| Nsanje | 99.2 | 77.9 | 98.4 | 70 |
| Balaka | 99.3 | 73.3 | 98.0 | 140 |
| Neno | 95.8 | 73.5 | 90.6 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 96.8 | 73.1 | 96.8 | 19 |
| Blantyre City | 96.0 | 72.6 | 87.8 | 205 |
| Dzaleka | 95.9 | 79.9 | 85.1 | 258 |

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

[1] Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery

**Table D.11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age: Districts**

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; and among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother: | | | Among all children age 12–23 months: | | Among all children age 0–23 months: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage exclusively breastfeeding | Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1] | Number of children | Percentage currently breast-feeding[2] | Number of children | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of children |
| Chitipa | (60.0) | (2.4) | 17 | 75.3 | 30 | 4.4 | 65 |
| Karonga | (71.0) | (2.6) | 28 | 69.2 | 60 | 8.9 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | (49.7) | (4.1) | 23 | 76.5 | 34 | 7.6 | 77 |
| Rumphi | (45.9) | (3.9) | 13 | 78.8 | 25 | 5.8 | 55 |
| Mzimba | 47.8 | 2.9 | 83 | 86.3 | 118 | 9.5 | 295 |
| Likoma | (66.7) | (1.4) | 1 | 60.9 | 2 | 6.5 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | * | * | 11 | 68.5 | 29 | 20.1 | 50 |
| Kasungu | (54.2) | (0.0) | 52 | 81.5 | 145 | 6.5 | 267 |
| Nkhotakota | (57.7) | (0.0) | 32 | 79.5 | 69 | 7.4 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | (38.7) | (0.0) | 13 | 81.6 | 38 | 1.5 | 71 |
| Dowa | (54.2) | (6.9) | 31 | 86.6 | 110 | 8.1 | 185 |
| Salima | 53.4 | 2.1 | 41 | 69.5 | 67 | 8.1 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | (49.1) | (0.0) | 113 | 79.1 | 207 | 5.9 | 433 |
| Mchinji | * | * | 22 | 81.2 | 64 | 8.2 | 118 |
| Dedza | (68.3) | (3.4) | 46 | 84.3 | 113 | 5.4 | 216 |
| Ntcheu | (66.0) | (4.1) | 46 | 82.8 | 103 | 5.9 | 215 |
| Lilongwe City | (55.4) | (10.2) | 53 | 59.1 | 149 | 17.7 | 262 |
| Mangochi | 44.6 | 5.8 | 88 | 72.2 | 163 | 7.1 | 357 |
| Machinga | (71.6) | (0.0) | 55 | 80.3 | 157 | 3.0 | 282 |
| Zomba | (60.6) | (2.2) | 47 | 78.2 | 120 | 5.1 | 196 |
| Chiradzulu | (60.3) | (0.0) | 22 | 81.6 | 55 | 7.8 | 103 |
| Blantyre | (58.2) | (3.1) | 26 | 70.2 | 70 | 8.7 | 125 |
| Mwanza | (61.7) | (0.0) | 8 | 83.6 | 15 | 4.6 | 31 |
| Thyolo | * | * | 31 | 74.5 | 87 | 5.7 | 175 |
| Mulanje | (76.7) | (0.0) | 59 | 76.0 | 125 | 5.2 | 242 |
| Phalombe | (58.2) | (9.4) | 33 | 76.0 | 61 | 8.1 | 126 |
| Chikwawa | (72.2) | (0.0) | 43 | 87.4 | 83 | 5.6 | 161 |
| Nsanje | (70.7) | (3.0) | 18 | 93.1 | 33 | 6.3 | 70 |
| Balaka | (58.4) | (0.0) | 41 | 83.2 | 57 | 3.0 | 135 |
| Neno | (94.0) | (3.7) | 7 | 85.5 | 17 | 8.8 | 32 |
| Zomba City | * | * | 3 | (64.0) | 8 | 11.1 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | (67.3) | (3.0) | 53 | 65.2 | 88 | 14.7 | 198 |
| Dzaleka | 68.4 | 7.1 | 85 | 64.4 | 129 | 6.0 | 255 |

Notes: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Received breast milk and infant formula and/or animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.
[2] Corresponds to IYCF indicator 'continued breastfeeding'

**Table D.11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children: Districts**

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who received minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received: | | | | Among youngest non-breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received: | | | | | Among youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Minimum dietary diversity[1] | Minimum meal frequency[2] | Minimum acceptable diet[3] | Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months | Minimum milk feeding frequency[4] | Minimum dietary diversity[1] | Minimum meal frequency[5] | Minimum acceptable diet[6] | Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months | Minimum dietary diversity[1] | Minimum meal frequency[7] | Minimum acceptable diet[8] | Number of all children age 6–23 months |
| Chitipa | 41.4 | 50.4 | 26.7 | 39 | * | * | * | * | 7 | 39.5 | 45.0 | 24.1 | 46 |
| Karonga | 39.3 | 66.4 | 31.5 | 67 | * | * | * | * | 15 | 36.1 | 58.3 | 25.6 | 82 |
| Nkhata Bay | 22.4 | 33.8 | 9.3 | 44 | * | * | * | * | 8 | 22.7 | 31.1 | 7.8 | 52 |
| Rumphi | 29.0 | 37.6 | 17.8 | 33 | * | * | * | * | 5 | 25.8 | 36.3 | 15.3 | 38 |
| Mzimba | 39.0 | 41.6 | 17.6 | 185 | * | * | * | * | 17 | 37.3 | 41.2 | 17.7 | 202 |
| Likoma | 24.4 | 46.2 | 10.2 | 2 | * | * | * | * | 1 | 27.3 | 38.8 | 7.6 | 3 |
| Mzuzu City | 26.1 | 31.7 | 9.0 | 30 | * | * | * | * | 8 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 8.0 | 38 |
| Kasungu | 32.7 | 41.6 | 18.2 | 177 | * | * | * | * | 26 | 34.8 | 38.2 | 16.3 | 203 |
| Nkhotakota | 26.1 | 26.5 | 7.8 | 78 | * | * | * | * | 14 | 23.9 | 23.3 | 6.6 | 91 |
| Ntchisi | 17.6 | 51.3 | 10.2 | 45 | * | * | * | * | 10 | 15.5 | 42.1 | 8.3 | 54 |
| Dowa | 25.3 | 39.9 | 15.2 | 131 | * | * | * | * | 15 | 23.4 | 39.1 | 14.3 | 146 |
| Salima | 17.4 | 55.6 | 16.2 | 84 | * | * | * | * | 21 | 17.9 | 50.5 | 14.6 | 105 |
| Lilongwe | 27.5 | 58.6 | 21.1 | 271 | * | * | * | * | 41 | 26.5 | 52.6 | 19.2 | 312 |
| Mchinji | 28.8 | 36.8 | 13.0 | 81 | * | * | * | * | 13 | 28.2 | 31.7 | 11.2 | 94 |
| Dedza | 24.5 | 49.9 | 21.6 | 148 | * | * | * | * | 19 | 22.9 | 48.7 | 20.1 | 167 |
| Ntcheu | 22.1 | 35.1 | 5.8 | 141 | * | * | * | * | 18 | 19.6 | 33.6 | 5.2 | 159 |
| Lilongwe City | 44.1 | 53.6 | 27.3 | 140 | (18.6) | (19.1) | (60.0) | (5.9) | 57 | 36.9 | 55.4 | 21.1 | 197 |
| Mangochi | 7.1 | 38.9 | 5.2 | 206 | (3.5) | (6.2) | (23.8) | (0.0) | 52 | 6.9 | 35.8 | 4.1 | 258 |
| Machinga | 17.0 | 25.6 | 5.1 | 190 | * | * | * | * | 32 | 15.5 | 25.2 | 4.3 | 223 |
| Zomba | 30.7 | 32.5 | 18.0 | 117 | * | * | * | * | 21 | 28.8 | 31.5 | 16.3 | 138 |
| Chiradzulu | 14.0 | 30.6 | 8.3 | 65 | * | * | * | * | 10 | 14.3 | 28.8 | 8.3 | 75 |
| Blantyre | 21.9 | 32.0 | 7.8 | 75 | * | * | * | * | 21 | 19.8 | 27.7 | 6.1 | 95 |
| Mwanza | 19.8 | 36.8 | 9.2 | 19 | * | * | * | * | 3 | 17.5 | 34.5 | 8.1 | 22 |
| Thyolo | 31.8 | 29.1 | 7.6 | 120 | * | * | * | * | 19 | 27.4 | 28.1 | 6.5 | 139 |
| Mulanje | 37.3 | 36.3 | 16.7 | 153 | * | * | * | * | 29 | 32.2 | 30.7 | 14.1 | 182 |
| Phalombe | 18.1 | 40.3 | 10.5 | 75 | * | * | * | * | 15 | 16.0 | 35.8 | 9.6 | 89 |
| Chikwawa | 14.4 | 29.4 | 3.2 | 101 | * | * | * | * | 11 | 13.8 | 28.1 | 2.9 | 112 |
| Nsanje | 22.2 | 46.6 | 18.7 | 48 | * | * | * | * | 2 | 21.2 | 45.7 | 17.9 | 51 |
| Balaka | 19.4 | 43.9 | 12.2 | 84 | * | * | * | * | 10 | 17.4 | 39.8 | 11.0 | 94 |
| Neno | 20.8 | 25.7 | 5.1 | 21 | * | * | * | * | 3 | 19.7 | 22.7 | 4.5 | 24 |
| Zomba City | 5.1 | 41.2 | 3.7 | 12 | * | * | * | * | 3 | 5.2 | 39.7 | 3.0 | 14 |
| Blantyre City | 20.4 | 43.7 | 15.4 | 108 | * | * | * | * | 34 | 19.7 | 37.3 | 12.6 | 142 |
| Dzaleka | 23.1 | 42.0 | 13.5 | 114 | (21.0) | (23.3) | (25.2) | (6.3) | 39 | 23.2 | 37.7 | 11.7 | 153 |

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.
[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants 6–8 months and at least 3 times a day for children 9–23 months.
[3] For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).
[4] For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is 2 or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.
[5] For non-breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid food or soft food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day. At least 1 of the feeds must be a solid, semi-solid, or soft feed.
[6] For non-breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).
[7] Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.
[8] Minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum meal frequency (footnote 2 for breastfed children and footnote 5 for non-breastfed children), and minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4 for non-breastfed children).

**Table D.11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months: Districts**

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed egg and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Egg and/or flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats) | Unhealthy feeding practices: | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sweet beverage[1] | Unhealthy food[2] | Zero vegetable or fruit[3] | |
| Chitipa | 44.0 | 35.7 | 26.2 | 24.4 | 46 |
| Karonga | 49.3 | 36.4 | 39.8 | 28.8 | 82 |
| Nkhata Bay | 34.7 | 27.4 | 13.4 | 55.5 | 52 |
| Rumphi | 34.9 | 30.5 | 23.2 | 41.7 | 38 |
| Mzimba | 35.0 | 25.6 | 30.1 | 28.7 | 202 |
| Likoma | 64.4 | 59.4 | 33.6 | 44.3 | 3 |
| Mzuzu City | 38.2 | 23.1 | 15.3 | 46.4 | 38 |
| Kasungu | 40.4 | 23.7 | 26.6 | 23.8 | 203 |
| Nkhotakota | 41.1 | 19.0 | 19.4 | 30.5 | 91 |
| Ntchisi | 23.8 | 13.4 | 9.6 | 21.9 | 54 |
| Dowa | 29.5 | 28.4 | 19.8 | 17.4 | 146 |
| Salima | 28.0 | 33.2 | 20.0 | 36.0 | 105 |
| Lilongwe | 28.9 | 25.3 | 19.7 | 23.2 | 312 |
| Mchinji | 32.0 | 22.7 | 16.9 | 27.3 | 94 |
| Dedza | 27.4 | 28.7 | 20.5 | 29.2 | 167 |
| Ntcheu | 20.5 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 38.3 | 159 |
| Lilongwe City | 41.2 | 37.1 | 23.4 | 29.6 | 197 |
| Mangochi | 15.3 | 18.4 | 4.8 | 46.8 | 258 |
| Machinga | 21.8 | 11.7 | 7.6 | 40.8 | 223 |
| Zomba | 35.8 | 30.5 | 50.6 | 33.9 | 138 |
| Chiradzulu | 26.6 | 20.1 | 28.8 | 47.3 | 75 |
| Blantyre | 21.5 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 35.3 | 95 |
| Mwanza | 14.4 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 25.7 | 22 |
| Thyolo | 21.8 | 14.5 | 20.2 | 29.6 | 139 |
| Mulanje | 34.0 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 18.5 | 182 |
| Phalombe | 24.1 | 22.8 | 25.9 | 39.7 | 89 |
| Chikwawa | 24.0 | 17.7 | 28.7 | 33.9 | 112 |
| Nsanje | 18.3 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 33.4 | 51 |
| Balaka | 32.1 | 12.0 | 18.3 | 37.6 | 94 |
| Neno | 17.3 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 26.5 | 24 |
| Zomba City | 28.7 | 37.1 | 4.7 | 60.2 | 14 |
| Blantyre City | 32.8 | 23.9 | 21.5 | 43.7 | 142 |
| Dzaleka | 34.6 | 26.2 | 8.1 | 36.0 | 153 |

[1] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, cacao or milo, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.
[2] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, and samosa.
[3] No vitamin A-rich fruits or vegetables and no other fruits or vegetables

**Table D.11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling: Districts**

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a healthcare provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child | Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 79.7 | 46 |
| Karonga | 60.5 | 82 |
| Nkhata Bay | 31.3 | 52 |
| Rumphi | 32.0 | 38 |
| Mzimba | 59.4 | 202 |
| Likoma | 31.5 | 3 |
| Mzuzu City | 53.7 | 38 |
| Kasungu | 47.6 | 203 |
| Nkhotakota | 49.5 | 91 |
| Ntchisi | 34.3 | 54 |
| Dowa | 50.2 | 146 |
| Salima | 52.2 | 105 |
| Lilongwe | 24.3 | 312 |
| Mchinji | 34.0 | 94 |
| Dedza | 21.6 | 167 |
| Ntcheu | 29.6 | 159 |
| Lilongwe City | 14.9 | 197 |
| Mangochi | 26.5 | 258 |
| Machinga | 28.9 | 223 |
| Zomba | 33.4 | 138 |
| Chiradzulu | 30.6 | 75 |
| Blantyre | 32.6 | 95 |
| Mwanza | 35.0 | 22 |
| Thyolo | 49.3 | 139 |
| Mulanje | 51.2 | 182 |
| Phalombe | 74.0 | 89 |
| Chikwawa | 23.6 | 112 |
| Nsanje | 56.4 | 51 |
| Balaka | 21.7 | 94 |
| Neno | 49.3 | 24 |
| Zomba City | 51.7 | 14 |
| Blantyre City | 13.3 | 142 |
| Dzaleka | 12.9 | 153 |

**Table D.11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in children: Districts**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | 6–23 months / 24–59 months | Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any (<10.5 g/dl / <11.0 g/dl) | Mild (9.5–10.4 g/dl / 10.0–10.9 g/dl) | Moderate (7.0–9.4 g/dl / 7.0–9.9 g/dl) | Severe (<7.0 g/dl / <7.0 g/dl) | Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl) | Number of children age 6–59 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | | 60.2 | 26.4 | 30.5 | 3.2 | 10.2 | 60 |
| Karonga | | 52.6 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 114 |
| Nkhata Bay | | 61.5 | 32.2 | 29.2 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 74 |
| Rumphi | | 57.1 | 28.0 | 26.4 | 2.7 | 10.4 | 65 |
| Mzimba | | 58.4 | 29.7 | 26.5 | 2.1 | 10.4 | 278 |
| Likoma | | 49.8 | 31.7 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 11.0 | 5 |
| Mzuzu City | | 38.2 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 55 |
| Kasungu | | 69.9 | 26.1 | 33.2 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 277 |
| Nkhotakota | | 56.1 | 31.6 | 23.4 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 94 |
| Ntchisi | | 72.3 | 40.4 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 57 |
| Dowa | | 51.9 | 23.5 | 25.7 | 2.7 | 10.5 | 149 |
| Salima | | 54.7 | 28.4 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 156 |
| Lilongwe | | 65.1 | 25.3 | 37.6 | 2.2 | 10.1 | 384 |
| Mchinji | | 58.4 | 28.6 | 27.6 | 2.2 | 10.4 | 146 |
| Dedza | | 52.9 | 25.7 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 191 |
| Ntcheu | | 47.2 | 26.5 | 19.9 | 0.8 | 10.7 | 163 |
| Lilongwe City | | 53.5 | 24.7 | 26.8 | 2.0 | 10.5 | 177 |
| Mangochi | | 52.5 | 16.3 | 30.5 | 5.7 | 10.3 | 338 |
| Machinga | | 50.6 | 27.6 | 21.3 | 1.7 | 10.6 | 264 |
| Zomba | | 64.7 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 212 |
| Chiradzulu | | 60.5 | 32.6 | 24.8 | 3.1 | 10.5 | 97 |
| Blantyre | | 58.0 | 23.1 | 32.0 | 3.0 | 10.4 | 108 |
| Mwanza | | 53.6 | 25.5 | 27.2 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 33 |
| Thyolo | | 49.5 | 29.8 | 16.5 | 3.1 | 10.8 | 180 |
| Mulanje | | 37.9 | 20.5 | 16.1 | 1.4 | 11.0 | 198 |
| Phalombe | | 61.2 | 35.8 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 103 |
| Chikwawa | | 65.2 | 33.9 | 29.1 | 2.2 | 10.2 | 141 |
| Nsanje | | 59.1 | 21.3 | 36.7 | 1.0 | 10.3 | 48 |
| Balaka | | 47.6 | 27.2 | 19.4 | 1.1 | 10.8 | 128 |
| Neno | | 56.3 | 24.4 | 27.7 | 4.2 | 10.4 | 31 |
| Zomba City | | 72.3 | 20.3 | 49.6 | 2.4 | 10.1 | 15 |
| Blantyre City | | 45.0 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 120 |
| Dzaleka | | 41.4 | 19.1 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 241 |

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO, 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

**Table D.11.13 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children: Districts**

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrups, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among children age 6–59 months: | | | | | Among children age 12–59 months: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage given iron tablets or syrups in last 12 months[1] | Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months[1,2] | Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months[1,3] | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[4] | Number of children | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,5] | Number of children |
| Chitipa | 8.7 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 55.6 | 122 | 38.4 | 106 |
| Karonga | 10.0 | 3.8 | 11.6 | 66.9 | 235 | 38.7 | 203 |
| Nkhata Bay | 10.7 | 15.5 | 22.1 | 57.0 | 152 | 45.7 | 133 |
| Rumphi | 23.5 | 11.1 | 26.1 | 75.6 | 109 | 53.7 | 93 |
| Mzimba | 17.1 | 11.7 | 21.5 | 66.9 | 522 | 51.5 | 432 |
| Likoma | 15.7 | 5.8 | 19.7 | 74.8 | 9 | 65.1 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 14.3 | 10.8 | 16.4 | 72.0 | 128 | 54.7 | 117 |
| Kasungu | 8.7 | 2.9 | 9.9 | 53.2 | 560 | 35.8 | 492 |
| Nkhotakota | 10.0 | 15.9 | 21.6 | 46.6 | 261 | 36.1 | 235 |
| Ntchisi | 9.1 | 5.2 | 11.6 | 66.8 | 157 | 36.5 | 138 |
| Dowa | 5.3 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 62.0 | 392 | 33.8 | 351 |
| Salima | 5.4 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 71.8 | 317 | 48.4 | 274 |
| Lilongwe | 8.8 | 10.2 | 15.4 | 50.7 | 925 | 36.3 | 812 |
| Mchinji | 13.8 | 13.4 | 21.2 | 70.5 | 269 | 44.7 | 236 |
| Dedza | 21.5 | 16.3 | 25.7 | 61.4 | 472 | 34.0 | 417 |
| Ntcheu | 9.9 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 53.8 | 447 | 44.7 | 381 |
| Lilongwe City | 7.5 | 4.7 | 10.8 | 54.5 | 492 | 25.7 | 433 |
| Mangochi | 7.9 | 12.4 | 16.5 | 47.2 | 823 | 32.9 | 719 |
| Machinga | 9.9 | 6.9 | 14.1 | 65.5 | 595 | 35.6 | 527 |
| Zomba | 14.0 | 23.2 | 29.9 | 72.4 | 445 | 51.3 | 419 |
| Chiradzulu | 9.2 | 2.6 | 10.7 | 60.0 | 201 | 34.8 | 178 |
| Blantyre | 11.2 | 12.1 | 15.6 | 71.7 | 256 | 38.0 | 228 |
| Mwanza | 9.5 | 6.3 | 10.8 | 79.2 | 70 | 48.3 | 62 |
| Thyolo | 13.5 | 2.8 | 14.6 | 72.5 | 428 | 48.4 | 372 |
| Mulanje | 14.5 | 7.0 | 16.3 | 77.7 | 449 | 40.9 | 392 |
| Phalombe | 19.5 | 28.6 | 36.6 | 80.4 | 269 | 54.1 | 239 |
| Chikwawa | 5.4 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 58.7 | 301 | 36.5 | 269 |
| Nsanje | 30.7 | 17.2 | 38.3 | 74.2 | 157 | 45.2 | 139 |
| Balaka | 9.4 | 5.8 | 12.3 | 64.5 | 277 | 41.8 | 241 |
| Neno | 17.5 | 21.3 | 26.6 | 73.2 | 73 | 44.9 | 66 |
| Zomba City | 9.2 | 11.3 | 15.0 | 65.3 | 46 | 39.8 | 40 |
| Blantyre City | 16.2 | 8.8 | 19.9 | 52.9 | 448 | 40.4 | 391 |
| Dzaleka | 12.4 | 10.7 | 13.7 | 68.4 | 463 | 34.4 | 422 |

[1] Based on mother's recall
[2] Local multiple micronutrient powders include ndisakanizeni
[3] Iron-containing supplements include tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.
[4] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

**Table D.11.14.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49: Districts**

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Short stature | | | Body mass index[1] | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Height below 145 cm | Number of women | Mean body mass index (BMI) | 18.5–24.9 (total normal) | <18.5 (total thin) | 17.0–18.4 (mildly thin) | <17 (moderately or severely thin) | ≥25.0 (total overweight or obese) | 25.0–29.9 (overweight) | ≥30.0 (obese) | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 0.5 | 93 | 24.0 | 62.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 33.1 | 25.3 | 7.8 | 82 |
| Karonga | 3.1 | 163 | 23.7 | 65.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 20.3 | 9.3 | 150 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3.5 | 114 | 23.1 | 69.4 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 24.2 | 20.1 | 4.1 | 107 |
| Rumphi | 2.8 | 92 | 23.7 | 63.2 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 30.7 | 21.4 | 9.3 | 82 |
| Mzimba | 2.2 | 382 | 22.9 | 73.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 23.7 | 18.9 | 4.8 | 350 |
| Likoma | 1.4 | 9 | 24.7 | 57.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 26.2 | 13.0 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 3.0 | 129 | 25.9 | 50.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 47.0 | 27.1 | 19.9 | 122 |
| Kasungu | 3.0 | 408 | 23.1 | 72.3 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 24.4 | 18.7 | 5.7 | 368 |
| Nkhotakota | 2.5 | 166 | 23.2 | 68.7 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 25.4 | 19.1 | 6.4 | 152 |
| Ntchisi | 2.2 | 121 | 23.1 | 75.2 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 21.0 | 17.4 | 3.6 | 110 |
| Dowa | 2.8 | 298 | 23.9 | 69.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 27.9 | 17.5 | 10.4 | 271 |
| Salima | 1.4 | 218 | 23.1 | 70.1 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 22.3 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 198 |
| Lilongwe | 3.5 | 764 | 22.9 | 70.4 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 23.6 | 20.0 | 3.6 | 709 |
| Mchinji | 1.7 | 240 | 23.5 | 66.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 30.4 | 24.4 | 6.0 | 224 |
| Dedza | 1.7 | 375 | 23.7 | 65.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 31.2 | 23.8 | 7.4 | 338 |
| Ntcheu | 1.2 | 307 | 24.1 | 55.5 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 38.5 | 27.6 | 10.9 | 291 |
| Lilongwe City | 1.2 | 467 | 26.4 | 44.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 52.3 | 27.5 | 24.7 | 430 |
| Mangochi | 4.7 | 488 | 22.5 | 70.0 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 22.0 | 16.6 | 5.4 | 430 |
| Machinga | 1.4 | 383 | 22.5 | 72.9 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 20.6 | 15.7 | 4.9 | 354 |
| Zomba | 3.0 | 326 | 23.4 | 65.3 | 7.1 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 27.6 | 21.3 | 6.3 | 299 |
| Chiradzulu | 1.7 | 179 | 22.8 | 69.5 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 21.8 | 17.5 | 4.3 | 175 |
| Blantyre | 3.6 | 211 | 23.5 | 64.5 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 28.7 | 20.1 | 8.6 | 204 |
| Mwanza | 1.7 | 53 | 23.5 | 70.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 24.4 | 16.4 | 7.9 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 2.8 | 319 | 23.8 | 71.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 25.5 | 17.2 | 8.2 | 301 |
| Mulanje | 3.1 | 355 | 23.4 | 65.4 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 26.8 | 19.1 | 7.7 | 327 |
| Phalombe | 3.3 | 213 | 22.6 | 75.5 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 17.3 | 13.7 | 3.6 | 195 |
| Chikwawa | 2.9 | 225 | 22.1 | 80.8 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 13.0 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 204 |
| Nsanje | 0.8 | 107 | 22.1 | 80.0 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 14.3 | 11.5 | 2.8 | 97 |
| Balaka | 3.0 | 190 | 23.8 | 67.1 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 29.7 | 21.3 | 8.4 | 178 |
| Neno | 1.6 | 57 | 23.4 | 70.1 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 23.7 | 14.9 | 8.7 | 54 |
| Zomba City | 0.9 | 51 | 25.4 | 54.8 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 42.1 | 23.0 | 19.1 | 48 |
| Blantyre City | 2.0 | 341 | 24.5 | 51.4 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 41.1 | 26.4 | 14.7 | 311 |
| Dzaleka | 1.8 | 311 | 25.0 | 58.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 37.9 | 19.7 | 18.2 | 250 |

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m$^2$).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

**Table D.11.14.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19: Districts**

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below -2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI) for age *z* score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Short stature | | | Body mass index-for-age[1] | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Height-for-age below -2 SD | Number of women | Mean BMI-for-age *z* score | -1 SD to +1 SD (total normal) | < -1 SD (total thin)[2] | < -1 SD to -2 SD (mildly thin) | < -2 SD (moderately or severely thin) | > +1 SD (total overweight or obese)[3] | > +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight) | > +2 SD (obese) | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 9.1 | 31 | 0.1 | 72.4 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 28 |
| Karonga | 5.5 | 56 | -0.1 | 80.2 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 50 |
| Nkhata Bay | 10.5 | 36 | 0.2 | 81.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 30 |
| Rumphi | 7.4 | 26 | 0.2 | 78.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 22 |
| Mzimba | 11.4 | 139 | -0.0 | 78.3 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 121 |
| Likoma | 18.9 | 2 | 0.1 | 78.2 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 13.2 | 36 | 0.6 | 72.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 24.9 | 3.1 | 36 |
| Kasungu | 11.7 | 105 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 97 |
| Nkhotakota | 8.9 | 49 | -0.2 | 75.9 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 48 |
| Ntchisi | (22.1) | 25 | 0.1 | (88.0) | (2.2) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (9.8) | (9.8) | (0.0) | 22 |
| Dowa | 15.5 | 65 | 0.0 | (92.1) | (5.4) | (5.4) | (0.0) | (2.4) | (2.4) | (0.0) | 64 |
| Salima | 16.0 | 58 | -0.2 | 78.3 | 17.2 | 15.6 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 53 |
| Lilongwe | 12.2 | 155 | -0.0 | 76.1 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 139 |
| Mchinji | (20.3) | 49 | -0.1 | (82.1) | (9.2) | (7.0) | (2.2) | (8.7) | (8.7) | (0.0) | 46 |
| Dedza | 11.3 | 91 | 0.0 | 93.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 80 |
| Ntcheu | 31.6 | 79 | 0.2 | 83.0 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 74 |
| Lilongwe City | (7.0) | 76 | 0.7 | (72.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (27.6) | (19.8) | (7.8) | 70 |
| Mangochi | 15.7 | 134 | -0.2 | 82.0 | 13.4 | 11.3 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 118 |
| Machinga | 18.2 | 89 | -0.5 | 69.6 | 26.2 | 20.9 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 84 |
| Zomba | 20.0 | 107 | -0.0 | 78.1 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 97 |
| Chiradzulu | 13.8 | 54 | 0.0 | 78.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 1.4 | 51 |
| Blantyre | 7.9 | 44 | -0.0 | (73.5) | (10.4) | (10.4) | (0.0) | (16.2) | (13.9) | (2.2) | 40 |
| Mwanza | (17.9) | 10 | -0.4 | (83.1) | (14.8) | (14.8) | (0.0) | (2.1) | (2.1) | (0.0) | 8 |
| Thyolo | 20.1 | 100 | 0.1 | 82.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 89 |
| Mulanje | 14.1 | 95 | -0.0 | 87.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 86 |
| Phalombe | 11.0 | 63 | -0.2 | 76.8 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 59 |
| Chikwawa | 10.8 | 55 | -0.4 | 75.0 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 52 |
| Nsanje | 10.1 | 29 | -0.1 | 77.9 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 26 |
| Balaka | 4.3 | 50 | 0.1 | 84.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 9.4 | 2.8 | 44 |
| Neno | (19.1) | 10 | 0.2 | (76.1) | (12.6) | (10.4) | (2.2) | (11.3) | (7.9) | (3.3) | 9 |
| Zomba City | 8.4 | 11 | 0.1 | 70.1 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 20.0 | 16.5 | 3.6 | 11 |
| Blantyre City | 10.8 | 78 | 0.0 | (81.0) | (11.5) | (9.1) | (2.4) | (7.5) | (3.6) | (3.9) | 71 |
| Dzaleka | 13.8 | 113 | 0.4 | 74.8 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 21.6 | 15.8 | 5.8 | 111 |

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parenthesis are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

[2] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

[3] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

**Table D.11.15 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Grains | Roots, tubers, and plantains | Pulses (beans, peas, lentils) | Nuts and seeds | Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) | Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats) | Eggs | Dark green leafy vege-tables | Vitamin A-rich fruits and vege-tables | Other vege-tables | Other fruits | Insects and other small protein foods | Red palm oil | Sweet foods[1] | Fried and salty foods[2] | Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks | Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks | Sweet-ened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, or other sweet beverages[3] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 99.1 | 42.8 | 54.7 | 56.0 | 9.1 | 38.9 | 18.4 | 75.7 | 46.3 | 59.3 | 38.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 14.2 | 22.4 | 14.6 | 4.9 | 32.4 | 260 |
| Karonga | 91.3 | 48.9 | 44.0 | 36.5 | 9.3 | 58.5 | 14.7 | 66.8 | 28.2 | 71.4 | 32.0 | 0.6 | 18.7 | 20.9 | 26.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 35.2 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 99.2 | 76.9 | 41.1 | 19.7 | 6.5 | 72.4 | 35.7 | 82.5 | 51.7 | 74.6 | 46.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 15.6 | 17.8 | 10.7 | 12.9 | 52.8 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 95.4 | 37.6 | 27.8 | 42.6 | 4.6 | 52.7 | 16.5 | 78.6 | 34.0 | 66.9 | 27.7 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 33.6 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 98.6 | 43.2 | 39.9 | 54.0 | 5.4 | 42.3 | 16.4 | 81.6 | 35.3 | 54.9 | 34.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 15.3 | 19.3 | 10.3 | 3.4 | 30.7 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 98.2 | 50.2 | 28.4 | 19.4 | 9.8 | 91.2 | 14.2 | 66.9 | 28.7 | 67.1 | 51.9 | 0.0 | 41.1 | 30.8 | 48.8 | 11.3 | 6.9 | 80.0 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 98.4 | 34.8 | 35.4 | 18.7 | 6.0 | 62.3 | 15.9 | 87.0 | 37.9 | 67.6 | 36.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 12.7 | 17.0 | 5.7 | 11.1 | 39.9 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 98.5 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 51.7 | 2.7 | 47.6 | 14.5 | 83.9 | 27.7 | 48.6 | 29.8 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 14.5 | 27.0 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 21.9 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 97.0 | 27.5 | 20.5 | 23.8 | 3.3 | 64.3 | 7.5 | 76.0 | 27.7 | 65.8 | 26.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 13.4 | 23.1 | 9.1 | 5.4 | 28.8 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 96.4 | 27.3 | 25.2 | 18.0 | 1.7 | 32.0 | 6.0 | 72.7 | 19.3 | 73.0 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 14.1 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 15.2 | 311 |
| Dowa | 97.9 | 13.0 | 30.5 | 32.8 | 1.7 | 32.7 | 9.7 | 74.9 | 25.7 | 38.3 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 12.6 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 12.1 | 814 |
| Salima | 98.6 | 29.8 | 30.8 | 18.1 | 0.7 | 51.0 | 4.9 | 71.2 | 19.8 | 65.1 | 27.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 12.0 | 18.3 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 24.4 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 97.9 | 26.1 | 26.9 | 23.9 | 3.1 | 39.6 | 10.5 | 79.2 | 35.3 | 70.7 | 14.0 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 19.8 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 27.6 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 98.9 | 26.5 | 31.2 | 39.2 | 5.0 | 44.4 | 12.1 | 79.2 | 34.4 | 73.0 | 26.9 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 12.3 | 28.1 | 10.7 | 3.9 | 18.8 | 581 |
| Dedza | 97.4 | 36.6 | 34.1 | 22.9 | 1.6 | 25.7 | 10.1 | 75.5 | 16.3 | 61.8 | 17.4 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 21.2 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 95.7 | 29.9 | 34.4 | 12.9 | 0.5 | 30.6 | 6.7 | 74.9 | 15.5 | 69.5 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 14.0 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 15.3 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 97.6 | 31.3 | 26.1 | 14.3 | 6.7 | 59.6 | 16.6 | 80.0 | 19.7 | 71.5 | 22.8 | 0.1 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 21.6 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 51.8 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 98.4 | 16.3 | 27.3 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 35.9 | 5.0 | 64.9 | 17.4 | 57.4 | 14.8 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 95.3 | 19.8 | 33.5 | 18.6 | 1.4 | 36.4 | 4.1 | 62.3 | 13.4 | 65.1 | 22.1 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 938 |
| Zomba | 97.2 | 38.1 | 43.5 | 35.5 | 1.0 | 44.6 | 7.4 | 65.2 | 12.6 | 44.2 | 33.9 | 0.9 | 13.3 | 17.7 | 27.0 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 14.2 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 95.6 | 21.3 | 43.7 | 15.9 | 2.9 | 38.0 | 8.6 | 57.3 | 21.0 | 53.5 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 18.2 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 11.7 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 92.5 | 26.1 | 38.6 | 13.1 | 1.2 | 28.8 | 5.9 | 63.1 | 25.5 | 55.0 | 26.9 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 15.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 14.1 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 96.0 | 19.8 | 39.5 | 12.8 | 0.5 | 23.3 | 6.4 | 75.9 | 18.5 | 67.5 | 26.1 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 93.9 | 53.3 | 41.3 | 13.1 | 1.7 | 32.5 | 6.7 | 71.9 | 34.8 | 46.7 | 15.1 | 1.0 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 17.8 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 12.7 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 95.2 | 38.3 | 36.9 | 27.0 | 1.6 | 39.9 | 6.4 | 75.6 | 40.1 | 50.7 | 27.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 9.2 | 19.3 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 18.3 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 98.4 | 17.4 | 40.4 | 15.8 | 1.4 | 46.2 | 6.6 | 61.7 | 18.8 | 36.3 | 15.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 18.5 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 14.1 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 96.8 | 14.8 | 28.6 | 15.7 | 1.7 | 29.9 | 3.7 | 70.4 | 10.9 | 46.0 | 37.0 | 0.5 | 32.5 | 7.8 | 12.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 7.0 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 92.2 | 23.1 | 22.2 | 19.1 | 2.7 | 25.2 | 2.9 | 69.4 | 14.9 | 47.0 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 8.1 | 265 |
| Balaka | 96.3 | 18.0 | 33.5 | 16.7 | 1.3 | 38.6 | 7.3 | 62.3 | 12.8 | 63.7 | 45.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 8.4 | 12.6 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 510 |
| Neno | 95.5 | 21.6 | 44.1 | 18.4 | 3.0 | 29.7 | 9.0 | 69.2 | 21.6 | 48.1 | 30.3 | 0.4 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 13.2 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 15.3 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 98.1 | 21.6 | 28.7 | 13.3 | 4.4 | 62.2 | 11.2 | 84.4 | 9.6 | 49.6 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 11.7 | 15.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 37.4 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 97.0 | 30.3 | 28.5 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 60.7 | 11.3 | 72.7 | 18.3 | 49.4 | 22.3 | 0.6 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 28.2 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 94.8 | 24.1 | 37.3 | 28.9 | 1.7 | 37.6 | 6.1 | 73.2 | 22.0 | 44.4 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 10.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 12.2 | 738 |

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for the list of liquids and foods.

[1] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles

[2] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, or samosa

[3] Other sweetened beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, cocao or milo, and chocolate-flavoured drinks

**Table D.11.16 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Minimum dietary diversity for women[1] | Sweet beverage consumption[2] | Unhealthy food consumption[3] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 58.0 | 42.6 | 30.5 | 260 |
| Karonga | 52.4 | 41.3 | 36.1 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 58.0 | 55.4 | 24.3 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 45.3 | 36.9 | 20.6 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 49.4 | 38.0 | 27.3 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 54.9 | 81.7 | 58.3 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 54.3 | 47.8 | 24.2 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 41.3 | 30.8 | 32.1 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 36.3 | 34.2 | 29.5 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 20.0 | 22.7 | 16.3 | 311 |
| Dowa | 21.0 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 814 |
| Salima | 32.7 | 29.3 | 24.5 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 30.3 | 33.1 | 23.2 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 47.8 | 28.8 | 33.1 | 581 |
| Dedza | 25.5 | 25.7 | 16.5 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 23.3 | 20.2 | 16.5 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 36.9 | 58.5 | 30.8 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 16.9 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 23.4 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 938 |
| Zomba | 31.6 | 20.3 | 35.3 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 19.3 | 15.2 | 24.5 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 22.7 | 15.8 | 18.9 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 25.3 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 26.9 | 17.8 | 22.6 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 37.3 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 21.0 | 20.2 | 22.9 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 21.3 | 10.1 | 16.1 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 18.0 | 14.4 | 10.1 | 265 |
| Balaka | 28.5 | 13.2 | 17.6 | 510 |
| Neno | 29.2 | 21.3 | 17.0 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 28.9 | 43.6 | 22.7 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 28.7 | 33.4 | 26.9 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 24.0 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 738 |

[1] Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from 5 or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits

[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, sodas, sports drinks, energy drinks, cacao or milo, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

[3] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, sweeties, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, and samosa.

**Table D.11.17.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | | Anaemia status by haemoglobin level | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Any | Mild | Moderate | Severe | | |
| | Not pregnant | <12.0 g/dl | 11.0–11.9 g/dl | 8.0–10.9 g/dl | <8.0 g/dl | | |
| | Pregnant—trimester 1 | <11.0 g/dl | 10.0–10.9 g/dl | 7.0–9.9 g/dl | <7.0 g/dl | | |
| | Pregnant—trimester 2 | <10.5 g/dl | 9.5–10.4 g/dl | 7.0–9.4 g/dl | <7.0 g/dl | Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl) | Number of women |
| District | Pregnant—trimester 3 | <11.0 g/dl | 10.0–10.9 g/dl | 7.0–9.9 g/dl | <7.0 g/dl | | |
| Chitipa | | 23.9 | 15.7 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 122 |
| Karonga | | 41.7 | 21.6 | 17.1 | 3.1 | 11.9 | 217 |
| Nkhata Bay | | 56.9 | 30.4 | 23.4 | 3.1 | 11.6 | 146 |
| Rumphi | | 31.6 | 17.4 | 11.9 | 2.2 | 12.4 | 118 |
| Mzimba | | 41.6 | 21.1 | 18.3 | 2.2 | 12.0 | 517 |
| Likoma | | 39.0 | 19.3 | 17.6 | 2.2 | 12.1 | 11 |
| Mzuzu City | | 31.6 | 18.4 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 12.4 | 165 |
| Kasungu | | 48.5 | 24.0 | 22.4 | 2.1 | 11.8 | 503 |
| Nkhotakota | | 39.1 | 20.9 | 16.7 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 201 |
| Ntchisi | | 47.3 | 23.2 | 22.4 | 1.7 | 11.9 | 143 |
| Dowa | | 25.0 | 15.7 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 12.7 | 356 |
| Salima | | 38.2 | 18.9 | 17.1 | 2.2 | 12.0 | 266 |
| Lilongwe | | 36.8 | 21.4 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 12.1 | 911 |
| Mchinji | | 34.9 | 21.9 | 12.0 | 0.9 | 12.2 | 285 |
| Dedza | | 31.3 | 20.5 | 10.3 | 0.5 | 12.4 | 451 |
| Ntcheu | | 36.1 | 24.0 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 12.2 | 382 |
| Lilongwe City | | 25.7 | 13.5 | 11.3 | 0.9 | 12.5 | 524 |
| Mangochi | | 38.3 | 20.4 | 14.8 | 3.2 | 12.0 | 584 |
| Machinga | | 35.0 | 18.0 | 15.4 | 1.6 | 12.2 | 457 |
| Zomba | | 40.6 | 22.2 | 16.9 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 413 |
| Chiradzulu | | 35.9 | 20.7 | 14.3 | 1.0 | 12.3 | 232 |
| Blantyre | | 31.4 | 16.3 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 12.4 | 240 |
| Mwanza | | 33.4 | 24.2 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 12.2 | 60 |
| Thyolo | | 29.6 | 18.9 | 9.8 | 0.8 | 12.5 | 388 |
| Mulanje | | 30.5 | 19.4 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 445 |
| Phalombe | | 23.9 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 12.6 | 260 |
| Chikwawa | | 45.5 | 24.2 | 19.9 | 1.3 | 12.0 | 267 |
| Nsanje | | 43.6 | 20.6 | 22.0 | 1.0 | 11.9 | 109 |
| Balaka | | 41.2 | 22.8 | 16.2 | 2.2 | 12.1 | 234 |
| Neno | | 39.9 | 24.8 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 12.2 | 65 |
| Zomba City | | 35.7 | 19.6 | 14.3 | 1.8 | 12.2 | 59 |
| Blantyre City | | 27.2 | 18.1 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 12.8 | 377 |
| Dzaleka | | 35.3 | 18.8 | 12.6 | 3.9 | 12.2 | 421 |

Note: Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

**Table D.12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets: Districts**

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net | | Average number of nets per household | | Number of households | Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[1] | | Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2] | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2] | | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2] | |
| Chitipa | 72.7 | 72.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 276 | 42.5 | 41.9 | 276 |
| Karonga | 80.9 | 79.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 434 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 432 |
| Nkhata Bay | 37.3 | 33.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 299 | 13.5 | 10.8 | 299 |
| Rumphi | 58.0 | 57.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 251 | 29.4 | 28.8 | 251 |
| Mzimba | 40.1 | 39.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1,092 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 1,092 |
| Likoma | 69.7 | 68.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 20 | 42.6 | 40.5 | 20 |
| Mzuzu City | 60.2 | 58.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 296 | 36.3 | 34.5 | 296 |
| Kasungu | 48.8 | 47.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1,112 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 1,112 |
| Nkhotakota | 64.9 | 62.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 502 | 24.7 | 22.8 | 500 |
| Ntchisi | 40.8 | 40.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 361 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 361 |
| Dowa | 58.1 | 57.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 961 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 956 |
| Salima | 65.8 | 63.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 592 | 25.9 | 24.2 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 52.6 | 52.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2,176 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 2,168 |
| Mchinji | 61.9 | 59.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 754 | 27.2 | 25.9 | 753 |
| Dedza | 73.3 | 73.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1,098 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 1,098 |
| Ntcheu | 74.1 | 73.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 985 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 985 |
| Lilongwe City | 48.7 | 44.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1,222 | 24.7 | 20.6 | 1,220 |
| Mangochi | 55.8 | 55.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1,360 | 18.2 | 17.4 | 1,354 |
| Machinga | 83.0 | 82.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 991 | 38.0 | 37.3 | 989 |
| Zomba | 61.7 | 60.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 914 | 27.4 | 26.6 | 909 |
| Chiradzulu | 79.0 | 77.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 509 | 49.5 | 48.4 | 507 |
| Blantyre | 55.6 | 54.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 614 | 21.8 | 20.7 | 611 |
| Mwanza | 50.4 | 49.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 164 | 23.0 | 22.2 | 164 |
| Thyolo | 51.3 | 50.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 994 | 19.4 | 18.4 | 994 |
| Mulanje | 64.8 | 64.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 938 | 30.1 | 29.1 | 936 |
| Phalombe | 87.3 | 86.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 584 | 52.6 | 52.2 | 584 |
| Chikwawa | 70.6 | 67.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 708 | 36.0 | 34.5 | 705 |
| Nsanje | 60.3 | 59.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 330 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 329 |
| Balaka | 51.9 | 51.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 612 | 21.6 | 21.0 | 611 |
| Neno | 51.5 | 50.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 178 | 26.6 | 25.2 | 177 |
| Zomba City | 67.2 | 64.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 117 | 41.7 | 38.9 | 117 |
| Blantyre City | 47.6 | 42.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 969 | 21.7 | 17.7 | 967 |
| Dzaleka | 38.8 | 38.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 681 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 678 |

[1] De facto household members
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table D.12.2 Source of mosquito nets: Districts**

Percent distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) by source of net, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Mass distribu-tion campaign | ANC visit | Immuni-sation visit | Govern-ment health facility | Private health facility | Pharmacy | Shop/ market | Com-munity health worker | Religious institution | School | Other | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number of mosquito nets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 54.7 | 24.0 | 13.4 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 404 |
| Karonga | 69.1 | 21.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 745 |
| Nkhata Bay | 31.0 | 37.3 | 15.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 169 |
| Rumphi | 57.8 | 14.8 | 17.6 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 278 |
| Mzimba | 55.3 | 32.9 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 668 |
| Likoma | 56.3 | 17.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 21.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Mzuzu City | 39.1 | 21.5 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 355 |
| Kasungu | 54.6 | 30.0 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 832 |
| Nkhotakota | 20.8 | 41.3 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 20.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 490 |
| Ntchisi | 63.6 | 27.6 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Dowa | 62.4 | 25.2 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 951 |
| Salima | 48.4 | 30.3 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 643 |
| Lilongwe | 60.9 | 26.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,749 |
| Mchinji | 65.6 | 27.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 725 |
| Dedza | 79.7 | 14.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,446 |
| Ntcheu | 82.9 | 11.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,352 |
| Lilongwe City | 30.4 | 21.0 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 949 |
| Mangochi | 26.1 | 51.1 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,110 |
| Machinga | 77.5 | 14.3 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,522 |
| Zomba | 59.5 | 23.9 | 9.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 901 |
| Chiradzulu | 55.4 | 12.4 | 28.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 816 |
| Blantyre | 46.4 | 25.8 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 14.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 504 |
| Mwanza | 57.6 | 28.4 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Thyolo | 58.7 | 19.5 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 766 |
| Mulanje | 63.5 | 20.4 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,042 |
| Phalombe | 74.3 | 9.2 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 9.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,068 |
| Chikwawa | 49.5 | 24.1 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 779 |
| Nsanje | 52.3 | 16.5 | 10.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 307 |
| Balaka | 36.2 | 30.1 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 482 |
| Neno | 60.8 | 23.4 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 146 |
| Zomba City | 26.3 | 13.9 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 35.3 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Blantyre City | 33.6 | 21.9 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 745 |
| Dzaleka | 41.0 | 26.6 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 430 |

Note: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
ANC = Antenatal care

**Table D.12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN): Districts**

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN[1,2] | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 55.8 | 1,179 |
| Karonga | 62.2 | 1,956 |
| Nkhata Bay | 20.6 | 1,497 |
| Rumphi | 43.4 | 1,061 |
| Mzimba | 22.1 | 5,498 |
| Likoma | 55.4 | 87 |
| Mzuzu City | 43.8 | 1,260 |
| Kasungu | 30.2 | 4,910 |
| Nkhotakota | 40.9 | 2,133 |
| Ntchisi | 27.0 | 1,522 |
| Dowa | 42.9 | 3,841 |
| Salima | 43.7 | 2,573 |
| Lilongwe | 35.7 | 8,753 |
| Mchinji | 44.0 | 2,835 |
| Dedza | 59.1 | 4,300 |
| Ntcheu | 57.7 | 3,920 |
| Lilongwe City | 33.0 | 4,787 |
| Mangochi | 32.9 | 6,268 |
| Machinga | 58.5 | 4,420 |
| Zomba | 42.1 | 3,788 |
| Chiradzulu | 63.6 | 2,033 |
| Blantyre | 37.2 | 2,381 |
| Mwanza | 34.4 | 651 |
| Thyolo | 33.9 | 3,957 |
| Mulanje | 45.0 | 4,046 |
| Phalombe | 72.7 | 2,415 |
| Chikwawa | 49.9 | 2,635 |
| Nsanje | 39.1 | 1,387 |
| Balaka | 34.6 | 2,471 |
| Neno | 36.2 | 676 |
| Zomba City | 52.1 | 460 |
| Blantyre City | 30.7 | 4,091 |
| Dzaleka | 22.1 | 3,458 |

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).
[2] Percentage of the de facto household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

**Table D.12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household: Districts**

Percentage of the de facto household population that slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage that slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Household population | | | Household population in households with at least one ITN[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of persons | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of persons |
| Chitipa | 52.7 | 52.3 | 1,179 | 73.4 | 840 |
| Karonga | 63.4 | 62.0 | 1,956 | 74.9 | 1,621 |
| Nkhata Bay | 24.7 | 21.5 | 1,497 | 63.5 | 506 |
| Rumphi | 41.5 | 41.1 | 1,061 | 70.0 | 623 |
| Mzimba | 21.0 | 20.6 | 5,498 | 53.8 | 2,103 |
| Likoma | 46.0 | 44.6 | 87 | 64.0 | 61 |
| Mzuzu City | 37.8 | 36.4 | 1,260 | 63.3 | 725 |
| Kasungu | 32.8 | 32.1 | 4,910 | 65.1 | 2,424 |
| Nkhotakota | 47.4 | 45.4 | 2,133 | 71.0 | 1,364 |
| Ntchisi | 28.3 | 28.2 | 1,522 | 72.6 | 592 |
| Dowa | 43.6 | 43.3 | 3,841 | 74.2 | 2,239 |
| Salima | 47.2 | 45.2 | 2,573 | 68.3 | 1,703 |
| Lilongwe | 33.6 | 33.4 | 8,753 | 62.2 | 4,703 |
| Mchinji | 47.0 | 44.7 | 2,835 | 70.3 | 1,803 |
| Dedza | 54.8 | 54.7 | 4,300 | 71.6 | 3,284 |
| Ntcheu | 50.6 | 50.2 | 3,920 | 67.0 | 2,941 |
| Lilongwe City | 29.8 | 26.8 | 4,787 | 56.7 | 2,262 |
| Mangochi | 34.2 | 33.7 | 6,268 | 61.3 | 3,448 |
| Machinga | 56.2 | 55.5 | 4,420 | 66.9 | 3,669 |
| Zomba | 38.0 | 37.2 | 3,788 | 60.3 | 2,334 |
| Chiradzulu | 49.7 | 48.4 | 2,033 | 61.4 | 1,603 |
| Blantyre | 35.4 | 34.4 | 2,381 | 62.1 | 1,319 |
| Mwanza | 34.8 | 34.1 | 651 | 69.7 | 318 |
| Thyolo | 33.3 | 32.5 | 3,957 | 62.4 | 2,059 |
| Mulanje | 43.2 | 42.5 | 4,046 | 66.3 | 2,592 |
| Phalombe | 71.1 | 70.6 | 2,415 | 80.0 | 2,130 |
| Chikwawa | 53.4 | 50.9 | 2,635 | 73.9 | 1,814 |
| Nsanje | 44.4 | 43.6 | 1,387 | 71.6 | 844 |
| Balaka | 33.3 | 32.3 | 2,471 | 62.7 | 1,273 |
| Neno | 36.0 | 34.6 | 676 | 67.8 | 345 |
| Zomba City | 49.8 | 47.1 | 460 | 72.1 | 301 |
| Blantyre City | 28.9 | 26.2 | 4,091 | 59.3 | 1,810 |
| Dzaleka | 23.7 | 23.7 | 3,458 | 61.4 | 1,333 |

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table D.12.5 Use of existing ITNs: Districts**

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night | Number of ITNs[1] |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 80.6 | 404 |
| Karonga | 86.4 | 745 |
| Nkhata Bay | 94.5 | 169 |
| Rumphi | 80.1 | 278 |
| Mzimba | 79.3 | 668 |
| Likoma | 76.1 | 30 |
| Mzuzu City | 76.0 | 355 |
| Kasungu | 85.5 | 832 |
| Nkhotakota | 90.6 | 490 |
| Ntchisi | 87.5 | 228 |
| Dowa | 84.0 | 951 |
| Salima | 83.6 | 643 |
| Lilongwe | 76.6 | 1,749 |
| Mchinji | 83.4 | 725 |
| Dedza | 76.7 | 1,446 |
| Ntcheu | 71.7 | 1,352 |
| Lilongwe City | 73.0 | 949 |
| Mangochi | 83.4 | 1,110 |
| Machinga | 80.4 | 1,522 |
| Zomba | 76.5 | 901 |
| Chiradzulu | 64.6 | 816 |
| Blantyre | 81.5 | 504 |
| Mwanza | 83.3 | 126 |
| Thyolo | 83.3 | 766 |
| Mulanje | 83.8 | 1,042 |
| Phalombe | 79.2 | 1,068 |
| Chikwawa | 80.0 | 779 |
| Nsanje | 92.2 | 307 |
| Balaka | 81.2 | 482 |
| Neno | 79.3 | 146 |
| Zomba City | 82.3 | 156 |
| Blantyre City | 76.2 | 745 |
| Dzaleka | 83.6 | 430 |

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table D.12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children: Districts**

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Children under age 5 in all households | | | Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of children |
| Chitipa | 63.6 | 62.9 | 152 | 81.7 | 117 |
| Karonga | 74.9 | 73.3 | 271 | 84.9 | 234 |
| Nkhata Bay | 35.4 | 32.9 | 209 | 78.8 | 87 |
| Rumphi | 53.4 | 53.2 | 141 | 77.3 | 97 |
| Mzimba | 33.4 | 33.4 | 706 | 68.6 | 344 |
| Likoma | 54.8 | 53.3 | 12 | 72.0 | 9 |
| Mzuzu City | 48.0 | 46.4 | 148 | 71.7 | 96 |
| Kasungu | 46.1 | 45.3 | 680 | 84.7 | 364 |
| Nkhotakota | 62.4 | 61.2 | 325 | 84.3 | 236 |
| Ntchisi | 43.0 | 43.0 | 183 | 87.2 | 90 |
| Dowa | 57.7 | 57.3 | 457 | 88.4 | 296 |
| Salima | 63.0 | 60.1 | 392 | 81.1 | 290 |
| Lilongwe | 49.7 | 49.5 | 1,158 | 80.2 | 714 |
| Mchinji | 62.3 | 59.4 | 341 | 80.4 | 252 |
| Dedza | 69.6 | 69.0 | 562 | 83.4 | 465 |
| Ntcheu | 63.5 | 63.1 | 557 | 78.3 | 449 |
| Lilongwe City | 47.8 | 45.1 | 535 | 76.1 | 317 |
| Mangochi | 47.9 | 47.7 | 1,057 | 72.9 | 691 |
| Machinga | 64.8 | 63.7 | 702 | 75.9 | 589 |
| Zomba | 52.1 | 51.4 | 538 | 75.2 | 368 |
| Chiradzulu | 58.9 | 58.2 | 249 | 71.5 | 203 |
| Blantyre | 50.6 | 49.2 | 313 | 79.7 | 193 |
| Mwanza | 48.1 | 47.4 | 88 | 83.0 | 50 |
| Thyolo | 48.8 | 48.0 | 517 | 77.3 | 321 |
| Mulanje | 55.8 | 55.6 | 554 | 79.9 | 386 |
| Phalombe | 82.3 | 81.5 | 329 | 90.4 | 297 |
| Chikwawa | 65.4 | 63.2 | 376 | 82.4 | 289 |
| Nsanje | 56.2 | 55.4 | 194 | 83.1 | 130 |
| Balaka | 48.8 | 48.4 | 364 | 74.4 | 237 |
| Neno | 47.6 | 46.2 | 90 | 84.1 | 49 |
| Zomba City | 59.3 | 57.7 | 51 | 84.2 | 35 |
| Blantyre City | 37.0 | 34.5 | 520 | 68.1 | 263 |
| Dzaleka | 32.1 | 32.1 | 608 | 69.1 | 283 |

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table D.12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women: Districts**

Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among pregnant women age 15–49 in all households: | | | Among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of pregnant women | Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night | Number of pregnant women |
| Chitipa | 68.8 | 68.8 | 22 | (81.8) | 19 |
| Karonga | (64.6) | (62.4) | 30 | (81.3) | 23 |
| Nkhata Bay | (36.2) | (33.8) | 20 | * | 8 |
| Rumphi | (33.3) | (33.3) | 17 | * | 9 |
| Mzimba | 31.3 | 31.3 | 84 | * | 33 |
| Likoma | (53.5) | (53.5) | 1 | (67.3) | 1 |
| Mzuzu City | (46.6) | (43.4) | 15 | * | 9 |
| Kasungu | (34.5) | (34.5) | 58 | * | 28 |
| Nkhotakota | 73.6 | 73.6 | 35 | (95.9) | 27 |
| Ntchisi | (33.5) | (33.5) | 23 | * | 10 |
| Dowa | (56.9) | (55.8) | 55 | (90.5) | 34 |
| Salima | (75.7) | (75.7) | 26 | (80.0) | 25 |
| Lilongwe | (41.0) | (41.0) | 113 | * | 57 |
| Mchinji | (55.6) | (52.4) | 34 | * | 22 |
| Dedza | (50.0) | (50.0) | 62 | (73.0) | 43 |
| Ntcheu | (59.4) | (59.4) | 54 | (66.2) | 48 |
| Lilongwe City | (43.4) | (38.9) | 71 | * | 43 |
| Mangochi | 42.1 | 42.1 | 116 | (77.5) | 63 |
| Machinga | (68.8) | (68.8) | 55 | (79.1) | 48 |
| Zomba | (31.4) | (31.4) | 41 | * | 25 |
| Chiradzulu | * | * | 14 | * | 9 |
| Blantyre | (32.3) | (29.0) | 27 | * | 16 |
| Mwanza | (46.6) | (45.3) | 12 | (85.6) | 7 |
| Thyolo | (52.0) | (52.0) | 45 | * | 27 |
| Mulanje | (22.6) | (22.6) | 45 | * | 21 |
| Phalombe | (65.2) | (62.9) | 33 | (68.3) | 31 |
| Chikwawa | (63.0) | (63.0) | 36 | (83.2) | 27 |
| Nsanje | (58.2) | (51.3) | 16 | * | 9 |
| Balaka | (50.1) | (50.1) | 31 | * | 20 |
| Neno | (36.3) | (36.3) | 7 | * | 3 |
| Zomba City | (74.0) | (70.6) | 5 | * | 4 |
| Blantyre City | (34.5) | (26.4) | 47 | * | 17 |
| Dzaleka | 43.5 | 43.5 | 70 | * | 35 |

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table D.12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey: Districts**

Among ITNs, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among ITNs that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage of ITNs not used the night before the survey | Total number of mosquito nets | Main reason each ITN was not used the night before the survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of ITNs not used the night before the survey |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Too hot | Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size | Don't like smell | Unable to hang net | Slept outdoors | Usual user didn't sleep in household last night | No mosquitoes/ no malaria | Extra net/ saving for later | Torn net | Don't like sleeping under net | Washing | Bed bugs | Other | Total | |
| Chitipa | 19.1 | 404 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 15.6 | 47.1 | 18.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Karonga | 13.1 | 745 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 30.4 | 5.0 | 40.4 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 |
| Nkhata Bay | 5.5 | 169 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Rumphi | 18.8 | 278 | 15.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 44.6 | 10.3 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Mzimba | 20.1 | 668 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 23.3 | 31.3 | 17.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Likoma | 18.0 | 30 | 37.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 13.1 | 8.1 | 16.5 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 5 |
| Mzuzu City | 23.5 | 355 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 24.7 | 30.6 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Kasungu | 14.5 | 832 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 39.9 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Nkhotakota | 9.3 | 490 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 11.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 48.9 | 16.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Ntchisi | 12.5 | 228 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 16.4 | 7.7 | 41.5 | 13.6 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Dowa | 15.4 | 951 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 42.1 | 10.9 | 17.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Salima | 16.3 | 643 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 39.2 | 21.7 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Lilongwe | 22.6 | 1,749 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 12.1 | 9.6 | 15.3 | 22.9 | 10.6 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 396 |
| Mchinji | 16.6 | 725 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 11.7 | 30.8 | 32.9 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Dedza | 23.3 | 1,446 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 20.6 | 40.8 | 5.4 | 12.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 338 |
| Ntcheu | 27.3 | 1,352 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 11.8 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 16.5 | 39.4 | 5.3 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 369 |
| Lilongwe City | 24.7 | 949 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 7.3 | 14.4 | 33.6 | 8.0 | 19.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Mangochi | 16.6 | 1,110 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 14.7 | 31.8 | 17.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Machinga | 19.5 | 1,522 | 9.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 18.8 | 44.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Zomba | 23.3 | 901 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 15.6 | 21.3 | 25.1 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Chiradzulu | 34.6 | 816 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 23.2 | 34.6 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 282 |
| Blantyre | 17.8 | 504 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Mwanza | 16.7 | 126 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 39.0 | 12.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 21 |
| Thyolo | 15.4 | 766 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 19.5 | 28.6 | 18.6 | 13.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Mulanje | 15.8 | 1,042 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 16.6 | 32.5 | 16.6 | 11.1 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 165 |
| Phalombe | 20.8 | 1,068 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 15.8 | 52.6 | 3.6 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 222 |
| Chikwawa | 19.7 | 779 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 44.0 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Nsanje | 7.6 | 307 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 28.7 | 20.5 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 23 |
| Balaka | 17.4 | 482 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 27.3 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Neno | 20.7 | 146 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 30.9 | 26.9 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Zomba City | 16.4 | 156 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 38.7 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 26 |
| Blantyre City | 18.1 | 745 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 12.1 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 24.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Dzaleka | 13.2 | 430 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 14.9 | 18.4 | 17.3 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57 |

Notes: An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2010 MDHS, 2012 MMIS, and 2014 MMIS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table D.12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 95.7 | 90.6 | 69.2 | 67 |
| Karonga | 92.7 | 87.4 | 67.2 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 93.2 | 89.1 | 75.0 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 85.1 | 76.1 | 60.9 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 84.9 | 73.7 | 53.7 | 297 |
| Likoma | 96.2 | 85.4 | 62.5 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 90.9 | 75.2 | 54.7 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 95.6 | 87.4 | 73.3 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 96.9 | 92.7 | 73.7 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 93.7 | 90.3 | 76.8 | 70 |
| Dowa | 94.7 | 88.1 | 70.7 | 188 |
| Salima | 95.9 | 87.7 | 59.3 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 92.5 | 83.4 | 62.1 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 97.7 | 90.6 | 72.2 | 124 |
| Dedza | 87.3 | 80.3 | 63.9 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 91.8 | 80.8 | 57.8 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 95.9 | 86.9 | 59.4 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 92.9 | 84.9 | 65.4 | 374 |
| Machinga | 88.3 | 77.2 | 57.7 | 281 |
| Zomba | 94.3 | 86.5 | 67.2 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 87.7 | 69.0 | 49.2 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 90.3 | 72.5 | 54.2 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 88.6 | 76.2 | 57.0 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 87.6 | 72.2 | 50.5 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 92.9 | 85.8 | 74.3 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 89.7 | 81.7 | 51.3 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 89.6 | 75.2 | 56.2 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 85.4 | 68.5 | 48.2 | 70 |
| Balaka | 92.4 | 81.7 | 51.5 | 137 |
| Neno | 91.5 | 77.9 | 50.3 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 96.6 | 87.5 | 44.9 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 89.9 | 74.0 | 56.6 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 85.2 | 83.8 | 75.7 | 241 |

**Table D.12.10 Children with fever and care seeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis: Districts**

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | | Children under age 5 with fever | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1] | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day | Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing | Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider | Number of children |
| Chitipa | 21.4 | 141 | 71.6 | 38.2 | 65.8 | 31.6 | 30 |
| Karonga | 36.6 | 263 | 65.1 | 25.8 | 54.3 | 25.2 | 96 |
| Nkhata Bay | 36.9 | 176 | 79.9 | 52.7 | 78.4 | 54.8 | 65 |
| Rumphi | 17.3 | 123 | 59.1 | 30.7 | 67.5 | 21.8 | 21 |
| Mzimba | 41.2 | 609 | 68.5 | 38.8 | 58.2 | 40.6 | 251 |
| Likoma | 30.3 | 11 | 63.7 | 45.7 | 57.0 | 19.8 | 3 |
| Mzuzu City | 25.3 | 139 | 58.1 | 41.5 | 60.8 | 17.0 | 35 |
| Kasungu | 55.0 | 614 | 65.2 | 38.7 | 69.2 | 51.9 | 337 |
| Nkhotakota | 45.9 | 293 | 63.5 | 42.3 | 66.9 | 50.4 | 135 |
| Ntchisi | 37.6 | 170 | 82.0 | 44.5 | 82.4 | 58.9 | 64 |
| Dowa | 29.8 | 426 | 68.4 | 50.2 | 71.1 | 30.3 | 127 |
| Salima | 39.4 | 360 | 66.8 | 49.6 | 80.4 | 56.2 | 142 |
| Lilongwe | 44.8 | 1,038 | 67.9 | 36.4 | 75.7 | 58.1 | 465 |
| Mchinji | 48.0 | 291 | 67.8 | 40.6 | 59.0 | 35.6 | 140 |
| Dedza | 31.5 | 521 | 57.4 | 31.3 | 54.2 | 31.8 | 164 |
| Ntcheu | 22.6 | 494 | 75.8 | 52.2 | 62.0 | 37.6 | 112 |
| Lilongwe City | 20.7 | 545 | 69.9 | 39.3 | 65.5 | 22.8 | 113 |
| Mangochi | 23.0 | 914 | 52.3 | 37.9 | 59.5 | 38.3 | 210 |
| Machinga | 30.6 | 651 | 57.0 | 40.3 | 69.0 | 50.7 | 199 |
| Zomba | 60.2 | 495 | 73.2 | 45.7 | 80.2 | 46.6 | 298 |
| Chiradzulu | 39.7 | 226 | 52.3 | 29.0 | 60.8 | 31.3 | 90 |
| Blantyre | 42.1 | 284 | 67.0 | 49.1 | 72.4 | 46.1 | 120 |
| Mwanza | 44.9 | 79 | 73.6 | 57.5 | 83.4 | 64.3 | 35 |
| Thyolo | 38.1 | 459 | 69.6 | 33.3 | 57.7 | 37.8 | 175 |
| Mulanje | 51.6 | 508 | 82.0 | 50.1 | 75.9 | 54.6 | 262 |
| Phalombe | 22.9 | 304 | 65.4 | 50.0 | 58.2 | 29.1 | 69 |
| Chikwawa | 37.6 | 347 | 63.5 | 46.0 | 60.5 | 31.4 | 131 |
| Nsanje | 20.9 | 175 | 61.3 | 34.4 | 49.3 | 24.1 | 37 |
| Balaka | 37.9 | 318 | 69.8 | 49.3 | 68.2 | 27.6 | 120 |
| Neno | 36.8 | 81 | 72.4 | 58.2 | 78.5 | 59.0 | 30 |
| Zomba City | 10.4 | 50 | (82.0) | (67.5) | (78.5) | (23.4) | 5 |
| Blantyre City | 19.9 | 501 | 47.9 | 20.9 | 48.4 | 18.3 | 100 |
| Dzaleka | 10.2 | 549 | 81.1 | 42.7 | 55.8 | 25.0 | 56 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public health sector, private health sector (non-NGO), private health sector (NGO), CHAM (Christian Health Association of Malawi)/Mission/IHAM (Islamic Health Association of Malawi), and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a church or relative/friend.

**Table D.12.13 Coverage of testing for malaria in children: Districts**

Percentage of eligible children age 6–59 months who were tested for malaria, according to district (unweighted), Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage tested for: Malaria with RDT | Number of children |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 77.3 | 181 |
| Karonga | 92.8 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 80.6 | 191 |
| Rumphi | 92.8 | 180 |
| Mzimba | 86.1 | 216 |
| Likoma | 91.3 | 160 |
| Mzuzu City | 75.3 | 150 |
| Kasungu | 84.0 | 213 |
| Nkhotakota | 69.7 | 195 |
| Ntchisi | 64.3 | 168 |
| Dowa | 76.8 | 151 |
| Salima | 80.2 | 232 |
| Lilongwe | 75.8 | 182 |
| Mchinji | 85.0 | 167 |
| Dedza | 75.7 | 169 |
| Ntcheu | 77.2 | 171 |
| Lilongwe City | 70.2 | 141 |
| Mangochi | 71.0 | 255 |
| Machinga | 75.4 | 240 |
| Zomba | 84.2 | 209 |
| Chiradzulu | 83.4 | 169 |
| Blantyre | 73.4 | 173 |
| Mwanza | 78.8 | 156 |
| Thyolo | 69.0 | 184 |
| Mulanje | 79.1 | 187 |
| Phalombe | 67.5 | 191 |
| Chikwawa | 82.3 | 175 |
| Nsanje | 55.0 | 180 |
| Balaka | 76.1 | 188 |
| Neno | 76.7 | 159 |
| Zomba City | 67.9 | 112 |
| Blantyre City | 52.5 | 158 |
| Dzaleka | 81.8 | 296 |

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline™ P.f.)

**Table D.12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children: Districts**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl | Number of children |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 9.6 | 60 |
| Karonga | 14.2 | 114 |
| Nkhata Bay | 34.5 | 74 |
| Rumphi | 10.5 | 65 |
| Mzimba | 21.3 | 278 |
| Likoma | 5.5 | 5 |
| Mzuzu City | 2.3 | 55 |
| Kasungu | 42.6 | 277 |
| Nkhotakota | 22.8 | 93 |
| Ntchisi | 23.8 | 57 |
| Dowa | 18.4 | 149 |
| Salima | 23.1 | 155 |
| Lilongwe | 41.3 | 384 |
| Mchinji | 28.6 | 145 |
| Dedza | 17.1 | 191 |
| Ntcheu | 9.3 | 163 |
| Lilongwe City | 8.1 | 177 |
| Mangochi | 34.3 | 336 |
| Machinga | 32.7 | 264 |
| Zomba | 27.8 | 212 |
| Chiradzulu | 11.6 | 97 |
| Blantyre | 28.7 | 108 |
| Mwanza | 47.0 | 33 |
| Thyolo | 18.9 | 180 |
| Mulanje | 21.3 | 198 |
| Phalombe | 6.7 | 104 |
| Chikwawa | 7.7 | 141 |
| Nsanje | 11.4 | 48 |
| Balaka | 13.1 | 128 |
| Neno | 30.9 | 31 |
| Zomba City | 4.2 | 15 |
| Blantyre City | 2.2 | 120 |
| Dzaleka | 3.3 | 241 |

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO, 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

**Table D.12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children: Districts**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified in two tests as having malaria, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Malaria prevalence according to RDT | |
|---|---|---|
| District | RDT positive | Number of children |
| Chitipa | 9.6 | 60 |
| Karonga | 14.2 | 114 |
| Nkhata Bay | 34.5 | 74 |
| Rumphi | 10.5 | 65 |
| Mzimba | 21.3 | 278 |
| Likoma | 5.5 | 5 |
| Mzuzu City | 2.3 | 55 |
| Kasungu | 42.6 | 277 |
| Nkhotakota | 22.8 | 93 |
| Ntchisi | 23.8 | 57 |
| Dowa | 18.4 | 149 |
| Salima | 23.1 | 155 |
| Lilongwe | 41.3 | 384 |
| Mchinji | 28.6 | 145 |
| Dedza | 17.1 | 191 |
| Ntcheu | 9.3 | 163 |
| Lilongwe City | 8.1 | 177 |
| Mangochi | 34.3 | 336 |
| Machinga | 32.7 | 264 |
| Zomba | 27.8 | 212 |
| Chiradzulu | 11.6 | 97 |
| Blantyre | 28.7 | 108 |
| Mwanza | 47.0 | 33 |
| Thyolo | 18.9 | 180 |
| Mulanje | 21.3 | 198 |
| Phalombe | 6.7 | 104 |
| Chikwawa | 7.7 | 141 |
| Nsanje | 11.4 | 48 |
| Balaka | 13.1 | 128 |
| Neno | 30.9 | 31 |
| Zomba City | 4.2 | 15 |
| Blantyre City | 2.2 | 120 |
| Dzaleka | 0.4 | 241 |

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline™ P.f.)

**Table D.12.16 Prevalence of malaria in women: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having malaria, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Malaria prevalence according to RDT | |
|---|---|---|
| District/City | RDT positive | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 1.8 | 122 |
| Karonga | 10.2 | 217 |
| Nkhata Bay | 17.1 | 146 |
| Rumphi | 7.1 | 118 |
| Mzimba | 11.3 | 517 |
| Likoma | 2.7 | 11 |
| Mzuzu City | 1.6 | 164 |
| Kasungu | 22.3 | 503 |
| Nkhotakota | 11.6 | 201 |
| Ntchisi | 10.3 | 143 |
| Dowa | 5.8 | 356 |
| Salima | 9.1 | 266 |
| Lilongwe | 27.1 | 911 |
| Mchinji | 19.5 | 285 |
| Dedza | 5.5 | 451 |
| Ntcheu | 3.8 | 382 |
| Lilongwe City | 3.4 | 523 |
| Mangochi | 17.0 | 582 |
| Machinga | 14.5 | 457 |
| Zomba | 11.0 | 413 |
| Chiradzulu | 4.5 | 232 |
| Blantyre | 17.6 | 239 |
| Mwanza | 21.9 | 60 |
| Thyolo | 8.2 | 388 |
| Mulanje | 10.2 | 444 |
| Phalombe | 3.2 | 259 |
| Chikwawa | 9.0 | 267 |
| Nsanje | 7.4 | 109 |
| Balaka | 4.9 | 234 |
| Neno | 13.0 | 65 |
| Zomba City | 0.6 | 59 |
| Blantyre City | 0.8 | 377 |
| Dzaleka | 0.5 | 421 |

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline™ P.f.)

**Table D.13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS: Districts**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | Men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Has heard of HIV or AIDS | Number of respondents | Has heard of HIV or AIDS | Number of respondents |
| Chitipa | 99.7 | 260 | 83.4 | 108 |
| Karonga | 99.3 | 448 | 96.5 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 99.0 | 309 | 97.0 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 99.4 | 228 | 99.6 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 98.8 | 1,094 | 98.5 | 462 |
| Likoma | 98.0 | 22 | 99.5 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 98.8 | 356 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 98.8 | 1,006 | 99.1 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 98.8 | 469 | 99.8 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 98.4 | 311 | 99.6 | 155 |
| Dowa | 99.1 | 814 | 99.2 | 365 |
| Salima | 99.0 | 592 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 95.8 | 1,956 | 98.6 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 96.6 | 581 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Dedza | 97.4 | 964 | 95.9 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 99.6 | 839 | 98.9 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 99.6 | 1,268 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 97.6 | 1,281 | 98.4 | 382 |
| Machinga | 99.9 | 938 | 98.9 | 302 |
| Zomba | 99.5 | 853 | 99.6 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 98.3 | 495 | 99.2 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 99.2 | 547 | 98.4 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 98.4 | 133 | 99.0 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 99.1 | 907 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 99.4 | 964 | 99.6 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 98.2 | 558 | 97.7 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 97.1 | 541 | 94.9 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 98.3 | 265 | 98.6 | 95 |
| Balaka | 98.2 | 510 | 96.7 | 162 |
| Neno | 99.2 | 137 | 98.7 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 98.6 | 122 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 98.8 | 1,080 | 91.7 | 444 |

**Table D.13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV: Districts**

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1] | Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1] | Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS |
| Chitipa | 8.2 | 13.6 | 15.7 | 259 | 22.9 | 29.4 | 30.6 | 90 |
| Karonga | 5.7 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 445 | 30.5 | 35.2 | 38.4 | 187 |
| Nkhata Bay | 12.8 | 20.6 | 22.7 | 306 | 3.2 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 120 |
| Rumphi | 25.0 | 35.4 | 37.2 | 226 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 15.6 | 21.1 | 25.1 | 1,081 | 12.3 | 17.8 | 21.2 | 455 |
| Likoma | 3.6 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 21 | 1.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 7.2 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 352 | 1.7 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 9.2 | 15.9 | 17.8 | 994 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 16.0 | 484 |
| Nkhotakota | 10.4 | 17.5 | 19.0 | 463 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 182 |
| Ntchisi | 7.3 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 306 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 19.5 | 155 |
| Dowa | 8.3 | 14.8 | 16.2 | 807 | 12.7 | 19.5 | 23.4 | 362 |
| Salima | 6.2 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 586 | 11.0 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 10.2 | 16.5 | 18.5 | 1,875 | 7.8 | 17.3 | 18.7 | 793 |
| Mchinji | 7.6 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 562 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 233 |
| Dedza | 28.2 | 38.4 | 41.5 | 939 | 12.7 | 18.3 | 20.0 | 353 |
| Ntcheu | 19.2 | 23.5 | 24.9 | 836 | 10.3 | 15.6 | 17.7 | 272 |
| Lilongwe City | 2.9 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 1,263 | 3.8 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 13.8 | 19.0 | 23.5 | 1,250 | 16.4 | 17.4 | 24.1 | 376 |
| Machinga | 8.7 | 11.8 | 14.5 | 937 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 16.3 | 299 |
| Zomba | 9.2 | 22.2 | 23.7 | 849 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 10.9 | 310 |
| Chiradzulu | 4.6 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 487 | 8.7 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 184 |
| Blantyre | 5.9 | 10.2 | 12.7 | 543 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 232 |
| Mwanza | 5.4 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 131 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 45 |
| Thyolo | 5.7 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 899 | 4.6 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 3.8 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 959 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 375 |
| Phalombe | 2.5 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 548 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 191 |
| Chikwawa | 7.4 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 525 | 6.6 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 206 |
| Nsanje | 4.9 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 260 | 9.5 | 18.1 | 22.3 | 94 |
| Balaka | 5.1 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 501 | 6.1 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 157 |
| Neno | 7.0 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 136 | 5.3 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 49 |
| Zomba City | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 120 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 5.6 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 1,068 | 11.7 | 15.8 | 18.4 | 407 |
| Dzaleka | 4.7 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 650 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 309 |

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

**Table D.13.4.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women (district level)**

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | All women | | | Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 1.5 | 12.3 | 260 | * | 4 | 55.6 | 32 | 1.6 | 220 |
| Karonga | 2.1 | 17.2 | 448 | * | 10 | 59.6 | 77 | 2.0 | 398 |
| Nkhata Bay | 2.2 | 17.8 | 309 | * | 7 | 57.5 | 55 | 2.3 | 277 |
| Rumphi | 2.3 | 11.7 | 228 | * | 5 | 46.4 | 27 | 2.1 | 203 |
| Mzimba | 2.7 | 12.7 | 1,094 | * | 30 | 53.0 | 139 | 1.9 | 976 |
| Likoma | 1.3 | 20.3 | 22 | * | 0 | 46.4 | 4 | 2.5 | 19 |
| Mzuzu City | 1.8 | 22.0 | 356 | * | 6 | 67.0 | 78 | 2.7 | 298 |
| Kasungu | 0.7 | 7.9 | 1,006 | * | 8 | 57.5 | 79 | 1.8 | 891 |
| Nkhotakota | 1.4 | 15.5 | 469 | * | 6 | 56.1 | 73 | 2.2 | 417 |
| Ntchisi | 1.1 | 12.0 | 311 | * | 4 | 46.6 | 37 | 1.6 | 278 |
| Dowa | 1.7 | 7.4 | 814 | * | 14 | (71.0) | 60 | 1.6 | 714 |
| Salima | 2.8 | 18.3 | 592 | * | 17 | 60.7 | 108 | 2.5 | 528 |
| Lilongwe | 2.4 | 11.5 | 1,956 | * | 47 | 33.3 | 225 | 2.0 | 1,722 |
| Mchinji | 2.5 | 12.2 | 581 | * | 15 | 50.3 | 71 | 2.1 | 516 |
| Dedza | 1.6 | 12.7 | 964 | * | 16 | 55.1 | 122 | 2.0 | 869 |
| Ntcheu | 2.1 | 17.5 | 839 | * | 17 | 39.3 | 147 | 2.3 | 758 |
| Lilongwe City | 2.7 | 19.8 | 1,268 | * | 34 | 48.6 | 251 | 2.5 | 1,063 |
| Mangochi | 1.6 | 14.6 | 1,281 | * | 20 | 30.2 | 187 | 2.4 | 1,160 |
| Machinga | 1.2 | 13.7 | 938 | * | 12 | 37.6 | 128 | 1.9 | 830 |
| Zomba | 1.7 | 20.2 | 853 | * | 14 | 37.6 | 172 | 2.3 | 750 |
| Chiradzulu | 1.1 | 24.4 | 495 | * | 5 | 31.8 | 121 | 2.3 | 435 |
| Blantyre | 2.6 | 17.8 | 547 | * | 14 | 47.9 | 97 | 2.2 | 488 |
| Mwanza | 2.5 | 12.6 | 133 | * | 3 | 44.6 | 17 | 1.7 | 122 |
| Thyolo | 1.8 | 19.4 | 907 | * | 17 | 41.3 | 176 | 2.1 | 812 |
| Mulanje | 3.8 | 20.0 | 964 | (16.2) | 36 | 40.8 | 193 | 2.2 | 842 |
| Phalombe | 2.0 | 10.1 | 558 | * | 11 | 26.3 | 57 | 2.2 | 487 |
| Chikwawa | 2.0 | 16.4 | 541 | * | 11 | 50.2 | 89 | 2.2 | 507 |
| Nsanje | 2.2 | 13.4 | 265 | * | 6 | 40.0 | 35 | 1.6 | 231 |
| Balaka | 1.7 | 13.8 | 510 | * | 9 | 40.2 | 71 | 2.0 | 466 |
| Neno | 2.8 | 14.7 | 137 | * | 4 | 35.2 | 20 | 2.0 | 127 |
| Zomba City | 2.1 | 23.3 | 122 | * | 3 | 46.1 | 28 | 2.5 | 103 |
| Blantyre City | 3.9 | 21.9 | 1,080 | (57.5) | 42 | 47.8 | 237 | 2.6 | 920 |
| Dzaleka | 2.0 | 13.0 | 738 | * | 15 | 30.5 | 96 | 2.6 | 562 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

**Table D.13.4.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men (district level)**

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | All men | | | Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
| Chitipa | 8.3 | 17.1 | 108 | * | 9 | (65.2) | 18 | 3.0 | 80 |
| Karonga | 11.5 | 29.8 | 194 | (29.6) | 22 | 60.3 | 58 | 4.6 | 156 |
| Nkhata Bay | 5.3 | 23.3 | 124 | * | 6 | 75.7 | 29 | 4.1 | 89 |
| Rumphi | 19.8 | 33.8 | 96 | (51.8) | 19 | 80.3 | 33 | 5.1 | 83 |
| Mzimba | 15.5 | 32.2 | 462 | (54.8) | 71 | 83.8 | 148 | 6.6 | 387 |
| Likoma | 27.9 | 47.0 | 8 | 49.5 | 2 | 80.7 | 4 | 10.4 | 6 |
| Mzuzu City | 8.0 | 27.9 | 137 | (58.2) | 11 | 81.0 | 38 | 4.4 | 108 |
| Kasungu | 17.5 | 29.7 | 489 | 40.5 | 86 | 75.7 | 145 | 4.5 | 436 |
| Nkhotakota | 22.8 | 34.3 | 183 | 42.4 | 42 | 79.2 | 63 | 6.1 | 158 |
| Ntchisi | 7.0 | 26.3 | 155 | * | 11 | 71.9 | 41 | 4.4 | 133 |
| Dowa | 15.8 | 31.4 | 365 | 43.1 | 58 | 87.3 | 115 | 5.0 | 308 |
| Salima | 22.7 | 41.6 | 184 | 38.5 | 42 | 70.6 | 77 | 5.4 | 163 |
| Lilongwe | 15.0 | 29.1 | 804 | (38.6) | 121 | 86.2 | 234 | 4.8 | 691 |
| Mchinji | 17.5 | 32.2 | 233 | (34.7) | 41 | 81.9 | 75 | 6.1 | 202 |
| Dedza | 14.1 | 28.9 | 368 | (33.5) | 52 | 75.9 | 106 | 3.9 | 310 |
| Ntcheu | 14.6 | 35.7 | 275 | (33.2) | 40 | 73.4 | 98 | 3.9 | 242 |
| Lilongwe City | 12.7 | 33.0 | 558 | (51.1) | 71 | 72.2 | 184 | 5.5 | 460 |
| Mangochi | 21.7 | 50.0 | 382 | (30.0) | 83 | 56.9 | 191 | 8.1 | 328 |
| Machinga | 12.2 | 40.4 | 302 | * | 37 | 76.7 | 122 | 5.0 | 250 |
| Zomba | 16.6 | 30.6 | 311 | (18.7) | 52 | 73.2 | 95 | 5.5 | 252 |
| Chiradzulu | 18.1 | 43.8 | 185 | 40.0 | 34 | 67.8 | 81 | 5.9 | 156 |
| Blantyre | 35.6 | 45.6 | 236 | 35.9 | 84 | 67.3 | 108 | 11.1 | 190 |
| Mwanza | 29.6 | 41.3 | 46 | 38.3 | 14 | 78.7 | 19 | 7.4 | 41 |
| Thyolo | 9.0 | 30.7 | 326 | * | 29 | 63.1 | 100 | 4.8 | 231 |
| Mulanje | 15.1 | 38.6 | 377 | (45.0) | 57 | 79.0 | 145 | 5.1 | 311 |
| Phalombe | 18.7 | 35.0 | 196 | (7.6) | 37 | 65.5 | 69 | 4.9 | 167 |
| Chikwawa | 29.2 | 40.5 | 218 | 42.2 | 64 | 68.1 | 88 | 6.2 | 203 |
| Nsanje | 12.8 | 30.0 | 95 | (51.1) | 12 | 76.7 | 29 | 3.8 | 76 |
| Balaka | 11.8 | 33.5 | 162 | * | 19 | 76.3 | 54 | 4.7 | 140 |
| Neno | 11.2 | 24.1 | 50 | * | 6 | (61.1) | 12 | 4.5 | 43 |
| Zomba City | 19.8 | 41.1 | 47 | (51.0) | 9 | 81.5 | 19 | 5.4 | 39 |
| Blantyre City | 11.9 | 38.8 | 444 | (47.6) | 53 | 65.7 | 172 | 5.2 | 335 |
| Dzaleka | 12.2 | 32.5 | 311 | (29.1) | 38 | 89.2 | 101 | 3.5 | 247 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

**Table D.13.5 Pregnant women tested for HIV: Districts**

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC and who: | | Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[1] | | Number of women who gave birth in the last 2 years[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Received results | Did not receive results | Received results | Did not receive results | |
| Chitipa | 95.7 | 0.0 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 67 |
| Karonga | 98.1 | 1.4 | 98.7 | 0.7 | 119 |
| Nkhata Bay | 97.5 | 0.0 | 98.2 | 0.0 | 77 |
| Rumphi | 88.6 | 0.4 | 96.0 | 0.4 | 54 |
| Mzimba | 93.7 | 1.1 | 96.8 | 1.1 | 297 |
| Likoma | 96.1 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 0.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 97.3 | 0.0 | 98.3 | 0.0 | 52 |
| Kasungu | 92.8 | 0.6 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 263 |
| Nkhotakota | 97.8 | 0.6 | 98.0 | 0.6 | 128 |
| Ntchisi | 92.1 | 3.2 | 95.3 | 1.5 | 70 |
| Dowa | 92.7 | 2.0 | 92.7 | 2.0 | 188 |
| Salima | 98.3 | 0.3 | 99.1 | 0.3 | 152 |
| Lilongwe | 88.8 | 0.6 | 93.3 | 0.6 | 445 |
| Mchinji | 94.0 | 0.8 | 95.8 | 0.8 | 124 |
| Dedza | 98.6 | 1.4 | 99.3 | 0.7 | 226 |
| Ntcheu | 98.5 | 0.5 | 98.5 | 0.5 | 217 |
| Lilongwe City | 98.7 | 0.0 | 98.7 | 0.0 | 258 |
| Mangochi | 95.0 | 0.7 | 97.4 | 0.0 | 374 |
| Machinga | 94.1 | 0.6 | 96.0 | 0.0 | 281 |
| Zomba | 94.8 | 0.6 | 97.1 | 0.0 | 197 |
| Chiradzulu | 93.3 | 0.0 | 94.0 | 0.0 | 104 |
| Blantyre | 90.9 | 0.0 | 98.0 | 0.0 | 129 |
| Mwanza | 91.9 | 0.5 | 95.1 | 0.0 | 31 |
| Thyolo | 94.8 | 1.9 | 96.9 | 1.4 | 176 |
| Mulanje | 96.5 | 0.0 | 97.7 | 0.0 | 247 |
| Phalombe | 96.2 | 1.2 | 96.2 | 1.2 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 92.4 | 0.7 | 94.3 | 0.7 | 161 |
| Nsanje | 93.2 | 1.6 | 94.0 | 0.8 | 70 |
| Balaka | 96.6 | 0.5 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 137 |
| Neno | 92.9 | 0.5 | 92.9 | 0.5 | 32 |
| Zomba City | 95.9 | 0.0 | 95.9 | 0.0 | 18 |
| Blantyre City | 90.4 | 2.4 | 95.2 | 0.8 | 200 |
| Dzaleka | 86.9 | 0.3 | 88.2 | 0.0 | 241 |

[1] Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.
[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the last 2 years.

**Table D.13.6.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women (district level)**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested[1] | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 80.2 | 0.4 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 37.0 | 260 |
| Karonga | 83.0 | 0.6 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 49.4 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 84.7 | 0.5 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 40.0 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 87.3 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 37.0 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 81.2 | 0.7 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 40.9 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 82.4 | 1.1 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 35.5 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 82.3 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 44.8 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 84.7 | 0.6 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 34.8 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 87.4 | 0.4 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 45.6 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 82.0 | 1.4 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 35.1 | 311 |
| Dowa | 82.9 | 1.2 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 41.0 | 814 |
| Salima | 86.3 | 0.4 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 86.7 | 54.4 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 80.7 | 0.6 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 37.8 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 83.3 | 0.5 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 41.3 | 581 |
| Dedza | 82.1 | 1.8 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 32.9 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 87.6 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 41.8 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 86.9 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 42.0 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 89.4 | 1.0 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 57.8 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 88.2 | 0.5 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 48.8 | 938 |
| Zomba | 88.6 | 0.8 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 45.6 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 89.6 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 44.8 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 90.1 | 0.2 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 48.4 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 87.9 | 1.3 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 46.9 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 92.4 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 56.6 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 92.2 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 55.3 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 90.4 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 59.2 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 88.5 | 0.8 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 50.0 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 83.4 | 1.1 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 51.4 | 265 |
| Balaka | 90.2 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 52.7 | 510 |
| Neno | 90.6 | 0.9 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 62.6 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 87.6 | 0.4 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 49.7 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 84.4 | 1.0 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 44.1 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 66.3 | 0.1 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 66.4 | 35.3 | 738 |

[1] Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

**Table D.13.6.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men (district level)**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested[1] | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
| Chitipa | 59.7 | 0.3 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 60.0 | 27.9 | 108 |
| Karonga | 60.6 | 3.4 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 64.0 | 36.1 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 48.7 | 1.0 | 50.3 | 100.0 | 49.7 | 19.1 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 70.8 | 3.2 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 40.4 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 59.1 | 1.6 | 39.3 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 27.8 | 462 |
| Likoma | 61.2 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 23.2 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 77.1 | 0.8 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 45.0 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 69.6 | 1.2 | 29.2 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 31.0 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 66.9 | 0.9 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 39.5 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 64.0 | 2.9 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 66.9 | 25.7 | 155 |
| Dowa | 62.6 | 1.5 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 64.1 | 30.3 | 365 |
| Salima | 71.2 | 1.6 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 40.1 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 74.5 | 1.1 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 75.6 | 40.7 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 72.3 | 0.4 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 27.6 | 233 |
| Dedza | 67.8 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 28.6 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 74.8 | 0.5 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 75.2 | 41.4 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 73.0 | 0.6 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 39.0 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 71.1 | 3.9 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 43.1 | 382 |
| Machinga | 69.8 | 2.4 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 72.2 | 33.2 | 302 |
| Zomba | 75.0 | 1.1 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 39.1 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 75.7 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 40.9 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 70.6 | 0.8 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 31.5 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 65.9 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 65.9 | 43.1 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 70.9 | 1.9 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 38.7 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 72.2 | 0.7 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 72.9 | 42.6 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 74.6 | 0.4 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 44.0 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 83.0 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 52.2 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 70.3 | 0.5 | 29.2 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 38.4 | 95 |
| Balaka | 74.4 | 0.5 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 32.5 | 162 |
| Neno | 76.2 | 1.1 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 50.9 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 78.0 | 0.5 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 45.0 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 63.0 | 0.5 | 36.5 | 100.0 | 63.5 | 24.2 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 61.2 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 24.1 | 311 |

[1] Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

**Table D.13.9.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Women (district level)**

Among women age 15–49 who reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | | | Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | | | Experience of stigma in a healthcare setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone | Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status | People talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission | Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status | Experi-enced stigma in a community setting | Healthcare workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status | Number of self-reported HIV positive women |
| Chitipa | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Karonga | (93.3) | (12.8) | (43.7) | (34.9) | (37.0) | (53.7) | (5.3) | (2.4) | 17 |
| Nkhata Bay | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| Rumphi | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Mzimba | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 31 |
| Likoma | (84.7) | (18.8) | (49.6) | (44.8) | (40.9) | (69.6) | (11.5) | (0.0) | 1 |
| Mzuzu City | 93.0 | 42.2 | 33.3 | 32.4 | 26.0 | 41.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 24 |
| Kasungu | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| Nkhotakota | (72.8) | (23.7) | (32.5) | (18.3) | (22.5) | (36.9) | (2.2) | (4.3) | 16 |
| Ntchisi | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Dowa | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 19 |
| Salima | (88.3) | (32.3) | (52.3) | (23.0) | (32.0) | (59.7) | (5.9) | (5.9) | 30 |
| Lilongwe | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 65 |
| Mchinji | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Dedza | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 28 |
| Ntcheu | 79.6 | 32.9 | 54.7 | 23.6 | 30.3 | 56.7 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 75 |
| Lilongwe City | (76.6) | (40.3) | (13.9) | (13.5) | (7.0) | (17.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 52 |
| Mangochi | (77.1) | (14.3) | (10.1) | (11.4) | (6.2) | (13.0) | (1.1) | (0.0) | 67 |
| Machinga | (84.8) | (20.9) | (24.9) | (16.5) | (17.1) | (27.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 60 |
| Zomba | 79.3 | 19.5 | 57.7 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 59.4 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 75 |
| Chiradzulu | 82.0 | 22.8 | 32.5 | 22.8 | 26.5 | 36.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 71 |
| Blantyre | 87.2 | 14.1 | 35.7 | 26.3 | 23.4 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51 |
| Mwanza | (90.8) | (20.3) | (35.6) | (28.8) | (31.0) | (35.6) | (0.0) | (5.8) | 8 |
| Thyolo | 87.1 | 33.1 | 29.3 | 20.4 | 16.1 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 119 |
| Mulanje | 78.5 | 23.7 | 37.7 | 25.2 | 24.1 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 137 |
| Phalombe | 77.7 | 26.7 | 37.7 | 31.0 | 30.2 | 40.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 76 |
| Chikwawa | (84.7) | (23.0) | (52.4) | (35.8) | (35.6) | (56.3) | (2.2) | (2.2) | 44 |
| Nsanje | 83.0 | 5.2 | 38.7 | 24.4 | 33.3 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26 |
| Balaka | (83.8) | (31.0) | (22.8) | (20.6) | (20.8) | (30.3) | (3.2) | (3.2) | 34 |
| Neno | (84.1) | (38.6) | (40.7) | (19.1) | (23.8) | (43.4) | (8.1) | (3.0) | 10 |
| Zomba City | 91.2 | 29.9 | 23.0 | 16.6 | 13.1 | 32.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11 |
| Blantyre City | (73.4) | (32.0) | (22.4) | (15.4) | (13.5) | (24.8) | (5.9) | (3.6) | 71 |
| Dzaleka | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |

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

**Table D.13.9.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Men (district level)**

Among men age 15–49 who reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | | | Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | | | Experience of stigma in a healthcare setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone | Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status | People talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission | Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status | Experi-enced stigma in a community setting | Healthcare workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status | Number of self-reported HIV positive men |
| Chitipa | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Karonga | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Nkhata Bay | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Rumphi | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Mzimba | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Likoma | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0 |
| Mzuzu City | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Kasungu | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Nkhotakota | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Ntchisi | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Dowa | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Salima | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Lilongwe | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| Dedza | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Ntcheu | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Lilongwe City | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| Mangochi | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Machinga | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Zomba | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Chiradzulu | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Blantyre | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Mwanza | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Thyolo | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Mulanje | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Phalombe | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Chikwawa | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Nsanje | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Balaka | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Neno | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Zomba City | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Blantyre City | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Dzaleka | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |

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

**Table D.13.10 Male circumcision: Districts**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by circumcision status, percentage traditionally or medically circumcised, and percentage medically circumcised, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Circumcision status | | | | | | Total | Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised[1] | Percentage medically circumcised[2] | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Traditionally circumcised only | Medically circumcised only | Both traditionally and medically circumcised | Circumcised, don't know type | Not circumcised | Don't know circumcision status | | | | |
| Chitipa | 0.0 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 92.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 108 |
| Karonga | 0.0 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 91.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.6 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 3.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 8.0 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 0.8 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 95.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 462 |
| Likoma | 6.6 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 73.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 18.9 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 3.9 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 72.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 23.6 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 4.3 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 87.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 7.1 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 32.7 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.0 | 22.3 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 0.8 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 93.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 155 |
| Dowa | 0.6 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 90.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 365 |
| Salima | 26.7 | 26.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 26.6 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 3.1 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 75.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 21.5 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 3.2 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 84.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.1 | 11.4 | 233 |
| Dedza | 8.1 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 84.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 7.8 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 5.0 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 82.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 13.0 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 13.3 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 45.3 | 32.0 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 69.5 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 20.0 | 382 |
| Machinga | 62.5 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 25.0 | 302 |
| Zomba | 36.6 | 35.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 36.0 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 25.8 | 42.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 42.5 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 32.6 | 33.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 32.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 33.8 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 4.0 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 12.8 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 12.8 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48.8 | 36.0 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 14.7 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 50.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.9 | 34.8 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 6.2 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 21.6 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 7.5 | 26.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 64.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35.2 | 27.6 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 4.8 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 22.2 | 17.4 | 95 |
| Balaka | 33.6 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 34.8 | 162 |
| Neno | 14.6 | 23.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 25.4 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 27.1 | 39.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 40.1 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 15.4 | 46.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 38.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 46.4 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 7.9 | 69.3 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 19.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 72.1 | 311 |

[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised
[2] Includes all men who report that they are medically circumcised: those who are also traditionally circumcised, those who are not traditionally circumcised, and those who don't know whether or not they are traditionally circumcised

**Table D.13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms: Districts**

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having a STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | | | | Men | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | | Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | |
| District | STI | Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse | STI | Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer | Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse |
| Chitipa | 3.7 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 11.9 | 220 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 80 |
| Karonga | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 12.8 | 398 | 6.9 | 13.1 | 8.0 | 20.0 | 156 |
| Nkhata Bay | 8.0 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 16.4 | 278 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 90 |
| Rumphi | 13.9 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 17.8 | 204 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 10.7 | 84 |
| Mzimba | 8.7 | 11.4 | 8.1 | 19.0 | 978 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 12.3 | 19.0 | 394 |
| Likoma | 3.0 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 13.4 | 19 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 13.1 | 20.8 | 7 |
| Mzuzu City | 12.4 | 10.6 | 6.1 | 19.4 | 299 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 10.1 | 17.0 | 114 |
| Kasungu | 4.9 | 7.2 | 17.8 | 23.4 | 891 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 15.8 | 447 |
| Nkhotakota | 2.3 | 5.8 | 14.4 | 18.9 | 420 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 12.1 | 17.1 | 158 |
| Ntchisi | 5.8 | 11.1 | 17.6 | 26.5 | 278 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 133 |
| Dowa | 4.3 | 10.7 | 16.7 | 23.2 | 717 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 317 |
| Salima | 6.2 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 18.1 | 528 | 7.4 | 12.8 | 7.1 | 18.4 | 165 |
| Lilongwe | 3.5 | 6.5 | 15.2 | 21.3 | 1,736 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 11.9 | 24.6 | 709 |
| Mchinji | 5.2 | 8.1 | 27.7 | 32.6 | 518 | 17.7 | 9.6 | 14.6 | 29.5 | 202 |
| Dedza | 9.4 | 15.0 | 22.2 | 30.6 | 869 | 5.6 | 9.2 | 15.3 | 22.6 | 313 |
| Ntcheu | 5.7 | 7.0 | 14.6 | 20.2 | 759 | 3.2 | 8.0 | 17.2 | 21.9 | 244 |
| Lilongwe City | 4.5 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 14.1 | 1,081 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 13.7 | 468 |
| Mangochi | 5.5 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 1,165 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 17.8 | 346 |
| Machinga | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 833 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 13.3 | 259 |
| Zomba | 4.4 | 9.6 | 19.2 | 26.5 | 753 | 7.1 | 9.6 | 14.3 | 23.6 | 254 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.8 | 6.7 | 10.8 | 14.9 | 436 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 16.9 | 24.6 | 156 |
| Blantyre | 4.0 | 6.8 | 16.0 | 20.6 | 490 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 10.1 | 15.3 | 197 |
| Mwanza | 3.4 | 5.3 | 10.5 | 13.7 | 122 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 10.8 | 17.9 | 42 |
| Thyolo | 8.5 | 11.4 | 19.0 | 27.8 | 816 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 257 |
| Mulanje | 4.7 | 7.9 | 12.8 | 19.7 | 845 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 12.0 | 319 |
| Phalombe | 5.4 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 11.4 | 491 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 12.9 | 170 |
| Chikwawa | 5.7 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 25.0 | 508 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 14.9 | 26.5 | 205 |
| Nsanje | 10.2 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 22.5 | 231 | 4.6 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 18.5 | 78 |
| Balaka | 4.2 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 11.4 | 467 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 140 |
| Neno | 7.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 12.4 | 127 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 12.1 | 17.0 | 44 |
| Zomba City | 3.7 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 105 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 15.0 | 39 |
| Blantyre City | 10.5 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 18.3 | 933 | 10.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 14.8 | 354 |
| Dzaleka | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 13.1 | 569 | 7.1 | 14.7 | 20.1 | 24.4 | 249 |

**Table D.13.12.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women (district level)**

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who know: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | | | | |
| District | Using a condom every time they have sex | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1] | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 70.6 | 72.5 | 66.6 | 81.5 | 93.8 | 34.7 | 117 |
| Karonga | 79.5 | 89.5 | 77.7 | 83.3 | 93.4 | 48.0 | 201 |
| Nkhata Bay | 67.4 | 83.0 | 71.5 | 61.6 | 68.2 | 24.8 | 137 |
| Rumphi | 75.1 | 91.2 | 80.8 | 58.1 | 64.6 | 26.7 | 91 |
| Mzimba | 65.2 | 78.5 | 59.4 | 74.5 | 86.0 | 27.8 | 509 |
| Likoma | 64.5 | 74.9 | 84.4 | 80.3 | 66.6 | 28.5 | 9 |
| Mzuzu City | 58.6 | 85.6 | 68.6 | 83.2 | 76.7 | 26.2 | 155 |
| Kasungu | 58.7 | 78.2 | 81.6 | 78.4 | 89.5 | 36.2 | 423 |
| Nkhotakota | 71.8 | 84.0 | 80.0 | 78.2 | 86.1 | 42.2 | 202 |
| Ntchisi | 51.3 | 79.7 | 86.1 | 88.8 | 81.5 | 29.8 | 127 |
| Dowa | 83.7 | 87.5 | 80.3 | 80.3 | 88.9 | 50.5 | 314 |
| Salima | 81.2 | 89.7 | 87.8 | 84.6 | 89.4 | 54.5 | 256 |
| Lilongwe | 59.8 | 69.1 | 77.3 | 78.4 | 81.6 | 36.0 | 841 |
| Mchinji | 78.9 | 83.7 | 85.0 | 74.2 | 83.3 | 50.0 | 223 |
| Dedza | 64.3 | 80.0 | 81.6 | 54.8 | 64.0 | 24.3 | 380 |
| Ntcheu | 62.8 | 83.1 | 86.8 | 69.1 | 77.2 | 32.0 | 356 |
| Lilongwe City | 67.4 | 85.9 | 93.4 | 87.3 | 90.1 | 46.7 | 493 |
| Mangochi | 77.0 | 86.1 | 76.3 | 74.7 | 74.8 | 40.4 | 547 |
| Machinga | 64.6 | 85.8 | 84.6 | 81.9 | 89.4 | 41.7 | 426 |
| Zomba | 70.1 | 77.0 | 82.5 | 83.5 | 91.8 | 41.7 | 371 |
| Chiradzulu | 74.1 | 76.3 | 90.1 | 75.9 | 81.9 | 40.7 | 223 |
| Blantyre | 63.8 | 76.4 | 87.1 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 43.0 | 224 |
| Mwanza | 66.5 | 79.4 | 87.2 | 80.8 | 72.5 | 35.4 | 54 |
| Thyolo | 74.0 | 86.6 | 89.2 | 81.2 | 86.3 | 46.1 | 386 |
| Mulanje | 69.7 | 83.2 | 90.3 | 83.5 | 91.3 | 45.5 | 424 |
| Phalombe | 74.8 | 87.0 | 84.5 | 84.9 | 89.1 | 53.3 | 218 |
| Chikwawa | 71.3 | 85.9 | 87.3 | 75.3 | 84.6 | 44.8 | 224 |
| Nsanje | 81.4 | 86.3 | 87.3 | 76.3 | 83.0 | 48.7 | 113 |
| Balaka | 54.0 | 82.9 | 88.7 | 76.3 | 89.9 | 30.7 | 200 |
| Neno | 74.3 | 87.3 | 93.7 | 66.8 | 68.3 | 36.6 | 55 |
| Zomba City | 90.5 | 93.0 | 91.0 | 87.5 | 90.1 | 74.5 | 44 |
| Blantyre City | 74.6 | 86.2 | 88.1 | 85.9 | 75.6 | 45.8 | 417 |
| Dzaleka | 63.7 | 65.4 | 70.0 | 74.4 | 75.2 | 38.1 | 359 |

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

**Table D.13.12.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men (district level)**

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who know: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | | | | |
| District | Using a condom every time they have sex | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1] | Number of men |
| Chitipa | 52.4 | 52.3 | 48.1 | 58.9 | 67.5 | 17.2 | 52 |
| Karonga | 41.7 | 63.7 | 52.8 | 75.3 | 85.9 | 14.7 | 108 |
| Nkhata Bay | 90.8 | 92.8 | 92.0 | 83.8 | 82.3 | 70.4 | 58 |
| Rumphi | 87.6 | 84.0 | 43.7 | 84.7 | 95.7 | 31.7 | 43 |
| Mzimba | 75.2 | 81.7 | 58.6 | 69.9 | 85.6 | 33.0 | 258 |
| Likoma | 79.4 | 89.1 | 89.1 | 77.9 | 91.4 | 55.2 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 65.7 | 86.9 | 90.1 | 80.0 | 94.2 | 42.6 | 63 |
| Kasungu | 79.0 | 77.3 | 81.3 | 69.9 | 91.9 | 39.8 | 206 |
| Nkhotakota | 79.6 | 88.2 | 88.1 | 87.3 | 87.9 | 54.8 | 92 |
| Ntchisi | 73.8 | 71.4 | 76.2 | 81.3 | 95.1 | 35.9 | 78 |
| Dowa | 46.4 | 49.7 | 77.9 | 81.6 | 94.7 | 18.9 | 178 |
| Salima | 77.2 | 83.7 | 86.7 | 81.0 | 90.0 | 46.1 | 90 |
| Lilongwe | 64.0 | 77.0 | 89.9 | 76.4 | 93.0 | 41.3 | 357 |
| Mchinji | 40.3 | 64.5 | 75.0 | 85.2 | 87.2 | 18.6 | 93 |
| Dedza | 49.6 | 60.7 | 84.2 | 70.4 | 87.9 | 21.2 | 174 |
| Ntcheu | 60.9 | 72.7 | 86.8 | 71.0 | 86.7 | 33.3 | 115 |
| Lilongwe City | 71.3 | 87.1 | 94.2 | 90.6 | 93.7 | 52.2 | 254 |
| Mangochi | 58.3 | 48.4 | 70.1 | 73.0 | 85.2 | 15.2 | 213 |
| Machinga | 63.3 | 62.1 | 87.3 | 69.6 | 89.0 | 26.8 | 167 |
| Zomba | 70.2 | 81.3 | 87.5 | 76.6 | 86.1 | 37.6 | 160 |
| Chiradzulu | 78.3 | 93.5 | 88.4 | 76.7 | 88.4 | 52.3 | 101 |
| Blantyre | 54.6 | 83.2 | 83.7 | 83.7 | 84.5 | 36.4 | 125 |
| Mwanza | 68.9 | 90.6 | 83.8 | 88.5 | 93.7 | 50.5 | 18 |
| Thyolo | 87.1 | 85.6 | 90.5 | 77.4 | 93.7 | 61.1 | 169 |
| Mulanje | 80.8 | 91.5 | 94.3 | 84.8 | 91.4 | 58.6 | 216 |
| Phalombe | 84.7 | 86.3 | 83.5 | 71.8 | 86.0 | 52.0 | 96 |
| Chikwawa | 50.8 | 70.3 | 81.7 | 68.7 | 83.0 | 29.7 | 91 |
| Nsanje | 79.6 | 79.7 | 86.9 | 70.2 | 87.7 | 42.9 | 49 |
| Balaka | 70.1 | 74.8 | 89.1 | 76.7 | 85.1 | 45.8 | 86 |
| Neno | 73.5 | 80.6 | 89.7 | 88.0 | 94.6 | 45.4 | 22 |
| Zomba City | 82.2 | 86.9 | 94.6 | 86.7 | 94.1 | 62.2 | 25 |
| Blantyre City | 75.2 | 76.1 | 79.7 | 70.2 | 69.6 | 44.3 | 219 |
| Dzaleka | 89.9 | 85.5 | 73.7 | 84.4 | 83.9 | 47.3 | 140 |

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

**Table D.14.1 HPV vaccination coverage: Districts**

Percent distribution of women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received, percentage who have received any HPV vaccinations, and percentage who ever received an HPV vaccination card, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percent distribution of women age 15–17 by the number of doses of HPV vaccine received: | | | | | Percentage who received any HPV vaccinations[2] | Percentage who ever received an HPV vaccination card[3] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | None[1] | 1 | 2 | Don't know | Total | | | |
| Chitipa | 27.5 | 35.1 | 34.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 41.3 | 40 |
| Karonga | 39.0 | 36.6 | 22.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 48.9 | 64 |
| Nkhata Bay | 49.6 | 14.9 | 25.0 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 50.4 | 37.9 | 43 |
| Rumphi | 31.9 | 27.2 | 39.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 45.6 | 26 |
| Mzimba | 35.9 | 28.7 | 32.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 64.1 | 47.2 | 168 |
| Likoma | 38.0 | 32.6 | 28.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 62.0 | 41.8 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 44.6 | 29.6 | 24.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 55.4 | 42.3 | 45 |
| Kasungu | 16.9 | 39.1 | 42.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 53.8 | 130 |
| Nkhotakota | 47.3 | 19.3 | 30.6 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 52.7 | 24.2 | 52 |
| Ntchisi | 34.9 | 12.3 | 52.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 48.1 | 32 |
| Dowa | 49.7 | 16.4 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.3 | 32.7 | 81 |
| Salima | 32.8 | 18.6 | 47.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 59.7 | 74 |
| Lilongwe | 33.3 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 47.4 | 226 |
| Mchinji | 27.7 | 38.2 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 42.9 | 71 |
| Dedza | 51.4 | 19.5 | 29.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 44.1 | 101 |
| Ntcheu | 50.3 | 18.7 | 30.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 49.7 | 36.9 | 106 |
| Lilongwe City | 52.9 | 25.3 | 19.2 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 41.3 | 132 |
| Mangochi | 59.2 | 13.9 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.8 | 32.9 | 147 |
| Machinga | 39.0 | 31.8 | 29.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 54.1 | 128 |
| Zomba | 35.9 | 21.0 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64.1 | 41.4 | 129 |
| Chiradzulu | 51.4 | 19.3 | 28.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 27.9 | 68 |
| Blantyre | 37.4 | 18.8 | 42.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 49.7 | 73 |
| Mwanza | (54.3) | (19.0) | (26.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (45.7) | (26.3) | 13 |
| Thyolo | 35.7 | 32.1 | 31.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 64.3 | 41.1 | 124 |
| Mulanje | 54.2 | 29.2 | 15.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 25.4 | 137 |
| Phalombe | 40.0 | 27.3 | 30.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 60.0 | 53.4 | 77 |
| Chikwawa | 49.8 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 39.2 | 56 |
| Nsanje | 53.6 | 23.0 | 21.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 46.4 | 37.1 | 36 |
| Balaka | 47.8 | 27.3 | 22.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 52.2 | 28.8 | 52 |
| Neno | (44.6) | (16.7) | (38.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (55.4) | (34.9) | 12 |
| Zomba City | 52.7 | 15.3 | 30.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 29.4 | 14 |
| Blantyre City | 55.0 | 18.7 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 37.7 | 128 |
| Dzaleka | 74.8 | 5.8 | 17.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 16.4 | 106 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
HPV = Human papillomavirus
[1] Includes women who don't know if they received an HPV vaccination
[2] Includes women who don't know how many doses of HPV vaccine they received
[3] Women who did not receive an HPV vaccination or who did not know if they received an HPV vaccination are assumed not to have received an HPV vaccination card.

**Table D.14.2 Source of HPV vaccinations: Districts**

Among women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations, percent distribution by source of most recent HPV vaccination, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Place where most recent HPV vaccination was received: | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Public health facility | Private health facility | NGO health facility | School | Other | Don't know | Total | Number of women who received any HPV vaccinations |
| Chitipa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Karonga | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39 |
| Nkhata Bay | (22.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (75.3) | (2.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Rumphi | (17.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (80.7) | (1.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Mzimba | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 94.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Likoma | (2.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (94.7) | (2.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 1 |
| Mzuzu City | (17.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (80.7) | (0.0) | (1.7) | 100.0 | 25 |
| Kasungu | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Nkhotakota | (11.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (88.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 27 |
| Ntchisi | (10.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (87.0) | (2.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Dowa | (6.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (93.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 41 |
| Salima | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.6 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Lilongwe | 7.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 83.4 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Mchinji | 10.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.2 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Dedza | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.3) | (92.8) | (3.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 49 |
| Ntcheu | (12.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (86.6) | (1.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 53 |
| Lilongwe City | (2.8) | (0.0) | (3.3) | (80.8) | (13.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 62 |
| Mangochi | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (91.7) | (8.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 60 |
| Machinga | 4.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 87.5 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Zomba | 5.6 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 88.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Chiradzulu | (7.0) | (2.8) | (0.0) | (90.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Blantyre | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Mwanza | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Thyolo | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86.9 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Mulanje | (5.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (90.1) | (4.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 63 |
| Phalombe | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Chikwawa | (3.4) | (2.7) | (0.0) | (93.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| Nsanje | (3.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (89.9) | (6.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 17 |
| Balaka | (12.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (81.3) | (6.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 27 |
| Neno | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 7 |
| Zomba City | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 6 |
| Blantyre City | (6.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (93.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 58 |
| Dzaleka | (3.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (88.9) | (7.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 27 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
HPV = Human papillomavirus
NGO = nongovernmental organisation

**Table D.15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Districts**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | More | Less | About the same | Husband has no earnings | Don't know | Total | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 32.7 | 46.8 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 58.1 | 26.3 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Karonga | 44.5 | 31.6 | 23.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 81.5 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Nkhata Bay | 23.1 | 53.2 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 76.6 | 9.9 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Rumphi | 17.8 | 32.2 | 50.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 75.3 | 10.0 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Mzimba | 19.7 | 48.8 | 31.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 69.4 | 19.7 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 349 |
| Likoma | 9.7 | 78.1 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 64.0 | 21.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 25.1 | 70.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 81.9 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Kasungu | 16.5 | 36.2 | 46.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 74.8 | 13.6 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 383 |
| Nkhotakota | 24.5 | 54.9 | 19.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 74.7 | 11.9 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Ntchisi | 17.9 | 54.7 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 84.1 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Dowa | 25.9 | 34.1 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 63.1 | 21.8 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 253 |
| Salima | 28.6 | 52.6 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 75.2 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Lilongwe | 27.3 | 41.8 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 72.0 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 307 |
| Mchinji | 29.5 | 34.1 | 36.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 81.4 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Dedza | 24.9 | 40.7 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 67.8 | 20.5 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 214 |
| Ntcheu | 32.4 | 42.6 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 75.2 | 11.5 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 206 |
| Lilongwe City | 34.4 | 55.1 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 67.1 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 279 |
| Mangochi | 18.5 | 50.8 | 30.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 78.4 | 13.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Machinga | 25.9 | 47.5 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 83.1 | 9.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 195 |
| Zomba | 35.1 | 33.3 | 30.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 66.1 | 15.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Chiradzulu | 39.6 | 43.5 | 16.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 74.7 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Blantyre | 18.7 | 67.9 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 86.4 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Mwanza | 27.7 | 44.4 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 73.8 | 13.9 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Thyolo | 30.4 | 61.1 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 54.5 | 27.9 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 140 |
| Mulanje | 27.3 | 52.0 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 70.8 | 11.1 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 170 |
| Phalombe | 18.9 | 42.8 | 38.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 78.4 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 181 |
| Chikwawa | 21.1 | 19.8 | 58.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 67.3 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Nsanje | 23.8 | 58.2 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 65.9 | 19.8 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Balaka | 24.9 | 66.7 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 81.7 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Neno | 26.5 | 56.9 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 64.4 | 14.0 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Zomba City | 44.4 | 53.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 67.6 | 15.7 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Blantyre City | 27.5 | 56.1 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 80.1 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 222 |
| Dzaleka | 10.8 | 71.4 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 59.8 | 11.2 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 138 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

**Table D.15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings: Districts**

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Men | | | | | | Women | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | | | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | | |
| District | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | Number of men | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 4.5 | 77.0 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 | 6.4 | 61.7 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Karonga | 18.7 | 44.8 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 | 10.9 | 38.3 | 50.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Nkhata Bay | 2.4 | 45.9 | 51.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 | 9.5 | 63.1 | 27.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Rumphi | 7.1 | 44.3 | 48.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25 | 33.6 | 26.6 | 39.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Mzimba | 2.5 | 65.4 | 31.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 164 | 11.0 | 51.2 | 37.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 745 |
| Likoma | 7.8 | 72.7 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4 | 3.1 | 79.0 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11 |
| Mzuzu City | 8.8 | 69.0 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58 | 3.2 | 77.5 | 19.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Kasungu | 18.4 | 46.1 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 240 | 6.8 | 41.2 | 51.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 668 |
| Nkhotakota | 3.9 | 52.3 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 | 11.7 | 47.5 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 269 |
| Ntchisi | 28.5 | 25.5 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81 | 5.0 | 52.7 | 42.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Dowa | 4.3 | 27.0 | 68.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 | 9.6 | 32.0 | 58.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Salima | 9.5 | 50.2 | 40.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 | 12.1 | 47.9 | 39.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 340 |
| Lilongwe | 2.7 | 54.2 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 191 | 9.8 | 38.2 | 51.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,205 |
| Mchinji | 0.0 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 | 4.2 | 43.9 | 51.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 386 |
| Dedza | 4.6 | 35.4 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 109 | 14.4 | 34.1 | 51.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 616 |
| Ntcheu | 7.2 | 44.4 | 48.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 | 10.7 | 53.9 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 485 |
| Lilongwe City | 5.3 | 73.7 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 183 | 11.7 | 56.8 | 31.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 687 |
| Mangochi | 7.1 | 35.3 | 57.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 143 | 10.2 | 55.7 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 816 |
| Machinga | 4.5 | 51.0 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 110 | 5.8 | 48.2 | 46.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 541 |
| Zomba | 8.1 | 55.3 | 36.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 143 | 16.8 | 34.3 | 48.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 439 |
| Chiradzulu | 4.6 | 71.1 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 | 11.9 | 53.8 | 34.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Blantyre | 4.2 | 61.8 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 105 | 7.7 | 66.1 | 25.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 301 |
| Mwanza | 0.9 | 77.9 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27 | 6.6 | 50.5 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86 |
| Thyolo | (11.1) | (42.5) | (46.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 55 | 9.7 | 65.0 | 25.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 485 |
| Mulanje | 6.1 | 63.4 | 30.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 129 | 10.0 | 51.7 | 38.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 503 |
| Phalombe | 2.7 | 65.6 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 | 9.0 | 47.7 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 383 |
| Chikwawa | 7.4 | 49.0 | 42.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 85 | 11.8 | 25.3 | 62.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 357 |
| Nsanje | (22.2) | (28.4) | (49.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 20 | 13.1 | 48.1 | 38.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Balaka | 4.2 | 60.5 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 | 6.8 | 60.8 | 32.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 320 |
| Neno | 0.7 | 75.7 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 | 12.4 | 59.0 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Zomba City | 4.8 | 69.5 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17 | 6.2 | 53.9 | 39.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Blantyre City | 2.9 | 30.9 | 66.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 160 | 11.2 | 58.3 | 30.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 604 |
| Dzaleka | 4.8 | 39.1 | 56.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 123 | 4.1 | 72.2 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 363 |

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

**Table D.15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women (district level)**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who own a house: | | | | | | House has a title deed[1]: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Alone | Jointly[2] | Both alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | Total | Number of women | Woman's name is on title deed[1] | Woman's name is not on title deed[1] | Does not have a title deed[1] | Don't know[3] | Total | Number of women who own a house[4] |
| Chitipa | 6.5 | 50.6 | 0.5 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 260 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 94.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Karonga | 6.0 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 448 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 92.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Nkhata Bay | 7.3 | 30.5 | 0.2 | 62.1 | 100.0 | 309 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 97.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Rumphi | 10.7 | 40.5 | 1.8 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 228 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 92.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Mzimba | 7.3 | 44.7 | 0.1 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 1,094 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 96.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 571 |
| Likoma | 7.6 | 23.5 | 0.3 | 68.6 | 100.0 | 22 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 90.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 7 |
| Mzuzu City | 3.1 | 11.2 | 0.1 | 85.5 | 100.0 | 356 | 28.4 | 21.8 | 47.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Kasungu | 8.2 | 47.4 | 0.5 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 1,006 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 93.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 564 |
| Nkhotakota | 12.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 56.6 | 100.0 | 469 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 90.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Ntchisi | 11.2 | 54.8 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 311 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 97.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Dowa | 16.0 | 39.1 | 0.0 | 44.9 | 100.0 | 814 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 93.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 448 |
| Salima | 14.6 | 40.7 | 0.3 | 44.4 | 100.0 | 592 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 92.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 329 |
| Lilongwe | 23.6 | 34.7 | 0.4 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 1,956 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 95.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,149 |
| Mchinji | 13.8 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 581 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 90.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 349 |
| Dedza | 18.4 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 964 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 94.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 594 |
| Ntcheu | 24.4 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 839 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 97.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 538 |
| Lilongwe City | 10.2 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 76.8 | 100.0 | 1,268 | 28.6 | 11.9 | 55.7 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Mangochi | 17.9 | 41.9 | 0.1 | 40.1 | 100.0 | 1,281 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 95.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 767 |
| Machinga | 23.0 | 34.2 | 0.3 | 42.5 | 100.0 | 938 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 98.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 540 |
| Zomba | 22.9 | 35.9 | 0.0 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 853 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 93.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 502 |
| Chiradzulu | 18.9 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 48.0 | 100.0 | 495 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 93.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 257 |
| Blantyre | 21.3 | 32.3 | 0.1 | 46.3 | 100.0 | 547 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 91.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 294 |
| Mwanza | 18.0 | 43.2 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 133 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 96.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Thyolo | 17.5 | 29.1 | 0.2 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 907 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 93.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 425 |
| Mulanje | 22.4 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 48.6 | 100.0 | 964 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 92.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 496 |
| Phalombe | 17.5 | 49.2 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 558 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 95.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 373 |
| Chikwawa | 11.7 | 53.3 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 541 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 91.8 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 351 |
| Nsanje | 10.7 | 30.6 | 0.2 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 265 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 95.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Balaka | 20.8 | 39.4 | 0.1 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 510 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 95.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 308 |
| Neno | 20.3 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 137 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 94.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88 |
| Zomba City | 8.2 | 18.4 | 0.2 | 73.3 | 100.0 | 122 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 69.2 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Blantyre City | 4.9 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 1,080 | 25.7 | 14.2 | 46.7 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 207 |
| Dzaleka | 7.8 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 60.5 | 100.0 | 738 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 91.3 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 292 |

[1] Title deed or other government recognised document
[2] Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have a house with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the house
[4] Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

**Table D.15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men (district level)**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who own a house: | | | | | | House has a title deed[1]: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Alone | Jointly[2] | Both alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | Total | Number of men | Man's name is on title deed[1] | Man's name is not on title deed[1] | Does not have a title deed[1] | Don't know[3] | Total | Number of men who own a house[4] |
| Chitipa | 8.3 | 48.9 | 0.4 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 108 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 89.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Karonga | 37.3 | 15.2 | 0.4 | 47.2 | 100.0 | 194 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 96.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 102 |
| Nkhata Bay | 19.4 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 73.6 | 100.0 | 124 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 92.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Rumphi | 29.3 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 96 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 97.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Mzimba | 20.6 | 20.7 | 0.8 | 57.9 | 100.0 | 462 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 98.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 194 |
| Likoma | 7.1 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 66.6 | 100.0 | 8 | 14.0 | 0.5 | 82.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 3 |
| Mzuzu City | 8.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 87.2 | 100.0 | 137 | (29.2) | (7.7) | (60.5) | (2.6) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Kasungu | 21.8 | 36.7 | 0.3 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 489 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 93.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Nkhotakota | 19.1 | 12.3 | 0.7 | 68.0 | 100.0 | 183 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 88.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Ntchisi | 22.8 | 29.2 | 0.0 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 155 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Dowa | 45.6 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 365 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 87.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 203 |
| Salima | 21.5 | 18.9 | 0.5 | 59.1 | 100.0 | 184 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Lilongwe | 34.0 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 804 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 92.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 441 |
| Mchinji | 48.8 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 233 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 91.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Dedza | 20.6 | 26.7 | 0.4 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 368 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 94.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Ntcheu | 19.1 | 38.1 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 100.0 | 275 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Lilongwe City | 11.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 82.8 | 100.0 | 558 | (21.9) | (4.4) | (73.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 96 |
| Mangochi | 30.9 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 61.5 | 100.0 | 382 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Machinga | 29.7 | 21.2 | 3.3 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 302 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Zomba | 18.1 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 58.1 | 100.0 | 311 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 89.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 130 |
| Chiradzulu | 17.9 | 17.3 | 0.4 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 185 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 97.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Blantyre | 11.8 | 30.4 | 0.4 | 57.4 | 100.0 | 236 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 95.7 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Mwanza | 12.0 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 46 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23 |
| Thyolo | 14.5 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 63.9 | 100.0 | 326 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 98.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Mulanje | 8.7 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 377 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 94.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Phalombe | 9.2 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 46.4 | 100.0 | 196 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 96.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Chikwawa | 50.9 | 15.1 | 0.6 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 218 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 87.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Nsanje | 31.7 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 55.9 | 100.0 | 95 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 92.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Balaka | 15.7 | 39.0 | 0.6 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 162 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 98.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Neno | 12.1 | 32.4 | 1.8 | 53.8 | 100.0 | 50 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 98.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 23 |
| Zomba City | 15.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 81.0 | 100.0 | 47 | (20.2) | (8.4) | (68.1) | (3.4) | 100.0 | 9 |
| Blantyre City | 9.0 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 85.9 | 100.0 | 444 | (23.1) | (4.1) | (67.8) | (4.9) | 100.0 | 63 |
| Dzaleka | 24.8 | 15.5 | 0.3 | 59.5 | 100.0 | 311 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 98.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Title deed or other government recognised document
[2] Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else
[3] Includes men who have a house with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the house
[4] Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

**Table D.15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women (district level)**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land; and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who own land: | | | | | | Land has a title deed[1]: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Alone | Jointly[2] | Both alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | Total | Number of women | Woman's name is on title deed[1] | Woman's name is not on title deed[1] | Does not have a title deed[1] | Don't know[3] | Total | Number of women who own land[4] |
| Chitipa | 7.6 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 40.2 | 100.0 | 260 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 95.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Karonga | 6.6 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 60.1 | 100.0 | 448 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 95.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 179 |
| Nkhata Bay | 10.4 | 33.2 | 0.4 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 309 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 97.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Rumphi | 10.3 | 36.3 | 1.9 | 51.5 | 100.0 | 228 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 93.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Mzimba | 8.1 | 44.0 | 0.1 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 1,094 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 94.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 571 |
| Likoma | 4.1 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 89.1 | 100.0 | 22 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 90.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 2.7 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 356 | 10.9 | 23.0 | 65.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Kasungu | 8.5 | 39.7 | 0.5 | 51.2 | 100.0 | 1,006 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 89.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 491 |
| Nkhotakota | 12.7 | 26.9 | 0.1 | 60.4 | 100.0 | 469 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 94.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Ntchisi | 13.5 | 53.7 | 0.4 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 311 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 98.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Dowa | 18.7 | 35.9 | 0.0 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 814 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 97.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 444 |
| Salima | 21.8 | 36.8 | 0.3 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 592 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 94.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 349 |
| Lilongwe | 29.1 | 27.5 | 0.8 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 1,956 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 96.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,123 |
| Mchinji | 15.0 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 581 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 94.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 342 |
| Dedza | 29.1 | 36.3 | 0.6 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 964 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 98.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 637 |
| Ntcheu | 34.5 | 32.4 | 0.4 | 32.7 | 100.0 | 839 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 96.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 565 |
| Lilongwe City | 8.3 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 85.1 | 100.0 | 1,268 | 25.7 | 4.4 | 69.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 189 |
| Mangochi | 23.5 | 37.6 | 0.3 | 38.7 | 100.0 | 1,281 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 95.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 785 |
| Machinga | 38.5 | 27.1 | 0.2 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 938 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 98.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 617 |
| Zomba | 43.9 | 23.3 | 0.5 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 853 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 94.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 577 |
| Chiradzulu | 23.5 | 28.3 | 0.3 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 495 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 94.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Blantyre | 23.9 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 547 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 97.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 284 |
| Mwanza | 23.6 | 40.4 | 0.5 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 133 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86 |
| Thyolo | 30.1 | 24.3 | 0.4 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 907 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 95.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 497 |
| Mulanje | 32.5 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 45.4 | 100.0 | 964 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 93.9 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 526 |
| Phalombe | 26.8 | 41.8 | 1.2 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 558 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 95.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 389 |
| Chikwawa | 10.4 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 541 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 92.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 281 |
| Nsanje | 8.8 | 18.7 | 0.4 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 265 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 95.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Balaka | 40.1 | 27.7 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 510 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 97.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 346 |
| Neno | 25.5 | 39.1 | 0.6 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 137 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 95.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Zomba City | 18.0 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 62.5 | 100.0 | 122 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 84.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Blantyre City | 7.0 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 85.7 | 100.0 | 1,080 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 67.7 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Dzaleka | 2.1 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 738 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 95.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |

[1] Title deed or other government recognised document
[2] Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have land with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the land
[4] Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

**Table D.15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men (district level)**

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land; and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who own land: | | | | | | Land has a title deed[1]: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Alone | Jointly[2] | Both alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | Total | Number of men | Man's name is on title deed[1] | Man's name is not on title deed[1] | Does not have a title deed[1] | Don't know[3] | Total | Number of men who own land[4] |
| Chitipa | 8.8 | 52.6 | 0.3 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 108 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 90.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Karonga | 33.6 | 15.0 | 0.4 | 51.0 | 100.0 | 194 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Nkhata Bay | 20.3 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 71.8 | 100.0 | 124 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 91.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Rumphi | 36.9 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 96 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 96.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Mzimba | 23.4 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 462 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 98.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 220 |
| Likoma | 10.7 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 74.7 | 100.0 | 8 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 59.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2 |
| Mzuzu City | 15.7 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 74.3 | 100.0 | 137 | 16.1 | 12.6 | 71.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Kasungu | 21.4 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 48.8 | 100.0 | 489 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 84.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Nkhotakota | 24.1 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 183 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 84.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Ntchisi | 19.9 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 53.5 | 100.0 | 155 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Dowa | 52.9 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 365 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 83.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Salima | 31.0 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 56.4 | 100.0 | 184 | 10.9 | 2.2 | 86.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Lilongwe | 43.1 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 48.3 | 100.0 | 804 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 92.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 416 |
| Mchinji | 54.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 233 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 97.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Dedza | 22.6 | 20.4 | 0.4 | 56.6 | 100.0 | 368 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Ntcheu | 18.1 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 39.4 | 100.0 | 275 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 97.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Lilongwe City | 17.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 78.4 | 100.0 | 558 | 38.3 | 6.7 | 53.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Mangochi | 27.7 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 60.2 | 100.0 | 382 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 94.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Machinga | 30.4 | 18.4 | 1.1 | 50.2 | 100.0 | 302 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 97.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Zomba | 23.3 | 11.6 | 0.4 | 64.7 | 100.0 | 311 | 11.1 | 3.5 | 85.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Chiradzulu | 10.7 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 74.0 | 100.0 | 185 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 82.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Blantyre | 10.6 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 56.9 | 100.0 | 236 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 95.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 102 |
| Mwanza | 11.4 | 41.1 | 0.0 | 47.5 | 100.0 | 46 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 98.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Thyolo | 11.3 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 70.3 | 100.0 | 326 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 96.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97 |
| Mulanje | 7.8 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 377 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 97.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Phalombe | 10.9 | 40.1 | 1.7 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 196 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 97.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Chikwawa | 39.1 | 10.4 | 0.5 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 218 | 12.2 | 9.9 | 74.4 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 109 |
| Nsanje | 28.1 | 9.9 | 1.7 | 60.2 | 100.0 | 95 | 10.9 | 1.1 | 85.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Balaka | 18.6 | 30.3 | 0.6 | 50.5 | 100.0 | 162 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 94.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Neno | 7.1 | 30.8 | 1.8 | 60.4 | 100.0 | 50 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 91.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 20 |
| Zomba City | 17.9 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 47 | (14.3) | (12.3) | (71.3) | (2.1) | 100.0 | 11 |
| Blantyre City | 6.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 444 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 33 |
| Dzaleka | 6.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 311 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 26 |

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

[1] Title deed or other government recognised document

[2] Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

[3] Includes men who have land with a title deed or other government recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the land

[4] Includes men who own land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

**Table D.15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women (district level)**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Mobile phone ownership: | | | Bank account ownership and use: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who own any mobile phone | Percentage who own a smartphone | Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1] | Percentage who have and use a bank account | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 50.3 | 7.2 | 37.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 37.9 | 260 |
| Karonga | 43.8 | 9.9 | 42.9 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 43.4 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 52.3 | 24.0 | 48.6 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 49.3 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 57.7 | 11.8 | 30.8 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 34.7 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 46.8 | 18.3 | 36.2 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 38.8 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 57.9 | 19.2 | 54.9 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 55.6 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 70.4 | 40.5 | 63.8 | 22.0 | 18.7 | 64.8 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 43.8 | 7.4 | 36.2 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 36.8 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 38.9 | 7.7 | 33.6 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 35.1 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 38.5 | 2.7 | 25.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 25.1 | 311 |
| Dowa | 43.6 | 6.6 | 32.5 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 34.2 | 814 |
| Salima | 39.9 | 14.0 | 44.0 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 44.2 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 40.4 | 6.5 | 39.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 40.1 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 34.3 | 8.0 | 32.9 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 34.3 | 581 |
| Dedza | 32.8 | 6.2 | 24.6 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 25.7 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 35.3 | 5.5 | 34.4 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 36.3 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 74.1 | 42.2 | 68.6 | 22.1 | 20.0 | 69.3 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 29.4 | 13.2 | 41.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 41.4 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 30.7 | 11.0 | 33.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 33.6 | 938 |
| Zomba | 33.4 | 5.1 | 35.0 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 36.2 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 37.1 | 6.5 | 33.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 34.5 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 37.0 | 12.1 | 37.7 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 38.1 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 33.6 | 10.9 | 22.9 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 23.6 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 37.2 | 12.7 | 49.4 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 49.6 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 31.3 | 7.5 | 29.2 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 30.5 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 32.3 | 5.2 | 25.2 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 25.7 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 28.5 | 5.2 | 36.2 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 39.3 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 33.3 | 6.2 | 27.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 27.9 | 265 |
| Balaka | 44.8 | 12.0 | 41.9 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 42.1 | 510 |
| Neno | 38.7 | 11.5 | 30.3 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 31.0 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 66.5 | 39.2 | 74.5 | 21.7 | 20.3 | 74.7 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 64.1 | 33.6 | 61.2 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 61.7 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 47.9 | 27.2 | 22.6 | 29.0 | 18.7 | 39.2 | 738 |

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

**Table D.15.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men (district level)**

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Mobile phone ownership: | | | Bank account ownership and use: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage who own any mobile phone | Percentage who own a smartphone | Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1] | Percentage who have and use a bank account | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months | Number of men |
| Chitipa | 70.1 | 18.2 | 34.5 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 37.3 | 108 |
| Karonga | 58.3 | 16.3 | 40.6 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 42.1 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 54.4 | 20.1 | 31.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 31.2 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 67.5 | 22.0 | 53.8 | 19.0 | 14.5 | 55.9 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 59.5 | 18.0 | 49.0 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 51.9 | 462 |
| Likoma | 66.6 | 32.9 | 70.7 | 21.8 | 18.2 | 71.5 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 70.3 | 40.5 | 76.2 | 72.3 | 68.1 | 81.0 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 66.3 | 17.1 | 59.4 | 11.8 | 8.0 | 60.4 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 60.5 | 18.3 | 65.1 | 25.7 | 24.7 | 67.0 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 58.8 | 7.8 | 52.2 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 52.6 | 155 |
| Dowa | 55.1 | 11.7 | 52.8 | 13.6 | 10.4 | 53.9 | 365 |
| Salima | 58.2 | 21.4 | 64.3 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 64.8 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 60.7 | 10.4 | 59.6 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 59.9 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 56.9 | 10.0 | 57.8 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 57.8 | 233 |
| Dedza | 51.2 | 10.2 | 52.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 53.3 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 50.2 | 15.1 | 58.4 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 58.6 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 74.3 | 40.4 | 82.8 | 26.3 | 21.0 | 83.6 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 43.3 | 15.4 | 30.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 32.4 | 382 |
| Machinga | 54.3 | 18.8 | 42.3 | 7.9 | 4.9 | 43.3 | 302 |
| Zomba | 48.6 | 10.6 | 53.1 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 53.5 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 47.0 | 13.2 | 44.3 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 44.3 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 49.9 | 23.2 | 61.9 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 63.4 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 55.4 | 18.9 | 49.5 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 49.9 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 44.2 | 10.9 | 42.6 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 43.0 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 45.3 | 17.4 | 53.5 | 19.2 | 16.8 | 55.2 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 55.6 | 9.7 | 58.1 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 58.5 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 54.2 | 9.6 | 48.3 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 49.5 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 50.2 | 12.3 | 44.3 | 12.6 | 9.6 | 46.3 | 95 |
| Balaka | 61.1 | 19.0 | 56.0 | 10.3 | 7.0 | 57.1 | 162 |
| Neno | 52.3 | 19.8 | 43.0 | 15.9 | 13.3 | 45.6 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 71.5 | 44.0 | 81.4 | 31.8 | 27.6 | 81.9 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 71.2 | 50.5 | 79.0 | 31.6 | 27.6 | 79.7 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 73.5 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 47.4 | 46.4 | 70.6 | 311 |

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

**Table D.15.8.1 Women's participation in decision-making: Districts**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Specific decisions | | | All three decisions | None of the three decisions | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Woman's own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | | | |
| Chitipa | 87.0 | 69.4 | 84.8 | 61.7 | 4.5 | 164 |
| Karonga | 81.6 | 72.6 | 87.1 | 58.4 | 2.7 | 269 |
| Nkhata Bay | 78.8 | 77.9 | 83.2 | 62.6 | 6.0 | 188 |
| Rumphi | 68.9 | 72.0 | 75.6 | 60.8 | 17.1 | 146 |
| Mzimba | 77.5 | 69.1 | 81.8 | 58.2 | 9.5 | 752 |
| Likoma | 94.8 | 91.3 | 98.3 | 87.2 | 0.6 | 12 |
| Mzuzu City | 88.0 | 81.2 | 92.9 | 75.3 | 3.4 | 177 |
| Kasungu | 66.4 | 63.1 | 79.2 | 50.1 | 13.3 | 691 |
| Nkhotakota | 73.8 | 72.8 | 83.8 | 60.2 | 8.5 | 278 |
| Ntchisi | 73.7 | 69.4 | 89.4 | 59.9 | 7.4 | 210 |
| Dowa | 68.9 | 61.8 | 83.7 | 47.2 | 6.4 | 490 |
| Salima | 78.9 | 67.1 | 89.6 | 56.6 | 4.2 | 340 |
| Lilongwe | 69.2 | 57.4 | 80.9 | 43.5 | 11.5 | 1,228 |
| Mchinji | 70.8 | 74.5 | 85.6 | 57.9 | 7.9 | 388 |
| Dedza | 67.2 | 63.2 | 79.5 | 48.7 | 12.8 | 618 |
| Ntcheu | 80.6 | 69.4 | 80.9 | 57.3 | 8.1 | 495 |
| Lilongwe City | 77.2 | 74.3 | 87.3 | 62.0 | 7.8 | 687 |
| Mangochi | 77.6 | 73.1 | 85.3 | 66.1 | 11.4 | 819 |
| Machinga | 69.6 | 61.4 | 89.4 | 51.8 | 8.8 | 544 |
| Zomba | 49.3 | 43.2 | 81.5 | 27.2 | 11.4 | 466 |
| Chiradzulu | 77.2 | 72.8 | 91.3 | 62.6 | 4.1 | 242 |
| Blantyre | 78.5 | 76.8 | 92.6 | 66.5 | 3.0 | 305 |
| Mwanza | 73.8 | 62.7 | 89.2 | 51.8 | 6.7 | 86 |
| Thyolo | 84.9 | 69.6 | 92.0 | 62.1 | 2.3 | 499 |
| Mulanje | 78.0 | 59.6 | 91.9 | 54.6 | 5.0 | 505 |
| Phalombe | 85.2 | 73.0 | 87.0 | 68.4 | 6.2 | 384 |
| Chikwawa | 45.6 | 51.7 | 67.5 | 28.4 | 19.7 | 374 |
| Nsanje | 62.5 | 62.9 | 76.6 | 51.7 | 18.1 | 164 |
| Balaka | 79.1 | 75.4 | 95.3 | 61.9 | 2.0 | 323 |
| Neno | 81.2 | 68.8 | 92.3 | 61.9 | 4.1 | 83 |
| Zomba City | 82.9 | 84.8 | 91.2 | 78.1 | 6.8 | 62 |
| Blantyre City | 74.6 | 76.2 | 82.7 | 68.2 | 14.1 | 613 |
| Dzaleka | 88.5 | 81.8 | 87.1 | 74.1 | 4.9 | 377 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

**Table D.15.8.2 Men's participation in decision-making: Districts**

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Specific decisions | | Both decisions | Neither of the two decisions | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man's own health | Making major household purchases | | | |
| Chitipa | 97.0 | 95.5 | 94.4 | 1.8 | 63 |
| Karonga | 72.0 | 89.4 | 68.9 | 7.5 | 92 |
| Nkhata Bay | 95.2 | 88.3 | 87.2 | 3.7 | 57 |
| Rumphi | 89.3 | 85.7 | 79.4 | 4.3 | 52 |
| Mzimba | 87.1 | 92.4 | 81.0 | 1.5 | 240 |
| Likoma | 92.2 | 83.8 | 79.4 | 3.4 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 91.2 | 82.2 | 79.0 | 5.6 | 62 |
| Kasungu | 75.1 | 77.1 | 68.9 | 16.6 | 294 |
| Nkhotakota | 90.5 | 88.9 | 82.7 | 3.2 | 100 |
| Ntchisi | 70.9 | 70.7 | 69.4 | 27.7 | 81 |
| Dowa | 73.1 | 94.3 | 70.7 | 3.3 | 192 |
| Salima | 79.1 | 87.5 | 73.9 | 7.3 | 97 |
| Lilongwe | 94.1 | 93.0 | 87.7 | 0.7 | 463 |
| Mchinji | 94.4 | 96.7 | 91.1 | 0.0 | 144 |
| Dedza | 88.1 | 94.0 | 82.9 | 0.8 | 204 |
| Ntcheu | 89.6 | 89.1 | 82.1 | 3.4 | 159 |
| Lilongwe City | 88.4 | 82.6 | 75.9 | 4.8 | 234 |
| Mangochi | 62.0 | 73.7 | 55.1 | 19.4 | 185 |
| Machinga | 83.4 | 87.2 | 75.4 | 4.9 | 135 |
| Zomba | 76.2 | 87.9 | 71.1 | 7.0 | 164 |
| Chiradzulu | 95.3 | 93.6 | 89.0 | 0.0 | 79 |
| Blantyre | 97.0 | 86.7 | 86.0 | 2.3 | 112 |
| Mwanza | 98.5 | 97.3 | 95.8 | 0.0 | 28 |
| Thyolo | 79.4 | 87.4 | 74.6 | 7.9 | 157 |
| Mulanje | 94.4 | 92.9 | 89.0 | 1.8 | 167 |
| Phalombe | 98.6 | 98.6 | 97.2 | 0.0 | 116 |
| Chikwawa | 93.3 | 84.6 | 81.4 | 3.5 | 140 |
| Nsanje | 66.8 | 85.2 | 60.6 | 8.6 | 49 |
| Balaka | 95.3 | 87.4 | 84.8 | 2.1 | 83 |
| Neno | 92.6 | 95.6 | 90.4 | 2.2 | 28 |
| Zomba City | 85.2 | 81.1 | 73.2 | 6.8 | 19 |
| Blantyre City | 92.1 | 94.3 | 87.4 | 1.0 | 181 |
| Dzaleka | 89.0 | 85.2 | 83.8 | 9.6 | 152 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

**Table D.15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women (district level)**

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | | |
| Chitipa | 13.8 | 15.7 | 13.6 | 15.8 | 10.2 | 25.2 | 260 |
| Karonga | 19.0 | 19.0 | 14.1 | 15.2 | 8.7 | 32.2 | 448 |
| Nkhata Bay | 10.3 | 11.8 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 16.9 | 309 |
| Rumphi | 4.9 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 10.2 | 228 |
| Mzimba | 18.5 | 19.9 | 12.1 | 18.9 | 11.8 | 33.6 | 1,094 |
| Likoma | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 9.1 | 22 |
| Mzuzu City | 13.2 | 16.2 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 10.5 | 22.1 | 356 |
| Kasungu | 17.1 | 23.4 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 10.2 | 36.5 | 1,006 |
| Nkhotakota | 13.2 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 23.3 | 469 |
| Ntchisi | 19.5 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 12.2 | 33.1 | 311 |
| Dowa | 9.0 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 18.8 | 814 |
| Salima | 9.1 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 15.6 | 592 |
| Lilongwe | 12.6 | 14.9 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 5.9 | 26.2 | 1,956 |
| Mchinji | 10.2 | 12.1 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 20.3 | 581 |
| Dedza | 7.0 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 17.7 | 964 |
| Ntcheu | 3.2 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 9.3 | 839 |
| Lilongwe City | 2.7 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 1,268 |
| Mangochi | 3.4 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 9.8 | 1,281 |
| Machinga | 3.1 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 938 |
| Zomba | 10.1 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 22.3 | 853 |
| Chiradzulu | 5.1 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 17.2 | 495 |
| Blantyre | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 7.9 | 547 |
| Mwanza | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 133 |
| Thyolo | 5.0 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 907 |
| Mulanje | 4.0 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 12.9 | 964 |
| Phalombe | 1.6 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 558 |
| Chikwawa | 17.8 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 17.4 | 13.0 | 31.6 | 541 |
| Nsanje | 8.9 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 14.9 | 265 |
| Balaka | 5.9 | 9.7 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 13.4 | 510 |
| Neno | 4.1 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 12.6 | 137 |
| Zomba City | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 122 |
| Blantyre City | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 1,080 |
| Dzaleka | 7.5 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 15.8 | 738 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

**Table D.15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men (district level)**

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | | |
| Chitipa | 1.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 108 |
| Karonga | 5.4 | 8.3 | 11.8 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 17.5 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 10.2 | 13.4 | 10.9 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 19.6 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 7.4 | 14.9 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 21.2 | 462 |
| Likoma | 4.2 | 11.0 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 14.9 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 2.1 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 6.2 | 10.3 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 17.5 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 4.2 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 18.2 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 3.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 15.6 | 155 |
| Dowa | 7.4 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 21.7 | 365 |
| Salima | 7.7 | 13.2 | 11.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 18.7 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 3.0 | 9.2 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 14.6 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 8.5 | 12.4 | 10.5 | 9.0 | 5.6 | 17.8 | 233 |
| Dedza | 3.5 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 3.4 | 27.1 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 2.9 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 8.3 | 1.7 | 18.4 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 1.1 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 9.3 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 10.5 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 23.0 | 382 |
| Machinga | 3.0 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 17.3 | 302 |
| Zomba | 6.4 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 18.6 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.1 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 8.2 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 5.1 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 21.8 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 7.4 | 13.1 | 17.1 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 26.4 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 1.6 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 2.3 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 13.5 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 4.8 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 12.7 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 5.7 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 21.6 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 95 |
| Balaka | 5.6 | 9.9 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 18.0 | 162 |
| Neno | 2.2 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 14.6 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 2.1 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 4.6 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 12.8 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 311 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

**Table D.15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband: Districts**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | Number of women | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | Number of men |
| Chitipa | 38.7 | 71.1 | 260 | 31.2 | 38.4 | 108 |
| Karonga | 46.2 | 73.7 | 448 | 30.5 | 41.7 | 194 |
| Nkhata Bay | 55.5 | 70.0 | 309 | 73.6 | 63.4 | 124 |
| Rumphi | 40.7 | 42.7 | 228 | 47.4 | 77.8 | 96 |
| Mzimba | 51.4 | 70.3 | 1,094 | 48.9 | 72.1 | 462 |
| Likoma | 48.9 | 60.9 | 22 | 50.5 | 90.5 | 8 |
| Mzuzu City | 54.2 | 66.0 | 356 | 64.0 | 92.0 | 137 |
| Kasungu | 57.3 | 77.0 | 1,006 | 53.1 | 77.9 | 489 |
| Nkhotakota | 56.5 | 76.4 | 469 | 58.2 | 88.2 | 183 |
| Ntchisi | 62.3 | 77.8 | 311 | 36.2 | 59.1 | 155 |
| Dowa | 52.7 | 74.2 | 814 | 44.9 | 74.1 | 365 |
| Salima | 65.1 | 78.3 | 592 | 50.9 | 80.5 | 184 |
| Lilongwe | 54.2 | 74.4 | 1,956 | 52.4 | 84.8 | 804 |
| Mchinji | 65.1 | 70.6 | 581 | 53.1 | 71.5 | 233 |
| Dedza | 46.4 | 51.2 | 964 | 50.4 | 81.5 | 368 |
| Ntcheu | 50.8 | 61.5 | 839 | 37.8 | 77.1 | 275 |
| Lilongwe City | 61.8 | 79.0 | 1,268 | 62.8 | 91.0 | 558 |
| Mangochi | 59.3 | 64.7 | 1,281 | 55.3 | 78.9 | 382 |
| Machinga | 58.0 | 79.4 | 938 | 56.1 | 82.5 | 302 |
| Zomba | 51.9 | 85.1 | 853 | 57.4 | 89.5 | 311 |
| Chiradzulu | 48.3 | 75.0 | 495 | 59.7 | 91.7 | 185 |
| Blantyre | 55.5 | 69.1 | 547 | 44.2 | 71.4 | 236 |
| Mwanza | 61.4 | 78.7 | 133 | 60.0 | 83.3 | 46 |
| Thyolo | 61.5 | 82.7 | 907 | 50.7 | 86.4 | 326 |
| Mulanje | 51.8 | 76.8 | 964 | 50.7 | 83.5 | 377 |
| Phalombe | 38.3 | 67.0 | 558 | 56.6 | 86.6 | 196 |
| Chikwawa | 59.9 | 84.6 | 541 | 44.7 | 78.4 | 218 |
| Nsanje | 48.3 | 65.9 | 265 | 36.7 | 64.8 | 95 |
| Balaka | 64.7 | 85.8 | 510 | 59.7 | 78.6 | 162 |
| Neno | 66.0 | 78.2 | 137 | 60.2 | 95.3 | 50 |
| Zomba City | 52.7 | 77.3 | 122 | 79.0 | 88.8 | 47 |
| Blantyre City | 49.4 | 51.4 | 1,080 | 52.5 | 64.5 | 444 |
| Dzaleka | 61.6 | 53.1 | 738 | 70.8 | 74.6 | 311 |

**Table D.15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband: Districts**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom if they wanted to, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse | Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom if they wanted to | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 39.4 | 70.4 | 164 |
| Karonga | 58.7 | 65.2 | 269 |
| Nkhata Bay | 68.2 | 76.0 | 188 |
| Rumphi | 51.9 | 53.9 | 146 |
| Mzimba | 54.0 | 69.1 | 752 |
| Likoma | 58.4 | 60.9 | 12 |
| Mzuzu City | 53.6 | 67.1 | 177 |
| Kasungu | 58.5 | 61.6 | 691 |
| Nkhotakota | 61.7 | 62.5 | 278 |
| Ntchisi | 52.3 | 61.9 | 210 |
| Dowa | 53.0 | 61.9 | 490 |
| Salima | 70.5 | 75.3 | 340 |
| Lilongwe | 54.0 | 59.7 | 1,228 |
| Mchinji | 62.6 | 62.9 | 388 |
| Dedza | 45.6 | 54.5 | 618 |
| Ntcheu | 55.6 | 62.0 | 495 |
| Lilongwe City | 73.5 | 69.5 | 687 |
| Mangochi | 79.9 | 81.5 | 819 |
| Machinga | 77.1 | 79.5 | 544 |
| Zomba | 67.4 | 77.7 | 466 |
| Chiradzulu | 63.7 | 69.8 | 242 |
| Blantyre | 64.3 | 66.3 | 305 |
| Mwanza | 68.5 | 68.2 | 86 |
| Thyolo | 73.1 | 76.0 | 499 |
| Mulanje | 59.5 | 65.4 | 505 |
| Phalombe | 43.8 | 58.7 | 384 |
| Chikwawa | 82.4 | 77.8 | 374 |
| Nsanje | 61.9 | 66.8 | 164 |
| Balaka | 75.1 | 83.6 | 323 |
| Neno | 66.3 | 72.4 | 83 |
| Zomba City | 59.4 | 90.8 | 62 |
| Blantyre City | 58.0 | 61.6 | 613 |
| Dzaleka | 69.4 | 68.3 | 377 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

**Table D.15.12 Women's participation in decision-making regarding sexual and reproductive health: Districts**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1] | Number of currently married women |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 30.7 | 164 |
| Karonga | 43.7 | 269 |
| Nkhata Bay | 52.4 | 188 |
| Rumphi | 25.9 | 146 |
| Mzimba | 36.0 | 752 |
| Likoma | 54.9 | 12 |
| Mzuzu City | 48.1 | 177 |
| Kasungu | 36.2 | 691 |
| Nkhotakota | 41.7 | 278 |
| Ntchisi | 40.3 | 210 |
| Dowa | 34.4 | 490 |
| Salima | 51.1 | 340 |
| Lilongwe | 35.5 | 1,228 |
| Mchinji | 42.9 | 388 |
| Dedza | 27.3 | 618 |
| Ntcheu | 44.0 | 495 |
| Lilongwe City | 51.5 | 687 |
| Mangochi | 58.5 | 819 |
| Machinga | 51.1 | 544 |
| Zomba | 30.4 | 466 |
| Chiradzulu | 46.9 | 242 |
| Blantyre | 47.8 | 305 |
| Mwanza | 53.0 | 86 |
| Thyolo | 61.6 | 499 |
| Mulanje | 46.8 | 505 |
| Phalombe | 33.1 | 384 |
| Chikwawa | 32.7 | 374 |
| Nsanje | 34.9 | 164 |
| Balaka | 55.0 | 323 |
| Neno | 52.4 | 83 |
| Zomba City | 43.9 | 62 |
| Blantyre City | 37.0 | 613 |
| Dzaleka | 55.9 | 377 |

[1] Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table D15.11, Table D7.17, and Table D15.8.1, respectively.

**Table D.16.2 Drinking water service ladder: Districts**

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | At least basic service[1] | Limited service[2] | Unimproved[3] | Surface water | Total | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 68.9 | 18.5 | 9.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1,170 |
| Karonga | 72.7 | 12.8 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,962 |
| Nkhata Bay | 76.9 | 8.6 | 12.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,503 |
| Rumphi | 73.1 | 12.8 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 1,063 |
| Mzimba | 52.4 | 24.3 | 15.8 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 5,572 |
| Likoma | 94.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Mzuzu City | 94.7 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,255 |
| Kasungu | 51.1 | 20.5 | 23.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 4,958 |
| Nkhotakota | 71.8 | 15.1 | 11.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,139 |
| Ntchisi | 77.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,566 |
| Dowa | 72.2 | 12.7 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 3,905 |
| Salima | 88.8 | 7.3 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,580 |
| Lilongwe | 74.7 | 13.9 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8,864 |
| Mchinji | 70.6 | 16.4 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,867 |
| Dedza | 73.3 | 7.4 | 19.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,338 |
| Ntcheu | 55.2 | 20.8 | 19.1 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 3,957 |
| Lilongwe City | 92.6 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,834 |
| Mangochi | 78.0 | 15.9 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 6,350 |
| Machinga | 71.0 | 23.8 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,475 |
| Zomba | 69.3 | 25.9 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,860 |
| Chiradzulu | 77.1 | 19.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,061 |
| Blantyre | 76.2 | 19.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,418 |
| Mwanza | 70.5 | 20.0 | 7.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 655 |
| Thyolo | 60.5 | 17.9 | 20.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 3,970 |
| Mulanje | 79.6 | 16.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 4,100 |
| Phalombe | 70.3 | 21.4 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 2,439 |
| Chikwawa | 68.1 | 22.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 2,659 |
| Nsanje | 75.6 | 14.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 1,406 |
| Balaka | 70.1 | 27.6 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,490 |
| Neno | 62.7 | 19.2 | 12.1 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 678 |
| Zomba City | 94.2 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 465 |
| Blantyre City | 95.8 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,068 |
| Dzaleka | 29.8 | 70.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,466 |

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.
[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown
[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

**Table D.16.3 Person collecting drinking water: Districts**

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises[1] | Number of persons | Person who usually collects drinking water | | | | | Total | Number of persons without drinking water on premises[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Adult female age 15 or older | Adult male age 15 or older | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | Person not in household | | |
| Chitipa | 87.6 | 1,170 | 83.8 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,026 |
| Karonga | 78.8 | 1,962 | 89.5 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,547 |
| Nkhata Bay | 71.7 | 1,503 | 86.8 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 1,077 |
| Rumphi | 62.7 | 1,063 | 83.6 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 666 |
| Mzimba | 86.0 | 5,572 | 86.4 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 4,790 |
| Likoma | 6.0 | 90 | 89.0 | 2.7 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5 |
| Mzuzu City | 19.4 | 1,255 | 88.1 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 244 |
| Kasungu | 88.7 | 4,958 | 84.8 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 4,398 |
| Nkhotakota | 82.1 | 2,139 | 81.4 | 4.9 | 9.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,756 |
| Ntchisi | 93.2 | 1,566 | 88.6 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,460 |
| Dowa | 90.2 | 3,905 | 85.6 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 3,521 |
| Salima | 82.9 | 2,580 | 81.6 | 2.9 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 2,138 |
| Lilongwe | 91.5 | 8,864 | 87.5 | 2.4 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 8,114 |
| Mchinji | 82.2 | 2,867 | 78.5 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 2,358 |
| Dedza | 86.8 | 4,338 | 82.9 | 3.4 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 3,764 |
| Ntcheu | 95.1 | 3,957 | 81.0 | 3.5 | 11.5 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 3,765 |
| Lilongwe City | 34.2 | 4,834 | 79.1 | 5.7 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 1,652 |
| Mangochi | 81.0 | 6,350 | 79.7 | 3.2 | 13.0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 5,143 |
| Machinga | 88.5 | 4,475 | 81.6 | 3.0 | 11.3 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 3,959 |
| Zomba | 93.6 | 3,860 | 80.2 | 3.3 | 11.4 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 3,611 |
| Chiradzulu | 93.6 | 2,061 | 77.7 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 1,929 |
| Blantyre | 84.1 | 2,418 | 80.8 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 2,034 |
| Mwanza | 87.6 | 655 | 80.1 | 3.5 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 574 |
| Thyolo | 95.4 | 3,970 | 81.3 | 3.8 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 3,788 |
| Mulanje | 85.8 | 4,100 | 80.1 | 3.2 | 12.7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 3,518 |
| Phalombe | 94.5 | 2,439 | 83.1 | 1.8 | 11.5 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2,303 |
| Chikwawa | 82.1 | 2,659 | 77.9 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 2,183 |
| Nsanje | 90.0 | 1,406 | 82.1 | 4.0 | 8.7 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,266 |
| Balaka | 90.9 | 2,490 | 78.6 | 4.2 | 11.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 2,263 |
| Neno | 93.6 | 678 | 70.5 | 8.1 | 13.6 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 634 |
| Zomba City | 40.8 | 465 | 73.2 | 5.6 | 16.0 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 190 |
| Blantyre City | 51.0 | 4,068 | 85.7 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,076 |
| Dzaleka | 96.6 | 3,466 | 71.5 | 20.2 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 3,348 |

[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

**Table D.16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water: Districts**

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1] | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 73.8 | 1,170 |
| Karonga | 74.5 | 1,962 |
| Nkhata Bay | 61.2 | 1,503 |
| Rumphi | 78.1 | 1,063 |
| Mzimba | 66.0 | 5,572 |
| Likoma | 62.1 | 90 |
| Mzuzu City | 73.4 | 1,255 |
| Kasungu | 69.6 | 4,958 |
| Nkhotakota | 69.9 | 2,139 |
| Ntchisi | 89.2 | 1,566 |
| Dowa | 81.1 | 3,905 |
| Salima | 84.8 | 2,580 |
| Lilongwe | 81.9 | 8,864 |
| Mchinji | 74.1 | 2,867 |
| Dedza | 80.9 | 4,338 |
| Ntcheu | 76.1 | 3,957 |
| Lilongwe City | 78.9 | 4,834 |
| Mangochi | 79.6 | 6,350 |
| Machinga | 71.4 | 4,475 |
| Zomba | 78.9 | 3,860 |
| Chiradzulu | 83.3 | 2,061 |
| Blantyre | 77.9 | 2,418 |
| Mwanza | 78.6 | 655 |
| Thyolo | 81.6 | 3,970 |
| Mulanje | 78.8 | 4,100 |
| Phalombe | 88.2 | 2,439 |
| Chikwawa | 65.6 | 2,659 |
| Nsanje | 74.8 | 1,406 |
| Balaka | 75.3 | 2,490 |
| Neno | 80.8 | 678 |
| Zomba City | 90.3 | 465 |
| Blantyre City | 76.4 | 4,068 |
| Dzaleka | 60.1 | 3,466 |

[1] Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

**Table D.16.5 Treatment of household drinking water: Districts**

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Boiled | Bleach/ chlorine added | Strained through cloth | Ceramic, sand, or other filter | Solar disinfection | Let stand and settle | Other | Don't know | No treatment | Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[1] | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 2.5 | 12.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 77.9 | 14.9 | 1,170 |
| Karonga | 7.3 | 20.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 65.5 | 24.2 | 1,962 |
| Nkhata Bay | 8.1 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 77.9 | 20.0 | 1,503 |
| Rumphi | 6.5 | 15.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 73.1 | 21.5 | 1,063 |
| Mzimba | 5.3 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 85.7 | 11.8 | 5,572 |
| Likoma | 1.1 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 75.6 | 9.3 | 90 |
| Mzuzu City | 6.0 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 80.4 | 13.2 | 1,255 |
| Kasungu | 11.6 | 18.2 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 69.0 | 27.9 | 4,958 |
| Nkhotakota | 8.0 | 19.2 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 44.1 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 25.7 | 2,139 |
| Ntchisi | 7.6 | 15.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 55.8 | 22.5 | 1,566 |
| Dowa | 9.4 | 18.7 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 63.8 | 26.2 | 3,905 |
| Salima | 9.0 | 21.9 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 28.3 | 2,580 |
| Lilongwe | 9.6 | 19.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 58.1 | 26.7 | 8,864 |
| Mchinji | 8.1 | 18.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 58.5 | 24.5 | 2,867 |
| Dedza | 9.1 | 13.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 19.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 61.4 | 22.1 | 4,338 |
| Ntcheu | 12.6 | 17.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 16.4 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 55.3 | 27.7 | 3,957 |
| Lilongwe City | 8.0 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 73.4 | 15.4 | 4,834 |
| Mangochi | 5.9 | 40.0 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 41.9 | 45.1 | 6,350 |
| Machinga | 4.4 | 39.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 49.9 | 43.9 | 4,475 |
| Zomba | 2.1 | 81.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 82.2 | 3,860 |
| Chiradzulu | 3.1 | 39.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 13.0 | 0.2 | 38.9 | 42.6 | 2,061 |
| Blantyre | 3.7 | 35.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 55.9 | 38.6 | 2,418 |
| Mwanza | 5.5 | 73.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 19.3 | 75.1 | 655 |
| Thyolo | 7.4 | 28.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 58.3 | 32.7 | 3,970 |
| Mulanje | 5.2 | 31.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 57.7 | 34.7 | 4,100 |
| Phalombe | 5.6 | 46.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 40.2 | 50.3 | 2,439 |
| Chikwawa | 9.2 | 29.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 58.5 | 35.9 | 2,659 |
| Nsanje | 5.4 | 33.1 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 0.2 | 48.9 | 36.2 | 1,406 |
| Balaka | 6.1 | 66.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 19.0 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 68.9 | 2,490 |
| Neno | 7.1 | 69.8 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 21.9 | 71.3 | 678 |
| Zomba City | 2.2 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 78.2 | 10.5 | 465 |
| Blantyre City | 2.8 | 17.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 75.8 | 19.8 | 4,068 |
| Dzaleka | 2.8 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.3 | 6.9 | 3,466 |

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[1] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

**Table D.16.7 Sanitation service ladder: Districts**

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | At least basic service[1] | Limited service[2] | Unimproved[3] | Open defaecation | Total | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 83.2 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,170 |
| Karonga | 39.4 | 39.6 | 5.2 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 1,962 |
| Nkhata Bay | 49.2 | 31.8 | 17.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,503 |
| Rumphi | 48.3 | 20.0 | 29.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,063 |
| Mzimba | 21.9 | 27.9 | 41.0 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 5,572 |
| Likoma | 36.8 | 41.7 | 17.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Mzuzu City | 41.9 | 37.5 | 20.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,255 |
| Kasungu | 26.7 | 23.7 | 47.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 4,958 |
| Nkhotakota | 24.1 | 22.4 | 39.5 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 2,139 |
| Ntchisi | 56.6 | 17.0 | 25.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,566 |
| Dowa | 36.3 | 19.3 | 41.6 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 3,905 |
| Salima | 49.9 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 2,580 |
| Lilongwe | 33.8 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 8,864 |
| Mchinji | 29.8 | 40.7 | 20.8 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 2,867 |
| Dedza | 55.9 | 22.4 | 19.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 4,338 |
| Ntcheu | 56.6 | 32.2 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 3,957 |
| Lilongwe City | 48.1 | 49.3 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,834 |
| Mangochi | 40.3 | 14.4 | 38.5 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 6,350 |
| Machinga | 41.9 | 19.1 | 36.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 4,475 |
| Zomba | 40.9 | 28.8 | 20.9 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 3,860 |
| Chiradzulu | 44.8 | 34.6 | 19.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2,061 |
| Blantyre | 48.4 | 42.2 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 2,418 |
| Mwanza | 52.6 | 36.9 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 655 |
| Thyolo | 38.3 | 26.2 | 27.1 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 3,970 |
| Mulanje | 35.1 | 27.2 | 34.5 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 4,100 |
| Phalombe | 30.5 | 16.3 | 49.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 2,439 |
| Chikwawa | 42.9 | 48.7 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 2,659 |
| Nsanje | 28.4 | 29.0 | 26.4 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 1,406 |
| Balaka | 45.2 | 18.4 | 34.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2,490 |
| Neno | 47.6 | 19.8 | 30.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 678 |
| Zomba City | 45.9 | 28.0 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 465 |
| Blantyre City | 40.7 | 49.3 | 9.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,068 |
| Dzaleka | 75.6 | 13.0 | 8.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 3,466 |

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

[1] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately

[2] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

[3] Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine, pit latrine without a slab/open pit, hanging toilet/latrine, or bucket

**Table D.16.8 Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities: Districts**

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were removed for treatment, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | | Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Removed by a service provider to treatment plant | Removed by a service provider, don't know where | Buried in a covered pit | Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where waste was taken | Never emptied | Don't know if ever emptied | Total | Excreta were safely disposed of in situ[1] | Excreta were disposed of unsafely[2] | Excreta were removed for treatment[3] | Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities |
| Chitipa | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1,132 |
| Karonga | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 94.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1,541 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 99.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1,219 |
| Rumphi | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 94.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 723 |
| Mzimba | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 95.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2,770 |
| Likoma | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.4 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 71 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 80.4 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 997 |
| Kasungu | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 98.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2,499 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 89.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 0.3 | 7.2 | 994 |
| Ntchisi | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 99.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1,153 |
| Dowa | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2,151 |
| Salima | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 96.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1,844 |
| Lilongwe | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5,695 |
| Mchinji | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2,022 |
| Dedza | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,394 |
| Ntcheu | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3,516 |
| Lilongwe City | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 91.2 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 4,506 |
| Mangochi | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3,476 |
| Machinga | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 98.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2,715 |
| Zomba | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2,690 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,632 |
| Blantyre | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2,184 |
| Mwanza | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 586 |
| Thyolo | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 98.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2,561 |
| Mulanje | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2,555 |
| Phalombe | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1,141 |
| Chikwawa | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 98.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2,435 |
| Nsanje | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 806 |
| Balaka | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 97.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1,582 |
| Neno | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 98.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 455 |
| Zomba City | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 81.6 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 337 |
| Blantyre City | 1.4 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 83.6 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 3,599 |
| Dzaleka | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 97.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 3,070 |

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.
[1] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied
[2] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations
[3] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

**Table D.16.9 Management of household excreta: Districts**

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Using improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | Using unimproved sanitation facilities | Practicing open defaecation | Total | Percentage connected to sewer, safely disposed of on-site, or removed for treatment off-site | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Connected to sewer | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 0.2 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 1,170 |
| Karonga | 0.4 | 77.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 1,962 |
| Nkhata Bay | 0.0 | 80.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 81.1 | 1,503 |
| Rumphi | 0.2 | 67.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 1,063 |
| Mzimba | 0.0 | 49.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 41.0 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 49.6 | 5,572 |
| Likoma | 0.0 | 78.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 90 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.0 | 75.4 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 78.3 | 1,255 |
| Kasungu | 0.0 | 49.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 47.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 4,958 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.0 | 43.7 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 39.5 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 46.3 | 2,139 |
| Ntchisi | 0.0 | 73.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 1,566 |
| Dowa | 0.5 | 55.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.6 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 55.6 | 3,905 |
| Salima | 0.0 | 70.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 2,580 |
| Lilongwe | 0.2 | 64.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.7 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 64.4 | 8,864 |
| Mchinji | 0.0 | 70.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 2,867 |
| Dedza | 0.0 | 78.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 4,338 |
| Ntcheu | 0.0 | 88.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 3,957 |
| Lilongwe City | 4.2 | 91.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 4,834 |
| Mangochi | 0.0 | 54.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 54.8 | 6,350 |
| Machinga | 0.2 | 60.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 36.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 60.9 | 4,475 |
| Zomba | 0.0 | 69.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 3,860 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.2 | 79.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 2,061 |
| Blantyre | 0.2 | 90.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 2,418 |
| Mwanza | 0.1 | 89.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 655 |
| Thyolo | 0.0 | 63.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 64.5 | 3,970 |
| Mulanje | 0.0 | 62.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 34.5 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 62.3 | 4,100 |
| Phalombe | 0.0 | 46.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 49.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 2,439 |
| Chikwawa | 0.0 | 91.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 2,659 |
| Nsanje | 0.1 | 56.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 1,406 |
| Balaka | 0.0 | 63.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 63.4 | 2,490 |
| Neno | 0.2 | 66.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 30.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 678 |
| Zomba City | 1.4 | 68.5 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 465 |
| Blantyre City | 1.6 | 81.3 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 4,068 |
| Dzaleka | 0.0 | 87.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 3,466 |

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

**Table D.16.10 Disposal of children's stools: Districts**

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Manner of disposal of children's stools | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1] | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Child used toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Buried | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Left in the open | Other | | | |
| Chitipa | 2.4 | 80.7 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 64 |
| Karonga | 1.2 | 72.0 | 3.2 | 15.4 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 110 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.7 | 80.7 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 74 |
| Rumphi | 31.0 | 41.7 | 15.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 51 |
| Mzimba | 2.5 | 67.1 | 7.4 | 12.2 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 69.6 | 285 |
| Likoma | 0.0 | 56.6 | 0.7 | 31.4 | 1.9 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 0.0 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 49 |
| Kasungu | 0.9 | 89.6 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 254 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.0 | 80.0 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 123 |
| Ntchisi | 0.0 | 79.2 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 67 |
| Dowa | 10.9 | 82.4 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 177 |
| Salima | 0.6 | 91.2 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 146 |
| Lilongwe | 4.7 | 84.4 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 425 |
| Mchinji | 1.9 | 87.1 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 116 |
| Dedza | 7.5 | 80.4 | 0.2 | 8.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 213 |
| Ntcheu | 3.8 | 77.9 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 205 |
| Lilongwe City | 2.2 | 85.8 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 250 |
| Mangochi | 30.0 | 47.4 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 346 |
| Machinga | 4.9 | 77.4 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 278 |
| Zomba | 5.1 | 84.1 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 185 |
| Chiradzulu | 0.8 | 90.9 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 97 |
| Blantyre | 2.8 | 88.3 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 121 |
| Mwanza | 20.8 | 75.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 30 |
| Thyolo | 0.0 | 79.7 | 0.5 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 171 |
| Mulanje | 0.5 | 96.2 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 240 |
| Phalombe | 0.7 | 96.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 123 |
| Chikwawa | 12.0 | 75.6 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 155 |
| Nsanje | 6.7 | 45.7 | 3.2 | 39.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 52.4 | 69 |
| Balaka | 0.9 | 92.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 135 |
| Neno | 29.4 | 59.3 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 31 |
| Zomba City | 0.0 | 98.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 17 |
| Blantyre City | 4.7 | 85.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 195 |
| Dzaleka | 1.3 | 86.7 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 238 |

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.

**Table D.16.11 Handwashing: Districts**

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; and among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed: | | | Number of persons | Place for handwashing observed and: | | | Number of persons for whom place for hand-washing was observed | Percentage of the de jure population with a basic hand-washing facility[3] | Percentage of the de jure population with a limited hand-washing facility[4] | Number of persons for whom a place for hand-washing was observed or with no place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place for hand-washing was a fixed place | Place for hand-washing was mobile | Total | | Water available | Soap available[1] | Cleansing agent other than soap available[2] | | | | |
| Chitipa | 21.9 | 62.2 | 84.1 | 1,170 | 44.1 | 23.4 | 2.0 | 985 | 21.5 | 72.2 | 1,051 |
| Karonga | 13.2 | 53.5 | 66.6 | 1,962 | 53.0 | 26.0 | 1.1 | 1,308 | 17.9 | 53.0 | 1,845 |
| Nkhata Bay | 15.6 | 29.4 | 45.0 | 1,503 | 43.5 | 32.3 | 7.7 | 676 | 5.2 | 40.8 | 1,470 |
| Rumphi | 21.1 | 34.0 | 55.1 | 1,063 | 52.3 | 16.7 | 7.1 | 585 | 7.9 | 53.4 | 955 |
| Mzimba | 4.2 | 14.3 | 18.5 | 5,572 | 55.9 | 24.5 | 1.9 | 1,032 | 5.6 | 19.1 | 4,174 |
| Likoma | 18.8 | 4.9 | 23.6 | 90 | 72.0 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 21 | 2.6 | 22.2 | 85 |
| Mzuzu City | 58.2 | 11.5 | 69.8 | 1,255 | 90.3 | 37.9 | 0.2 | 876 | 31.2 | 52.3 | 1,049 |
| Kasungu | 9.4 | 42.9 | 52.3 | 4,958 | 38.2 | 19.5 | 1.4 | 2,594 | 8.8 | 57.0 | 3,943 |
| Nkhotakota | 21.8 | 31.6 | 53.4 | 2,139 | 62.9 | 22.9 | 5.9 | 1,141 | 12.6 | 54.5 | 1,702 |
| Ntchisi | 7.6 | 38.9 | 46.5 | 1,566 | 17.8 | 12.2 | 2.1 | 728 | 2.6 | 56.4 | 1,233 |
| Dowa | 16.8 | 30.0 | 46.7 | 3,905 | 70.5 | 19.8 | 4.8 | 1,825 | 11.2 | 48.9 | 3,038 |
| Salima | 12.9 | 27.5 | 40.4 | 2,580 | 36.6 | 10.3 | 1.8 | 1,044 | 4.4 | 40.8 | 2,307 |
| Lilongwe | 11.3 | 49.4 | 60.7 | 8,864 | 44.4 | 20.6 | 1.7 | 5,382 | 14.5 | 56.8 | 7,547 |
| Mchinji | 4.4 | 62.4 | 66.8 | 2,867 | 73.9 | 35.8 | 0.8 | 1,915 | 23.2 | 46.5 | 2,747 |
| Dedza | 9.4 | 21.2 | 30.5 | 4,338 | 55.8 | 29.5 | 5.5 | 1,325 | 9.0 | 27.1 | 3,670 |
| Ntcheu | 12.2 | 27.3 | 39.6 | 3,957 | 44.8 | 18.5 | 4.0 | 1,565 | 7.5 | 35.6 | 3,635 |
| Lilongwe City | 28.0 | 36.4 | 64.4 | 4,834 | 68.0 | 31.9 | 0.3 | 3,115 | 24.2 | 52.1 | 4,078 |
| Mangochi | 22.2 | 5.1 | 27.3 | 6,350 | 88.1 | 67.0 | 4.0 | 1,734 | 31.2 | 15.7 | 3,692 |
| Machinga | 15.7 | 10.2 | 25.9 | 4,475 | 71.2 | 31.0 | 3.3 | 1,159 | 11.7 | 27.4 | 2,960 |
| Zomba | 15.1 | 22.7 | 37.8 | 3,860 | 59.1 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 1,461 | 5.4 | 52.6 | 2,517 |
| Chiradzulu | 4.0 | 29.5 | 33.5 | 2,061 | 28.2 | 15.3 | 4.1 | 691 | 2.7 | 34.9 | 1,836 |
| Blantyre | 6.5 | 36.2 | 42.7 | 2,418 | 27.8 | 15.2 | 45.9 | 1,032 | 7.3 | 49.6 | 1,813 |
| Mwanza | 12.2 | 35.2 | 47.4 | 655 | 39.1 | 9.8 | 26.4 | 310 | 5.1 | 48.5 | 580 |
| Thyolo | 10.4 | 25.9 | 36.3 | 3,970 | 25.4 | 22.3 | 2.8 | 1,440 | 6.5 | 35.9 | 3,400 |
| Mulanje | 11.6 | 18.0 | 29.6 | 4,100 | 50.6 | 22.1 | 3.4 | 1,212 | 9.5 | 37.8 | 2,559 |
| Phalombe | 7.8 | 25.5 | 33.4 | 2,439 | 56.7 | 18.5 | 3.0 | 814 | 8.2 | 38.1 | 1,756 |
| Chikwawa | 10.0 | 8.6 | 18.6 | 2,659 | 37.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 494 | 0.6 | 24.6 | 1,961 |
| Nsanje | 12.9 | 30.2 | 43.2 | 1,406 | 41.4 | 17.7 | 5.3 | 607 | 3.7 | 42.0 | 1,329 |
| Balaka | 11.5 | 15.2 | 26.7 | 2,490 | 38.8 | 13.1 | 1.6 | 665 | 5.1 | 35.2 | 1,651 |
| Neno | 18.4 | 27.8 | 46.2 | 678 | 46.0 | 12.6 | 2.0 | 313 | 5.8 | 46.4 | 599 |
| Zomba City | 29.5 | 37.5 | 67.0 | 465 | 81.0 | 57.1 | 0.0 | 312 | 38.6 | 28.9 | 462 |
| Blantyre City | 14.7 | 14.2 | 29.0 | 4,068 | 67.1 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 1,178 | 12.9 | 27.0 | 2,948 |
| Dzaleka | 13.7 | 58.9 | 72.5 | 3,466 | 63.5 | 31.7 | 15.6 | 2,514 | 24.8 | 54.2 | 3,183 |

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
[4] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

**Table D.16.12 Menstrual hygiene: Districts**

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period; and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period | | | | | | | | | | | Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Reusable sanitary pads | Disposable sanitary pads | Tampons | Menstrual cup | Cloth | Toilet paper | Cotton wool | Underwear only | Other | Nothing | Number of women | Percentage able to wash and change in privacy | Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation[1] | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 2.8 | 35.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 208 | 99.1 | 96.0 | 208 |
| Karonga | 2.9 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 57.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 375 | 95.6 | 88.6 | 362 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3.7 | 40.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 59.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 265 | 96.6 | 93.3 | 264 |
| Rumphi | 5.3 | 36.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 64.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 200 | 93.8 | 92.5 | 199 |
| Mzimba | 10.9 | 39.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 931 | 97.6 | 95.0 | 920 |
| Likoma | 5.4 | 30.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 72.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 19 | 98.5 | 97.2 | 19 |
| Mzuzu City | 25.8 | 41.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 40.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 323 | 98.6 | 97.1 | 321 |
| Kasungu | 1.5 | 28.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.0 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 825 | 97.2 | 91.7 | 824 |
| Nkhotakota | 4.3 | 23.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 73.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 390 | 97.1 | 94.4 | 390 |
| Ntchisi | 3.1 | 10.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 82.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 253 | 92.9 | 89.2 | 253 |
| Dowa | 6.6 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.5 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 10.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 626 | 99.1 | 88.7 | 626 |
| Salima | 3.6 | 39.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 62.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 487 | 92.7 | 89.5 | 486 |
| Lilongwe | 5.8 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.4 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1,628 | 97.5 | 87.9 | 1,628 |
| Mchinji | 4.9 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 62.1 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 453 | 95.7 | 89.2 | 449 |
| Dedza | 3.0 | 25.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 71.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 762 | 94.6 | 90.3 | 762 |
| Ntcheu | 3.1 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 81.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 655 | 91.8 | 89.9 | 654 |
| Lilongwe City | 3.8 | 51.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 50.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,117 | 98.9 | 98.3 | 1,109 |
| Mangochi | 49.7 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1,040 | 73.5 | 71.5 | 1,040 |
| Machinga | 32.4 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 751 | 97.8 | 95.9 | 750 |
| Zomba | 10.7 | 17.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 74.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 676 | 96.4 | 93.5 | 672 |
| Chiradzulu | 38.0 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 403 | 95.9 | 94.6 | 397 |
| Blantyre | 8.4 | 14.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 81.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 430 | 96.3 | 95.7 | 428 |
| Mwanza | 4.3 | 17.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 111 | 91.5 | 90.9 | 111 |
| Thyolo | 4.7 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 79.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 756 | 99.6 | 96.9 | 756 |
| Mulanje | 9.9 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 64.5 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 766 | 98.4 | 96.9 | 766 |
| Phalombe | 12.7 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 442 | 98.3 | 95.2 | 442 |
| Chikwawa | 8.1 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 72.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 414 | 99.0 | 94.0 | 411 |
| Nsanje | 5.8 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 78.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 216 | 97.6 | 94.1 | 214 |
| Balaka | 13.3 | 15.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 71.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 423 | 98.2 | 95.6 | 421 |
| Neno | 6.5 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 79.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 118 | 95.6 | 93.9 | 117 |
| Zomba City | 8.2 | 42.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 55.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 108 | 99.6 | 99.2 | 108 |
| Blantyre City | 12.7 | 28.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 64.8 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 954 | 96.6 | 95.8 | 937 |
| Dzaleka | 11.2 | 37.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 52.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 611 | 94.4 | 91.1 | 607 |

[1] Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

**Table D.16.13 Quality of drinking water collected from the source: Districts**

Percent distribution of de jure population by level of risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. Coli* detected in drinking water collected from the source, and percentage with *E. Coli* detected in drinking water collected from the source, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Risk level based on number of *E. Coli* per 100 ml | | | | Total | Percentage of de jure population with *E. Coli* in water collected from the source | Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. Coli* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Low (<1 per 100 ml) | Moderate (1–10 per 100 ml) | High (11–100 per 100 ml) | Very high (>100 per 100 ml) | | | |
| Chitipa | 72.4 | 3.1 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 178 |
| Karonga | 57.9 | 6.6 | 10.7 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 42.1 | 296 |
| Nkhata Bay | 71.7 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 28.3 | 223 |
| Rumphi | 9.9 | 11.5 | 34.1 | 44.4 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 157 |
| Mzimba | 39.4 | 14.8 | 20.5 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 679 |
| Likoma | 95.4 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 16 |
| Mzuzu City | 85.8 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 212 |
| Kasungu | 60.3 | 10.2 | 14.0 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 39.7 | 675 |
| Nkhotakota | 41.9 | 25.8 | 21.1 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 58.1 | 272 |
| Ntchisi | 75.2 | 1.7 | 8.1 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 195 |
| Dowa | 72.1 | 4.6 | 8.0 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 27.9 | 458 |
| Salima | 55.5 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 44.5 | 372 |
| Lilongwe | 65.2 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 34.8 | 1,364 |
| Mchinji | 49.7 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 50.3 | 384 |
| Dedza | 60.1 | 8.6 | 14.1 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 39.9 | 685 |
| Ntcheu | 67.9 | 2.9 | 12.3 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 32.1 | 598 |
| Lilongwe City | 88.0 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 743 |
| Mangochi | 89.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 888 |
| Machinga | 76.2 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 732 |
| Zomba | 70.2 | 20.2 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 636 |
| Chiradzulu | 82.8 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 294 |
| Blantyre | 75.3 | 3.5 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 373 |
| Mwanza | 87.8 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 91 |
| Thyolo | 28.9 | 2.1 | 41.0 | 28.0 | 100.0 | 71.1 | 642 |
| Mulanje | 43.4 | 18.8 | 25.1 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 604 |
| Phalombe | 71.6 | 18.4 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 354 |
| Chikwawa | 30.7 | 37.6 | 23.3 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 427 |
| Nsanje | 75.4 | 10.7 | 2.7 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 24.6 | 219 |
| Balaka | 96.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 342 |
| Neno | 64.7 | 7.7 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 96 |
| Zomba City | 98.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 75 |
| Blantyre City | 75.9 | 7.6 | 10.2 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 609 |
| Dzaleka | 97.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 613 |

**Table D.16.14 Quality of drinking water collected in the household: Districts**

Percent distribution of de jure population by risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. Coli* detected in drinking water collected in the household, and percentage with *E. Coli* detected in drinking water collected in the household, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Risk level based on number of *E. Coli* per 100 ml | | | | Total | Percentage of de jure population with *E. Coli* in water collected in the household | Number of persons in households where household water was tested for *E. Coli* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Low (<1 per 100 ml) | Moderate (1–10 per 100 ml) | High (11–100 per 100 ml) | Very high (>100 per 100 ml) | | | |
| Chitipa | 24.8 | 5.1 | 15.4 | 54.7 | 100.0 | 75.2 | 178 |
| Karonga | 15.1 | 2.0 | 23.1 | 59.9 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 304 |
| Nkhata Bay | 29.4 | 31.6 | 27.7 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 70.6 | 253 |
| Rumphi | 4.7 | 13.6 | 39.0 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 168 |
| Mzimba | 9.7 | 13.7 | 28.5 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 685 |
| Likoma | 52.5 | 12.6 | 19.7 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 47.5 | 16 |
| Mzuzu City | 73.8 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 26.2 | 212 |
| Kasungu | 10.9 | 19.1 | 22.1 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 748 |
| Nkhotakota | 20.3 | 28.0 | 36.3 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 324 |
| Ntchisi | 58.6 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 41.4 | 244 |
| Dowa | 30.1 | 19.6 | 14.1 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 69.9 | 496 |
| Salima | 17.3 | 20.5 | 32.1 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 82.7 | 388 |
| Lilongwe | 18.5 | 22.3 | 34.2 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 1,393 |
| Mchinji | 20.3 | 24.3 | 21.1 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 470 |
| Dedza | 17.6 | 20.7 | 28.1 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 687 |
| Ntcheu | 9.6 | 12.9 | 25.3 | 52.2 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 618 |
| Lilongwe City | 59.3 | 12.0 | 18.2 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 40.7 | 766 |
| Mangochi | 53.4 | 9.3 | 16.8 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 957 |
| Machinga | 34.9 | 22.3 | 16.1 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 804 |
| Zomba | 20.4 | 23.4 | 46.2 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 636 |
| Chiradzulu | 8.3 | 35.6 | 33.0 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 303 |
| Blantyre | 22.3 | 7.6 | 30.3 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 371 |
| Mwanza | 29.1 | 6.2 | 23.6 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 95 |
| Thyolo | 4.2 | 4.6 | 52.4 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 656 |
| Mulanje | 11.1 | 18.0 | 40.2 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 611 |
| Phalombe | 23.8 | 28.5 | 25.5 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 76.2 | 354 |
| Chikwawa | 3.9 | 7.3 | 39.3 | 49.6 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 429 |
| Nsanje | 5.9 | 17.9 | 29.2 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 219 |
| Balaka | 25.8 | 19.3 | 24.4 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 381 |
| Neno | 20.8 | 12.5 | 26.6 | 40.1 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 98 |
| Zomba City | 87.0 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 75 |
| Blantyre City | 57.1 | 19.1 | 15.5 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 42.9 | 612 |
| Dzaleka | 21.6 | 22.7 | 18.3 | 37.3 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 626 |

**Table D.16.15 Safely managed drinking water services: Districts**

Percentage of de jure population with drinking water free from fecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of de jure population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Main source of drinking water[1] | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Improved sources | | | Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* who are using improved sources | Unimproved sources[2] | | | Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* who are using unimproved[2] sources | Percentage of de jure population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed | Number of persons in households where source water was tested for *E. coli* |
| District | Without *E. coli* in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | | Without *E. coli* in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | | | |
| Chitipa | 82.5 | 78.6 | 11.9 | 155 | * | * | * | 24 | 7.2 | 178 |
| Karonga | 65.6 | 76.6 | 18.0 | 249 | * | * | * | 47 | 12.7 | 296 |
| Nkhata Bay | 76.3 | 74.5 | 29.6 | 204 | * | * | * | 19 | 20.7 | 223 |
| Rumphi | 11.8 | 68.3 | 29.0 | 131 | * | * | * | 26 | 0.3 | 157 |
| Mzimba | 48.9 | 75.6 | 8.9 | 519 | * | * | * | 160 | 4.4 | 679 |
| Likoma | 96.1 | 65.6 | 69.0 | 16 | * | * | * | 0 | 43.3 | 16 |
| Mzuzu City | 86.7 | 66.7 | 68.2 | 206 | * | * | * | 7 | 46.7 | 212 |
| Kasungu | 81.3 | 78.4 | 8.2 | 491 | * | * | * | 184 | 0.8 | 675 |
| Nkhotakota | 49.3 | 70.7 | 13.6 | 232 | * | * | * | 41 | 3.6 | 272 |
| Ntchisi | 78.0 | 89.0 | 3.0 | 175 | * | * | * | 20 | 2.0 | 195 |
| Dowa | 84.3 | 80.9 | 11.2 | 379 | * | * | * | 79 | 3.8 | 458 |
| Salima | 58.0 | 86.0 | 19.3 | 356 | * | * | * | 16 | 9.8 | 372 |
| Lilongwe | 75.7 | 77.5 | 6.3 | 1,118 | * | * | * | 246 | 5.2 | 1,364 |
| Mchinji | 58.0 | 78.6 | 11.8 | 322 | * | * | * | 62 | 1.2 | 384 |
| Dedza | 77.1 | 85.9 | 11.3 | 515 | * | * | * | 170 | 6.3 | 685 |
| Ntcheu | 90.7 | 81.1 | 6.0 | 431 | * | * | * | 166 | 2.3 | 598 |
| Lilongwe City | 91.1 | 64.5 | 58.6 | 718 | * | * | * | 25 | 37.3 | 743 |
| Mangochi | 95.6 | 84.0 | 18.1 | 826 | * | * | * | 61 | 11.5 | 888 |
| Machinga | 79.2 | 69.2 | 11.0 | 705 | * | * | * | 27 | 6.3 | 732 |
| Zomba | 72.7 | 76.5 | 4.6 | 614 | * | * | * | 21 | 2.2 | 636 |
| Chiradzulu | 84.0 | 88.5 | 7.6 | 286 | * | * | * | 8 | 2.9 | 294 |
| Blantyre | 79.6 | 75.6 | 7.0 | 347 | * | * | * | 26 | 3.0 | 373 |
| Mwanza | 95.0 | 81.8 | 12.4 | 80 | * | * | * | 10 | 8.4 | 91 |
| Thyolo | 28.6 | 80.6 | 4.6 | 491 | (30.1) | (65.5) | (3.3) | 151 | 2.2 | 642 |
| Mulanje | 43.4 | 76.5 | 8.7 | 604 | * | * | * | 0 | 1.9 | 604 |
| Phalombe | 72.1 | 90.9 | 9.6 | 332 | * | * | * | 22 | 4.9 | 354 |
| Chikwawa | 35.0 | 68.6 | 19.5 | 374 | * | * | * | 53 | 8.2 | 427 |
| Nsanje | 86.3 | 78.2 | 12.9 | 190 | * | * | * | 28 | 9.5 | 219 |
| Balaka | 97.9 | 79.4 | 7.3 | 336 | * | * | * | 5 | 6.8 | 342 |
| Neno | 82.0 | 83.3 | 6.2 | 75 | * | * | * | 21 | 1.3 | 96 |
| Zomba City | 100.0 | 89.8 | 55.9 | 74 | * | * | * | 1 | 55.0 | 75 |
| Blantyre City | 77.2 | 74.8 | 38.7 | 597 | * | * | * | 12 | 27.6 | 609 |
| Dzaleka | 97.6 | 73.4 | 4.6 | 613 | * | * | * | 13 | 4.5 | 626 |

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

[1] As recorded in the Household Questionnaire, may be different than the source from which drinking water was collected for testing

[2] Includes surface water

**Table D.17.2.1 Disability among adults according to district: Women**

Percentage of the de facto household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or who cannot do at all in more than one domain, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | No difficulty in any domain | Seeing | Hearing | Walking or climbing steps | Speaking | Learning, problem solving or remem-bering | Washing all over or dressing | Has difficulty in at least one domain | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 68.7 | 13.5 | 5.8 | 16.9 | 1.7 | 13.3 | 1.5 | 30.5 | 352 |
| Karonga | 67.8 | 10.1 | 4.1 | 13.1 | 3.0 | 13.3 | 2.6 | 29.3 | 572 |
| Nkhata Bay | 85.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 431 |
| Rumphi | 80.1 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 18.3 | 316 |
| Mzimba | 67.2 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 13.3 | 3.1 | 13.4 | 2.8 | 29.0 | 1,535 |
| Likoma | 81.4 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 16.3 | 28 |
| Mzuzu City | 76.1 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 20.4 | 422 |
| Kasungu | 72.7 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 13.2 | 2.6 | 24.4 | 1,316 |
| Nkhotakota | 78.7 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 19.4 | 593 |
| Ntchisi | 84.7 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 426 |
| Dowa | 73.0 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 13.7 | 2.5 | 23.4 | 1,111 |
| Salima | 75.3 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 10.3 | 0.5 | 22.4 | 758 |
| Lilongwe | 77.5 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 9.5 | 1.2 | 18.5 | 2,577 |
| Mchinji | 64.7 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 15.1 | 1.6 | 17.2 | 2.2 | 32.8 | 794 |
| Dedza | 72.3 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 24.9 | 1,289 |
| Ntcheu | 76.0 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 1.5 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 21.0 | 1,159 |
| Lilongwe City | 83.5 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 13.2 | 1,567 |
| Mangochi | 82.2 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 10.0 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 16.7 | 1,683 |
| Machinga | 75.9 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 10.6 | 2.3 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 21.4 | 1,243 |
| Zomba | 68.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 11.0 | 1.4 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 22.9 | 1,124 |
| Chiradzulu | 73.6 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 12.6 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 19.2 | 672 |
| Blantyre | 78.2 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 10.7 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 18.8 | 724 |
| Mwanza | 66.8 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 12.9 | 2.6 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 28.7 | 184 |
| Thyolo | 78.4 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 10.2 | 2.3 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 17.6 | 1,254 |
| Mulanje | 81.0 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 14.4 | 1,252 |
| Phalombe | 82.8 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 14.3 | 710 |
| Chikwawa | 68.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 11.3 | 1.8 | 15.0 | 1.4 | 25.0 | 742 |
| Nsanje | 78.8 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 9.3 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 19.8 | 382 |
| Balaka | 73.2 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 11.1 | 1.5 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 22.6 | 711 |
| Neno | 71.2 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 9.5 | 2.6 | 10.5 | 2.1 | 25.9 | 193 |
| Zomba City | 80.9 | 10.6 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 16.4 | 153 |
| Blantyre City | 83.8 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 14.2 | 1,287 |
| Dzaleka | 75.8 | 16.8 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 22.9 | 916 |

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

**Table D.17.2.2 Disability among adults according to district: Men**

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain, by district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | No difficulty in any domain | Seeing | Hearing | Walking or climbing steps | Speaking | Learning, problem solving or remembering | Washing all over or dressing | Has difficulty in at least one domain | Number of men |
| Chitipa | 71.9 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 1.5 | 27.0 | 316 |
| Karonga | 68.4 | 12.6 | 4.2 | 10.7 | 6.0 | 11.3 | 2.1 | 29.5 | 544 |
| Nkhata Bay | 87.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 10.5 | 389 |
| Rumphi | 78.9 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 19.1 | 285 |
| Mzimba | 69.1 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 9.9 | 5.1 | 11.8 | 1.5 | 27.8 | 1,443 |
| Likoma | 86.9 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 11.2 | 23 |
| Mzuzu City | 78.6 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 16.0 | 355 |
| Kasungu | 74.9 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 12.7 | 1.6 | 22.7 | 1,341 |
| Nkhotakota | 81.3 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 16.6 | 534 |
| Ntchisi | 84.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 12.1 | 434 |
| Dowa | 73.3 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 22.8 | 1,041 |
| Salima | 82.4 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 15.4 | 595 |
| Lilongwe | 82.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 13.7 | 2,328 |
| Mchinji | 73.8 | 7.4 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 24.8 | 760 |
| Dedza | 80.1 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 18.1 | 1,060 |
| Ntcheu | 78.8 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 18.8 | 954 |
| Lilongwe City | 86.3 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 1,500 |
| Mangochi | 86.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 13.0 | 1,246 |
| Machinga | 80.4 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 17.5 | 882 |
| Zomba | 73.1 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 18.7 | 893 |
| Chiradzulu | 78.7 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 15.2 | 518 |
| Blantyre | 86.5 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 10.9 | 656 |
| Mwanza | 74.8 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 22.7 | 161 |
| Thyolo | 83.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 12.8 | 996 |
| Mulanje | 86.3 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 9.5 | 992 |
| Phalombe | 87.7 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 9.3 | 586 |
| Chikwawa | 71.5 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 10.9 | 1.8 | 21.3 | 650 |
| Nsanje | 80.8 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 16.8 | 331 |
| Balaka | 78.7 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 18.2 | 553 |
| Neno | 75.3 | 8.8 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 21.9 | 168 |
| Zomba City | 87.7 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 135 |
| Blantyre City | 85.8 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 13.6 | 1,178 |
| Dzaleka | 78.0 | 11.8 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 20.8 | 881 |

**Table D.17.3.1 Use of assistive devices: Women (district level)**

Percentage of the de facto household population age 5 and over who use an assistive device, and percentage that continue to have difficulty in the domain that the device is meant to correct, by district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District/city | Percentage of the de facto household population that uses: | | Number of women | Percentage of women who still have trouble seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses | Number of women who wear glasses/ contact lenses | Percentage of women who have trouble hearing when wearing hearing aids | Number of women who wear hearing aids |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Glasses/ contact lenses | Hearing aid | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 6.5 | 1.7 | 531 | 46.4 | 35 | * | 9 |
| Karonga | 2.5 | 1.1 | 863 | (36.8) | 22 | * | 9 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.6 | 0.4 | 656 | * | 11 | * | 3 |
| Rumphi | 3.0 | 0.9 | 491 | (61.8) | 15 | * | 4 |
| Mzimba | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2,468 | * | 35 | * | 29 |
| Likoma | 3.2 | 0.2 | 41 | (43.2) | 1 | * | 0 |
| Mzuzu City | 5.6 | 0.3 | 598 | 41.9 | 33 | * | 2 |
| Kasungu | 1.7 | 0.4 | 2,075 | (36.4) | 36 | * | 8 |
| Nkhotakota | 0.9 | 0.4 | 940 | * | 9 | * | 4 |
| Ntchisi | 2.9 | 0.7 | 668 | (10.0) | 20 | * | 5 |
| Dowa | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1,725 | (33.7) | 37 | * | 16 |
| Salima | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1,188 | * | 15 | * | 4 |
| Lilongwe | 1.4 | 0.7 | 4,003 | * | 54 | * | 28 |
| Mchinji | 2.1 | 0.2 | 1,272 | (38.7) | 27 | * | 3 |
| Dedza | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2,016 | * | 27 | * | 25 |
| Ntcheu | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1,807 | * | 26 | * | 4 |
| Lilongwe City | 5.9 | 0.2 | 2,209 | 20.2 | 131 | * | 4 |
| Mangochi | 1.4 | 0.5 | 2,861 | * | 39 | * | 14 |
| Machinga | 1.9 | 0.9 | 2,065 | (34.3) | 39 | * | 19 |
| Zomba | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1,767 | (20.3) | 30 | * | 13 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.4 | 0.4 | 951 | (36.1) | 23 | * | 4 |
| Blantyre | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1,034 | 17.3 | 44 | * | 12 |
| Mwanza | 2.3 | 0.8 | 292 | (41.3) | 7 | * | 2 |
| Thyolo | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1,843 | * | 24 | * | 1 |
| Mulanje | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1,911 | * | 21 | * | 4 |
| Phalombe | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1,110 | * | 11 | * | 7 |
| Chikwawa | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1,211 | * | 9 | * | 4 |
| Nsanje | 1.6 | 0.3 | 628 | * | 10 | * | 2 |
| Balaka | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1,133 | * | 15 | * | 2 |
| Neno | 4.2 | 1.4 | 310 | 52.4 | 13 | * | 4 |
| Zomba City | 6.5 | 0.2 | 219 | 55.7 | 14 | * | 0 |
| Blantyre City | 4.1 | 1.2 | 1,844 | 14.7 | 75 | * | 22 |
| Dzaleka | 7.4 | 0.8 | 1,474 | 74.2 | 109 | * | 12 |

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

**Table D.17.3.2 Use of assistive devices: Men (district level)**

Percentage of the de facto household population age 5 and over who use an assistive device, and percentage that continue to have difficulty in the domain that the device is meant to correct, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District/city | Percentage of the de facto household population that uses: | | Number of men | Percentage of men who still have trouble seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses | Number of men who wear glasses/ contact lenses | Percentage of men who have trouble hearing when wearing hearing aids | Number of men who wear hearing aids |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Glasses/ contact lenses | Hearing aid | | | | | |
| Chitipa | 7.3 | 2.3 | 501 | 36.6 | 37 | (40.8) | 12 |
| Karonga | 3.1 | 2.3 | 824 | (54.9) | 26 | (54.6) | 19 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.4 | 0.5 | 635 | * | 9 | * | 3 |
| Rumphi | 4.1 | 1.8 | 429 | (47.5) | 17 | * | 8 |
| Mzimba | 2.9 | 1.1 | 2,329 | (46.0) | 68 | * | 25 |
| Likoma | 1.7 | 0.8 | 35 | * | 1 | * | 0 |
| Mzuzu City | 5.1 | 0.2 | 517 | 28.6 | 26 | * | 1 |
| Kasungu | 1.8 | 0.4 | 2,172 | (28.1) | 38 | * | 10 |
| Nkhotakota | 1.7 | 0.5 | 872 | * | 14 | * | 4 |
| Ntchisi | 2.8 | 0.8 | 675 | (18.9) | 19 | * | 6 |
| Dowa | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1,661 | (20.9) | 54 | * | 18 |
| Salima | 1.8 | 0.3 | 999 | * | 18 | * | 3 |
| Lilongwe | 1.6 | 0.5 | 3,619 | * | 57 | * | 17 |
| Mchinji | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1,223 | (21.8) | 30 | * | 5 |
| Dedza | 2.0 | 0.2 | 1,742 | (16.5) | 34 | * | 3 |
| Ntcheu | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1,560 | * | 18 | * | 3 |
| Lilongwe City | 4.8 | 0.4 | 2,049 | 20.4 | 99 | * | 9 |
| Mangochi | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2,372 | * | 39 | * | 8 |
| Machinga | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1,662 | (28.0) | 42 | * | 8 |
| Zomba | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1,492 | (8.1) | 31 | * | 13 |
| Chiradzulu | 2.0 | 0.4 | 835 | (41.9) | 17 | * | 3 |
| Blantyre | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1,037 | (24.6) | 30 | * | 11 |
| Mwanza | 4.0 | 1.7 | 272 | (35.8) | 11 | * | 5 |
| Thyolo | 1.8 | 0.1 | 1,603 | * | 29 | * | 2 |
| Mulanje | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1,592 | * | 22 | * | 1 |
| Phalombe | 0.9 | 0.2 | 982 | * | 9 | * | 2 |
| Chikwawa | 3.1 | 0.8 | 1,053 | (30.7) | 32 | * | 9 |
| Nsanje | 1.4 | 0.4 | 568 | * | 8 | * | 2 |
| Balaka | 1.8 | 0.4 | 979 | (28.2) | 18 | * | 4 |
| Neno | 4.3 | 1.4 | 278 | (61.0) | 12 | * | 4 |
| Zomba City | 4.5 | 0.1 | 191 | (50.4) | 9 | * | 0 |
| Blantyre City | 5.8 | 1.1 | 1,736 | 26.7 | 101 | * | 18 |
| Dzaleka | 8.0 | 0.8 | 1,373 | 64.3 | 110 | * | 11 |

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

**Table D.17.4 Disability among household population: Districts**

Percentage of the de facto household population age 5 and over who have developmental delay, albinism, and epilepsy or seizure, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Developmental delay | Albinism | Epilepsy/ seizure | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 5.8 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 1,031 |
| Karonga | 9.1 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1,687 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1,291 |
| Rumphi | 2.9 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 919 |
| Mzimba | 5.8 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 4,798 |
| Likoma | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 76 |
| Mzuzu City | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1,115 |
| Kasungu | 3.8 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 4,248 |
| Nkhotakota | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1,813 |
| Ntchisi | 1.7 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 1,342 |
| Dowa | 5.7 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 3,385 |
| Salima | 4.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 2,187 |
| Lilongwe | 4.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 7,622 |
| Mchinji | 4.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 2,495 |
| Dedza | 3.7 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 3,759 |
| Ntcheu | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3,367 |
| Lilongwe City | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4,258 |
| Mangochi | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 5,233 |
| Machinga | 4.4 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 3,727 |
| Zomba | 6.4 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 3,259 |
| Chiradzulu | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1,786 |
| Blantyre | 6.1 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2,070 |
| Mwanza | 5.8 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 564 |
| Thyolo | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 3,445 |
| Mulanje | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 3,503 |
| Phalombe | 2.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 2,092 |
| Chikwawa | 7.8 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2,264 |
| Nsanje | 3.5 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1,196 |
| Balaka | 4.6 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2,112 |
| Neno | 5.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 588 |
| Zomba City | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 409 |
| Blantyre City | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3,580 |
| Dzaleka | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2,847 |

**Table D.19.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1] | Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months | | | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes[2] | |
| Chitipa | 28.7 | 3.3 | 10.7 | 14.0 | 201 |
| Karonga | 51.0 | 4.2 | 20.6 | 25.2 | 346 |
| Nkhata Bay | 23.9 | 3.2 | 8.3 | 11.6 | 234 |
| Rumphi | 31.4 | 3.2 | 12.2 | 15.7 | 174 |
| Mzimba | 36.6 | 4.1 | 15.0 | 19.1 | 834 |
| Likoma | 23.2 | 2.8 | 13.0 | 15.8 | 17 |
| Mzuzu City | 33.7 | 1.9 | 12.6 | 14.5 | 281 |
| Kasungu | 35.1 | 4.5 | 12.9 | 17.6 | 779 |
| Nkhotakota | 35.8 | 2.0 | 12.7 | 15.4 | 369 |
| Ntchisi | 27.3 | 4.1 | 13.5 | 17.9 | 237 |
| Dowa | 41.8 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 14.0 | 651 |
| Salima | 29.2 | 2.9 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 473 |
| Lilongwe | 33.3 | 5.7 | 12.4 | 18.0 | 1,538 |
| Mchinji | 43.6 | 5.7 | 14.2 | 20.0 | 471 |
| Dedza | 25.6 | 3.7 | 12.5 | 16.1 | 767 |
| Ntcheu | 27.7 | 3.4 | 9.1 | 12.7 | 675 |
| Lilongwe City | 29.2 | 1.7 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 955 |
| Mangochi | 16.6 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 1,005 |
| Machinga | 20.3 | 3.1 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 708 |
| Zomba | 44.1 | 3.0 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 671 |
| Chiradzulu | 35.3 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 15.5 | 378 |
| Blantyre | 35.9 | 2.5 | 10.5 | 13.8 | 421 |
| Mwanza | 31.6 | 5.0 | 10.6 | 15.6 | 104 |
| Thyolo | 36.3 | 3.3 | 15.4 | 19.0 | 721 |
| Mulanje | 33.8 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 14.4 | 753 |
| Phalombe | 27.3 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 10.9 | 440 |
| Chikwawa | 61.8 | 7.9 | 19.0 | 27.1 | 430 |
| Nsanje | 33.3 | 4.5 | 15.2 | 19.7 | 203 |
| Balaka | 28.2 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 404 |
| Neno | 27.0 | 4.9 | 9.5 | 14.7 | 108 |
| Zomba City | 30.4 | 3.9 | 10.9 | 14.7 | 92 |
| Blantyre City | 20.8 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 11.9 | 821 |
| Dzaleka | 11.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 516 |

[1] Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband, and for never married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

**Table D.19.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy: Districts**

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy | Number of women who have ever been pregnant |
|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 3.0 | 152 |
| Karonga | 10.1 | 275 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.7 | 190 |
| Rumphi | 2.2 | 141 |
| Mzimba | 4.2 | 681 |
| Likoma | 2.9 | 12 |
| Mzuzu City | 7.2 | 204 |
| Kasungu | 8.2 | 644 |
| Nkhotakota | 8.3 | 304 |
| Ntchisi | 5.0 | 204 |
| Dowa | 11.5 | 539 |
| Salima | 5.9 | 355 |
| Lilongwe | 4.6 | 1,266 |
| Mchinji | 8.0 | 394 |
| Dedza | 5.5 | 629 |
| Ntcheu | 2.5 | 570 |
| Lilongwe City | 4.6 | 693 |
| Mangochi | 2.2 | 879 |
| Machinga | 1.9 | 594 |
| Zomba | 9.2 | 533 |
| Chiradzulu | 9.0 | 297 |
| Blantyre | 7.1 | 350 |
| Mwanza | 5.0 | 84 |
| Thyolo | 6.8 | 602 |
| Mulanje | 5.1 | 596 |
| Phalombe | 4.9 | 355 |
| Chikwawa | 12.4 | 360 |
| Nsanje | 8.5 | 157 |
| Balaka | 7.2 | 340 |
| Neno | 4.5 | 91 |
| Zomba City | 6.1 | 65 |
| Blantyre City | 2.6 | 649 |
| Dzaleka | 2.5 | 334 |

**Table D.19.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: Ever[1] | In the last 12 months | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 13.4 | 9.9 | 201 |
| Karonga | 35.6 | 28.2 | 346 |
| Nkhata Bay | 22.3 | 18.3 | 234 |
| Rumphi | 12.9 | 8.6 | 174 |
| Mzimba | 26.0 | 20.0 | 834 |
| Likoma | 11.8 | 7.7 | 17 |
| Mzuzu City | 17.8 | 12.0 | 281 |
| Kasungu | 28.4 | 19.5 | 779 |
| Nkhotakota | 24.4 | 15.2 | 369 |
| Ntchisi | 16.4 | 11.7 | 237 |
| Dowa | 25.8 | 15.2 | 651 |
| Salima | 14.8 | 11.0 | 473 |
| Lilongwe | 19.6 | 14.8 | 1,538 |
| Mchinji | 29.1 | 19.0 | 471 |
| Dedza | 12.6 | 10.1 | 767 |
| Ntcheu | 8.1 | 4.7 | 675 |
| Lilongwe City | 16.7 | 8.1 | 955 |
| Mangochi | 6.4 | 4.3 | 1,005 |
| Machinga | 6.0 | 4.4 | 708 |
| Zomba | 16.5 | 9.7 | 671 |
| Chiradzulu | 15.2 | 7.8 | 378 |
| Blantyre | 22.3 | 9.8 | 421 |
| Mwanza | 20.2 | 12.4 | 104 |
| Thyolo | 13.0 | 8.0 | 721 |
| Mulanje | 18.3 | 9.1 | 753 |
| Phalombe | 8.2 | 5.1 | 440 |
| Chikwawa | 31.4 | 22.4 | 430 |
| Nsanje | 16.9 | 11.3 | 203 |
| Balaka | 11.3 | 4.7 | 404 |
| Neno | 16.6 | 11.0 | 108 |
| Zomba City | 8.4 | 3.9 | 92 |
| Blantyre City | 8.2 | 6.1 | 821 |
| Dzaleka | 7.5 | 4.3 | 516 |

[1] Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

**Table D.19.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| | Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| District | Ever[1] | In the last 12 months | Number of women |
| Chitipa | 2.3 | 0.1 | 201 |
| Karonga | 2.3 | 0.2 | 346 |
| Nkhata Bay | 1.4 | 0.0 | 234 |
| Rumphi | 0.5 | 0.0 | 174 |
| Mzimba | 1.9 | 0.7 | 834 |
| Likoma | 2.2 | 0.1 | 17 |
| Mzuzu City | 1.1 | 0.5 | 281 |
| Kasungu | 6.3 | 0.7 | 779 |
| Nkhotakota | 3.4 | 0.5 | 369 |
| Ntchisi | 2.6 | 0.0 | 237 |
| Dowa | 4.4 | 0.9 | 651 |
| Salima | 2.3 | 0.1 | 473 |
| Lilongwe | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1,538 |
| Mchinji | 4.1 | 0.4 | 471 |
| Dedza | 1.0 | 0.0 | 767 |
| Ntcheu | 0.5 | 0.2 | 675 |
| Lilongwe City | 2.3 | 0.0 | 955 |
| Mangochi | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1,005 |
| Machinga | 0.5 | 0.0 | 708 |
| Zomba | 1.6 | 0.4 | 671 |
| Chiradzulu | 3.2 | 0.0 | 378 |
| Blantyre | 5.8 | 0.3 | 421 |
| Mwanza | 6.1 | 1.6 | 104 |
| Thyolo | 3.8 | 0.0 | 721 |
| Mulanje | 5.5 | 0.0 | 753 |
| Phalombe | 0.6 | 0.2 | 440 |
| Chikwawa | 7.1 | 0.7 | 430 |
| Nsanje | 4.1 | 0.4 | 203 |
| Balaka | 4.1 | 0.4 | 404 |
| Neno | 4.5 | 0.2 | 108 |
| Zomba City | 2.9 | 0.2 | 92 |
| Blantyre City | 2.3 | 0.1 | 821 |
| Dzaleka | 2.7 | 0.3 | 516 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
[1] Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

**Table D.19.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husbands/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner: | | | | | | | Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men | Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful | Does not permit her to meet her female friends | Tries to limit her contact with her family | Insists on knowing where she is at all times | Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours | Displays none of the specific behaviours | |
| Chitipa | 33.3 | 18.8 | 13.3 | 8.5 | 32.2 | 18.2 | 54.3 | 171 |
| Karonga | 55.5 | 28.5 | 7.6 | 12.2 | 66.8 | 28.5 | 24.6 | 313 |
| Nkhata Bay | 47.3 | 22.6 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 44.1 | 21.9 | 42.2 | 203 |
| Rumphi | 32.8 | 17.9 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 39.4 | 15.8 | 48.1 | 153 |
| Mzimba | 54.8 | 27.2 | 13.2 | 15.3 | 58.1 | 27.1 | 23.3 | 776 |
| Likoma | 42.0 | 17.6 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 43.0 | 13.9 | 40.3 | 14 |
| Mzuzu City | 65.0 | 17.4 | 6.8 | 12.6 | 50.5 | 17.8 | 22.3 | 250 |
| Kasungu | 51.8 | 30.5 | 7.3 | 10.0 | 47.3 | 23.8 | 32.7 | 738 |
| Nkhotakota | 47.2 | 29.3 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 53.3 | 27.6 | 35.6 | 348 |
| Ntchisi | 48.3 | 35.8 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 53.4 | 25.5 | 28.6 | 226 |
| Dowa | 48.1 | 31.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 37.0 | 22.5 | 42.0 | 609 |
| Salima | 44.0 | 22.2 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 44.7 | 22.5 | 44.0 | 409 |
| Lilongwe | 52.1 | 21.7 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 46.2 | 17.6 | 33.2 | 1,422 |
| Mchinji | 52.2 | 31.0 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 48.6 | 20.7 | 29.0 | 432 |
| Dedza | 32.4 | 22.5 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 25.7 | 15.0 | 56.3 | 700 |
| Ntcheu | 35.9 | 25.3 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 27.5 | 17.2 | 54.5 | 612 |
| Lilongwe City | 58.0 | 16.1 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 41.8 | 11.2 | 31.9 | 869 |
| Mangochi | 30.2 | 15.9 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 28.3 | 13.5 | 61.0 | 932 |
| Machinga | 42.4 | 21.8 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 36.7 | 17.0 | 44.5 | 651 |
| Zomba | 53.2 | 24.6 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 57.4 | 23.1 | 29.3 | 599 |
| Chiradzulu | 43.0 | 23.3 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 38.5 | 14.5 | 37.1 | 340 |
| Blantyre | 40.6 | 19.3 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 30.4 | 12.6 | 47.9 | 397 |
| Mwanza | 32.8 | 22.8 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 37.9 | 16.0 | 48.7 | 93 |
| Thyolo | 41.3 | 17.9 | 8.0 | 3.1 | 43.2 | 15.0 | 43.0 | 661 |
| Mulanje | 43.4 | 21.0 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 41.9 | 18.9 | 41.8 | 662 |
| Phalombe | 32.1 | 14.5 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 36.3 | 11.9 | 53.8 | 395 |
| Chikwawa | 54.8 | 38.5 | 11.0 | 13.8 | 72.7 | 32.7 | 17.3 | 410 |
| Nsanje | 39.9 | 19.6 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 44.1 | 18.8 | 46.5 | 179 |
| Balaka | 40.4 | 21.7 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 33.8 | 16.9 | 49.7 | 366 |
| Neno | 36.8 | 22.5 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 48.9 | 17.0 | 40.7 | 95 |
| Zomba City | 52.4 | 17.5 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 51.8 | 16.9 | 29.7 | 80 |
| Blantyre City | 46.4 | 18.1 | 7.9 | 4.3 | 31.9 | 11.8 | 43.1 | 753 |
| Dzaleka | 33.0 | 9.4 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 26.5 | 9.1 | 58.5 | 365 |

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

**Table D.19.11 Intimate partner violence: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 26.9 | 21.6 | 13.8 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 28.0 | 36.1 | 171 |
| Karonga | 27.9 | 38.5 | 35.9 | 22.0 | 14.2 | 52.4 | 56.5 | 313 |
| Nkhata Bay | 12.8 | 16.7 | 23.2 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 30.9 | 33.8 | 203 |
| Rumphi | 17.1 | 29.3 | 12.0 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 35.8 | 38.8 | 153 |
| Mzimba | 27.5 | 29.5 | 24.7 | 13.2 | 8.3 | 41.0 | 48.7 | 776 |
| Likoma | 14.0 | 15.5 | 9.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 20.6 | 24.7 | 14 |
| Mzuzu City | 17.9 | 22.6 | 17.8 | 9.2 | 5.7 | 31.2 | 35.2 | 250 |
| Kasungu | 31.8 | 28.9 | 24.4 | 14.8 | 10.9 | 38.6 | 48.1 | 738 |
| Nkhotakota | 27.6 | 25.6 | 22.3 | 10.8 | 8.3 | 37.1 | 44.2 | 348 |
| Ntchisi | 27.3 | 25.6 | 14.7 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 32.0 | 40.5 | 226 |
| Dowa | 33.6 | 31.2 | 21.3 | 13.0 | 11.7 | 39.5 | 48.2 | 609 |
| Salima | 23.1 | 24.3 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 30.0 | 35.6 | 409 |
| Lilongwe | 21.6 | 27.7 | 18.7 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 38.3 | 43.2 | 1,422 |
| Mchinji | 27.5 | 34.4 | 27.9 | 14.5 | 11.0 | 47.8 | 52.0 | 432 |
| Dedza | 20.8 | 20.5 | 11.8 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 26.3 | 33.4 | 700 |
| Ntcheu | 23.6 | 23.3 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 26.4 | 34.4 | 612 |
| Lilongwe City | 17.6 | 20.1 | 12.9 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 26.4 | 32.3 | 869 |
| Mangochi | 11.6 | 12.9 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 14.5 | 19.0 | 932 |
| Machinga | 17.8 | 15.6 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 18.2 | 26.2 | 651 |
| Zomba | 24.4 | 29.0 | 14.4 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 34.8 | 41.8 | 599 |
| Chiradzulu | 25.3 | 26.1 | 11.8 | 7.1 | 5.1 | 30.8 | 39.2 | 340 |
| Blantyre | 17.7 | 23.5 | 15.5 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 30.6 | 33.9 | 397 |
| Mwanza | 18.4 | 22.5 | 15.7 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 30.0 | 33.1 | 93 |
| Thyolo | 21.6 | 24.9 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 28.9 | 35.5 | 661 |
| Mulanje | 18.8 | 26.0 | 15.3 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 31.8 | 35.6 | 662 |
| Phalombe | 14.3 | 21.7 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 23.8 | 27.3 | 395 |
| Chikwawa | 38.9 | 40.1 | 28.4 | 18.1 | 14.2 | 50.4 | 57.0 | 410 |
| Nsanje | 20.2 | 25.6 | 14.6 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 30.6 | 33.8 | 179 |
| Balaka | 22.2 | 21.8 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 24.2 | 30.9 | 366 |
| Neno | 15.9 | 21.7 | 13.9 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 27.3 | 30.0 | 95 |
| Zomba City | 19.7 | 25.1 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 27.6 | 33.6 | 80 |
| Blantyre City | 15.9 | 16.8 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 19.0 | 24.1 | 753 |
| Dzaleka | 15.1 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 16.4 | 20.3 | 365 |

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

**Table D.19.13 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 19.9 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 19.2 | 27.2 | 171 |
| Karonga | 21.3 | 24.9 | 31.0 | 15.3 | 9.0 | 40.6 | 44.1 | 313 |
| Nkhata Bay | 10.5 | 11.4 | 21.0 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 26.6 | 29.4 | 203 |
| Rumphi | 14.1 | 16.6 | 9.8 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 22.7 | 26.7 | 153 |
| Mzimba | 22.7 | 18.8 | 21.0 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 30.9 | 39.3 | 776 |
| Likoma | 13.5 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 19.0 | 23.1 | 14 |
| Mzuzu City | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 21.7 | 25.5 | 250 |
| Kasungu | 26.0 | 17.2 | 20.3 | 9.9 | 8.0 | 27.6 | 37.7 | 738 |
| Nkhotakota | 21.8 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 25.8 | 33.9 | 348 |
| Ntchisi | 25.2 | 18.8 | 12.3 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 25.7 | 35.5 | 226 |
| Dowa | 22.9 | 13.8 | 15.6 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 23.1 | 31.4 | 609 |
| Salima | 18.1 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 18.3 | 25.5 | 409 |
| Lilongwe | 18.7 | 17.5 | 15.5 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 27.1 | 32.9 | 1,422 |
| Mchinji | 22.0 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 34.2 | 40.9 | 432 |
| Dedza | 19.9 | 16.9 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 22.7 | 31.1 | 700 |
| Ntcheu | 19.3 | 13.4 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 15.8 | 26.2 | 612 |
| Lilongwe City | 13.1 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 15.2 | 21.7 | 869 |
| Mangochi | 10.9 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 11.2 | 15.9 | 932 |
| Machinga | 15.6 | 11.1 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 13.8 | 21.9 | 651 |
| Zomba | 20.3 | 18.2 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 22.5 | 30.8 | 599 |
| Chiradzulu | 19.3 | 14.4 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 18.4 | 26.7 | 340 |
| Blantyre | 11.4 | 12.7 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 18.0 | 20.8 | 397 |
| Mwanza | 15.6 | 16.3 | 13.2 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 23.1 | 27.0 | 93 |
| Thyolo | 16.1 | 16.0 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 20.4 | 25.6 | 661 |
| Mulanje | 14.0 | 14.8 | 10.4 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 19.9 | 24.4 | 662 |
| Phalombe | 11.3 | 11.8 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 14.0 | 18.8 | 395 |
| Chikwawa | 34.7 | 27.6 | 23.5 | 11.7 | 9.8 | 39.4 | 48.6 | 410 |
| Nsanje | 18.0 | 19.3 | 12.4 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 23.9 | 28.9 | 179 |
| Balaka | 14.7 | 10.7 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 13.6 | 20.1 | 366 |
| Neno | 13.1 | 15.6 | 12.2 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 20.8 | 24.0 | 95 |
| Zomba City | 15.7 | 16.7 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 18.3 | 24.0 | 80 |
| Blantyre City | 14.9 | 11.6 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 14.1 | 20.0 | 753 |
| Dzaleka | 12.4 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 12.2 | 16.4 | 365 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never married women.

**Table D.19.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner: Districts**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of intimate partner violence and district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner | | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ever[1] | Last 12 months | |
| Chitipa | 2.0 | 0.4 | 171 |
| Karonga | 3.6 | 1.9 | 313 |
| Nkhata Bay | 3.0 | 1.3 | 203 |
| Rumphi | 1.5 | 1.1 | 153 |
| Mzimba | 3.6 | 2.9 | 776 |
| Likoma | 4.0 | 2.9 | 14 |
| Mzuzu City | 3.8 | 1.7 | 250 |
| Kasungu | 5.3 | 3.3 | 738 |
| Nkhotakota | 3.4 | 2.2 | 348 |
| Ntchisi | 1.2 | 0.6 | 226 |
| Dowa | 4.0 | 2.0 | 609 |
| Salima | 5.1 | 1.6 | 409 |
| Lilongwe | 5.1 | 3.9 | 1,422 |
| Mchinji | 3.9 | 2.3 | 432 |
| Dedza | 5.4 | 4.1 | 700 |
| Ntcheu | 3.5 | 2.1 | 612 |
| Lilongwe City | 4.4 | 3.8 | 869 |
| Mangochi | 2.7 | 2.0 | 932 |
| Machinga | 3.2 | 1.9 | 651 |
| Zomba | 4.9 | 3.1 | 599 |
| Chiradzulu | 4.4 | 1.8 | 340 |
| Blantyre | 4.6 | 2.7 | 397 |
| Mwanza | 3.6 | 3.0 | 93 |
| Thyolo | 8.6 | 3.8 | 661 |
| Mulanje | 6.6 | 3.3 | 662 |
| Phalombe | 5.4 | 1.6 | 395 |
| Chikwawa | 6.3 | 3.3 | 410 |
| Nsanje | 2.0 | 1.9 | 179 |
| Balaka | 2.7 | 1.7 | 366 |
| Neno | 3.3 | 2.3 | 95 |
| Zomba City | 3.9 | 2.6 | 80 |
| Blantyre City | 4.5 | 2.5 | 753 |
| Dzaleka | 1.3 | 0.3 | 365 |

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Includes in the last 12 months

**Table D.19.17 Help seeking to stop violence: Districts**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and district, Malawi DHS 2024

| District | Sought help to stop violence | Never sought help but told someone | Never sought help, never told anyone | Total | Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitipa | 42.8 | 13.0 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Karonga | 51.2 | 6.6 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Nkhata Bay | 35.2 | 13.6 | 51.2 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Rumphi | 22.7 | 9.6 | 67.7 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Mzimba | 35.1 | 12.3 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 388 |
| Likoma | 29.3 | 14.4 | 56.3 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Mzuzu City | 23.7 | 11.4 | 65.0 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Kasungu | 37.0 | 7.0 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 358 |
| Nkhotakota | 22.6 | 15.7 | 61.7 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Ntchisi | 23.0 | 17.0 | 60.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Dowa | 44.1 | 11.4 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Salima | 25.6 | 18.7 | 55.7 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Lilongwe | 26.3 | 17.6 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 649 |
| Mchinji | 37.8 | 14.2 | 48.0 | 100.0 | 261 |
| Dedza | 16.0 | 15.2 | 68.8 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Ntcheu | 28.1 | 18.2 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 206 |
| Lilongwe City | 35.8 | 9.5 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 344 |
| Mangochi | 27.5 | 16.6 | 55.8 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Machinga | 39.6 | 14.7 | 45.7 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Zomba | 34.0 | 14.9 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Chiradzulu | 32.9 | 17.0 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 148 |
| Blantyre | 36.3 | 19.5 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Mwanza | 28.2 | 9.5 | 62.3 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Thyolo | 40.6 | 11.4 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 291 |
| Mulanje | 36.8 | 16.8 | 46.4 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Phalombe | 50.1 | 15.3 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Chikwawa | 28.9 | 10.8 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 284 |
| Nsanje | 34.8 | 16.3 | 48.9 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Balaka | 48.5 | 14.8 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Neno | 29.4 | 14.9 | 55.7 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Zomba City | 46.0 | 16.2 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Blantyre City | 28.9 | 19.1 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Dzaleka | 24.7 | 19.3 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 80 |

# PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2024 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

*Appendix* **E**

## 2024 MALAWI DHS STEERING COMMITTEE

| NAME | ORGANISATION |
|---|---|
| Dr. Charles Mwansambo | Ministry of Health |
| Dr. Samson Mndolo | Ministry of Health |
| Winford Masanjala | Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs |
| Mr. Patrick Zimpita | Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs |
| Sophie Kang'oma | Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs |
| Ms. Lizzie Chikoti | National Statistical Office |
| Mr. Shelton Kanyanda | National Statistical Office |
| Tiope Mleme | National Statistical Office |
| Isaac Chirwa | National Statistical Office |
| Richard Phiri | National Statistical Office |
| Lusungu Chisesa | National Statistical Office |
| Gerald Manthalu | Ministry of Health |
| Emily Chirwa | Ministry of Health |
| Gracious Chabvi | Ministry of Health |
| Mwai Gidala | Ministry of Health |
| Isaac Dambula | Ministry of Health |
| Hermes Mauwa | Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs |
| Griffin Mulula | Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs |
| Ezizgeldi Hellenov | UNFPA |
| Bernard Mijoni | UNFPA |
| Bill Chanza | UNFPA |
| Sanghmiltra Duggal | UNFPA |
| Veronica Chirwa | USAID |
| Haldon Njikho | USAID |
| John Kamanga | USAID |
| Lilly Banda | USAID |
| Violet Orchardson | USAID |
| Tomaida Msiska | EU |
| Neema Kimambo | USAID |
| Nuha Ceasay | UNICEF |
| Sydney Mhamo | UNICEF |
| Cathal Elder | UNICEF |
| Chifundo Kanjala | UNICEF |
| Daniel Kalunga | UNICEF |
| Benson Kazembe | UNICEF |
| Austine Omiunu | UNDP |
| John Ghambi | AfDB |
| Pius Nakoma | HSJF |
| Kenasi Kasinje | GFF |
| Emmanuel Zenengeya | NAC |
| Blackson Matatiyo | NAC |
| Benjamin Kaneka | UNIMA |

## COORDINATORS, TRAINERS, AND GUEST SPEAKERS

| NAME | ORGANISATION |
|---|---|
| Shelton Kanyanda | National Statistical Office |
| Tiope Mleme | National Statistical Office |
| Isaac Chirwa | National Statistical Office |
| Richard Phiri | National Statistical Office |
| Glory Mshali | National Statistical Office |
| Kingsley Manda | National Statistical Office |
| Lusungu Chisesa | National Statistical Office |
| Pachalo Chizalo | National Statistical Office |
| Chisomo Singano | National Statistical Office |
| Atusaye Mwambyale | National Statistical Office |
| Omega Chibwana | National Statistical Office |
| Enock Mwenitete | National Statistical Office |
| Noel Chisoso | National Statistical Office |
| Cosmas Kachiphaphi | National Statistical Office |
| Chikhwengo Mchira | National Statistical Office |
| Anthony Chikumbu | National Statistical Office |
| Prince Kambalame | National Statistical Office |
| Chawanangwa Mwale | National Statistical Office |
| Ben Kaneka | Chancellor College |
| Cecilia Makupe | Chancellor College |
| George Mandere | Chancellor College |
| Monica Jamali | Chancellor College |
| Joseph Bitilinyu | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Henry Limula | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Limbikani Chaponda | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Mirriam Nyenje | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Dalph Nyirongo | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Dorothy Donata Moyo | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Fausta Kabuluzi | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Irack Manamie | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Henry Msona | Ministry Of Health |
| Isaac Dambula | Ministry Of Health |
| Absalom Mwamlima | Ministry Of Health |
| Johannes Mulowa | Ministry of Water |
| Lucious Ziba | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Lusayo Mlotha | Ministry Of Water |
| Mabvuto Chiwaula | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Scotch Kaunda | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Shenton Kachechu | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Tumbikani Tembo | PHIM-Coordinator |
| Yollam Chavula | PHIM-Coordinator |

## HOUSEHOLD LISTING TEAM

### Team Leaders

Bernard Manda
Catherine Chimombo
Cecelia Mdeza
Chisomo Mkwapatira
Christina Kamanga
Dereck Mwanamai
Elia Tapani Alfonso
Enwood Mulumbi
Evans Kadongola
Faith Irvine Bilima
Geoffrey Maloya Gama
Grey Kamtsina
James Nyaka
Jastone Chataika
Lungamani Kasam
Macbeth Kachembere
Eric Sabuni
Mavuto Msango
Mc Millan Mwamatope
Mike Chanodza
Moses Machokelo
Steven Malupiya
Thandizo Nyaka
Tikondane Lemani
Wyson Dzimau

### Listers

Akuzike Chiomba
Alexander Chintengo
Alick Kumbweza
Angella Banda
Anthony Kazembe
Asante Kwilasi
Beauty Zgambo
Bertha Damiano
Brighton Mpangala
Cecilia Kamfosi
Chifundo Chapukwa
Chikondi Nkhata
Chisomo Chiwaya
Chisomo Katenje
Chrispine Sibale
Christopher Manyenje
Cynthia Doreen Chinkhandwe
Daniel Kayira
Daniel Phiri
Deborah Manyozo
Deodato Kashoni
Desire H Mtengo
Destiny Potiphar Banda
Donice Mpheruke
Elmon Kalira
Elvina Massa Kaufulu
Emily Longwe
Emmanuel Kacheche
Ethel Makwinja
Everson Ngolosa
Faith Kachapila
Frank Gama
Frank Kadzem'mawa
Frank Likolome
Gift Laston Chirwa
Gilbert Simkonda
Hamiltone Edwin Zgambo
Hannah Banda
Happy Kaira
Hassan Kankondo
Hazel Katunga
Innocent Chisi
Jacqueline Makina
James Gwanda Junior
Janet Yamikani Mndolo
Joy Samuel Kamlomo
Joyce Mwambinga
Kinglsy Fulawo
Kondwani Tebulo
Lawrence Minika
Lonice Msumba
Lucia Mwenda
Lucy Banda
Madalitso Kachingwe
Magret Chisomo Kapanda
Mercy Makumbi
Mwayi Doreen Chintengo
Mwayi Mughogho
Noel Sambo
Omega Banda
Overton Lyson Chiwanda
Patrick Pemba
Pemphero Chitsulo
Peter Msosa
Peterson John
Phillemon Malema
Precious Phiri
Priscilla Masauli
Promise Malizani
Queen Yankho Mainje
Racheal Thole
Rashid Nembo
Robert Makaika
Rodney Isaac Bango
Romuthi Mkandawire
Ronald Jimu
Samantha Kaliati
Samson Mtengo
Scholar Aluwizo
Shadreck Piringu
Shafi Yusufu
Shakira Mauyazi
Shamison Banda
Smith Mzonde
Solomon Ngwira
Stuart Ngosi
Suzgo Gondwe
Tadala Halaman
Taonga Zamanemba
Tapiwa Mkandawire
Thokozani Phiri
Thokozani Semu
Thulani Dhlamini
Tony Mzindiko
Yotamu Chipeta
Yusuf Hassan

## MAIN FIELDWORK TEAM

### Team Leaders

Anderson Katengeza
Armstrong Chavula
Benard Manda
Biessings Mwenebanda
Brian Mchawa
Catherine Chimombo
Chisomo Maleta
Chisomo Mkwapatila
Doreen Saka
Edward Makunje
Enock Mulanje
Enwood Mulumbi
Evance Kadongola
Grace Jesiman
Gracian Msosa
Jastone Chataika
John Kapalamula
Mabvuto Msango
Macbeth Kachembere
Mary Lizimba
Mary Nangwale
Mc Millan Mwamatope
Mirriam Mseka
Omega Banda
Seketina Chimoyo
Thomas Kadyampakeni
Tikondane Lemani
Wyson Dzimau

### Enumerators

Aaron Balala
Alex Goweka
Allan Chilenje
Annie Kautsire
Arthur Chingota
Arthur Tembo
Artwell Mdakala
Aubrey Banda
Austine Chabuka
Babra Kayera
Boniface Fidesi
Brighton Mwenifumbo
Catherine Banda
Chikondi Ntaja
Chimwemwe Sululu
Chipiliro Chanthinya
Chrissie Kamanula
Christina Charity Moffat
Clever Njakale
Colleta Nkhalamba
Dalitso Kamwendo
Davie Mkaka
Davie Simkoko
Davie Viddy Nyondo
Douglas Gombachika
Dyton Chilewani
Elizabeth Malemba
Ellen Chipeta
Ellie Vikhumbo
Emmanuel Juga
Emmanuel Seunda
Eneless Nyirongo
Evance Jeliam Henry
Ezelia Mnyenyembe
Gabriel Nyondo
Geofrey Mphula
Gladys Chunga
Gladys Kambuwa
Glory Chingati Banda
Gospel Nsapato
Grace Mazibuko
Grace Phiri
Hannah Kalua
Howard Lozani
Ireen Chiwaka
James Moyo
Joel Ndau
John Chilale
Joseph Kupatsa
Joyce Zimba
Judith Jailosi
Judith Makawa
Judith Tasosa
Kelvin Chirambo
Kenani Chisale
Linda Sidira
Lydia Chibaka
Mable Kisyombe
Madalitso Bonya
Maggie Chikhadwe
Martha Madani
Martha Mitole
Mathews Chikankheni
Mercy Luhanga
Mercy Ngwira
Meria Makunganya
Mphatso Book
Mwayi Nkhoma
Patrick Kadangwe
Precious Khobwe
Precious Ngwira
Rosemary Soko
Stella Nayeja
Stellah Kadammanja
Tabitha Jagali
Teleza Kalambo
Tenson Mkumbwa
Thokozani Maluwa
Thokozani Ngomba
Thokozire Namaona
Tilika Tethelera
Tisunge Nyongopa
Tiyamike Time
Uchizi Nkhonjera
Victoria Mdala
Wongani Phiri

## Biomarkers

Adatha Gandanga Tausi
Alice J Mwale
Alinafe Naliya
Alinane Shamu
Andiphetse Ivon Mbendera
Annie Chirwa
Asante Kwilasi
Atupele Jumbe
Beauty Zgambo
Brenda Luhanga
Bridget Kachere
Caroline Binali
Caroline Mkandawire
Carolyne Nyirenda
Catherine Maudzu
Celia Gondwe
Charity Mwapeya
Chifundo Phulira
Chimwemwe Gondwe
Chimwemwe Januare
Chimwemwe Jere
Chinsinsi Phiri
Chisomo Bvutula
Chisomo Kachigamba
Chisomo Ngwilinji
Chrispin Chilongo
Chrissie Chiumula
Clara Mwamkonda
Clement Kabwazi
Doreen Banda
Eddington Mkata
Edith Kondowe
Eliphas Msukwa
Elisa Chirambo
Elizabeth Mwale
Elizabeth Naliya
Ellen Molokamu
Ellena Phiri
Emmanuel Chitsulo
Emmanuel Kudimba
Faith Bilima
Favor Noniwa
Florence Banda
Foster Mbamila
Frank Likolome
Gideon Kadawonda Banda
Given Kalolokesya
Gloria Chinula
Goodrich Munthari
Hadassah Esther Navaya
Happy Chirwa
Hawa Amini
Hazel Mpanda
Hezekiah Nkomba
Ivy Chinomba
Jacqueline Kambizi
Jacquiline Makina
James Kalua
Janet Mndolo
Joy Mbaso
Kennedy Katelera
Kenneth Gomani
Kissah Mwanjasi
Lameck Chanza
Lerato Mkhathiwa
Leslie Ngwira
Lifenia Phiri
Linda Kamundi
Liness Mpanga
Loness Magola Ziligone
Lovemore Lifukwe
Lovemore Tchuzi
Lucas Siwinda
Lucy Chirwa
Lucy Mtila
Lumbani Mgawi
Macmillan Mwanatupo
Madalitso Minga
Magret Gomani
Martha Kananji
Martin Jumbo
Martin Singano
Mary Nyatepa
Memory Lapozo
Memory Ng'Ambi
Mercy Chigoma
Mercy Msinda
Mickness Mtete
Misheck Kaipa
Mwandeyi Maruwo Chisesa
Mwayi Doreen Chintengo
Mwayi Kundaje
Mwayi Mughogho
Namrinda Wilfred Pwele
Nancy Chawinga
Natasha Sakala
Ntchindi Ntonya
Olive Gawanika
Patience Mwale
Priscila Thaulo
Priscilla Kapalamula
Priscilla Masauli
Priscilla Mbulaje
Rachael Madeya
Rebecca Kanjanja
Rodney Naminyuku
Rosaline Mphamba
Rosemary Vc Mhango
Secret Chibwana
Tadala Kaswala
Tadala Utila
Takondwa Chidzankufa
Temwa Mayuni
Tendai Ndalama
Thandie Nkosi
Thokozani Saiwala Phiri
Tingotamanda Chilopa
Tobias Norris
Vincent Naunje Phiri
Vinjeru Nkhoma
Walusungu Silungwe
Wanangwa Mhone
Welton Kamwela Junior
Wema Weluza
Yamikani Chizenga

## ICF

Rathavuth Hong
Livia Montana
Ruilin Ren
Lady Ortiz Parra
Claudia Marchena
Jean de Dieu Bizimana
Blake Zachary
Annie Lee Allnutt
Paulo Medina Avalos
Joy Fishel
Chris Gramer
Simone Margaret Faas
Eleanor Brindle
Harouna Koche
Geofrey Lutwama
Rhonda Baingana
Trevor Croft
Monica Kothari
Ruilin Ren
Natalie Shattuck
Greg Edmondson
Kerry Aradhya

## Utica International

Mohamed Ayad
Carole Steere Ayad
Harouna Koche
Rathavuth Hong
Claudia Marchena

# QUESTIONNAIRES

*Appendix* **F**

FORMATTING DATE: 16 Jun 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 03 Feb 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MODEL HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

[NAME OF COUNTRY]
[NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

**IDENTIFICATION (1)**

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR STANDARD BIOMARKER TESTING? (1=YES, 2=N . . . . . [ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MICRONUTRIENT AND FOOD FORTIFICATION TESTING? (1=YES, 2=N( . . . . . [ ]

**INTERVIEWER VISITS**

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY [ ][ ] |
| | | | | MONTH [ ][ ] |
| | | | | YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ] |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ] |
| RESULT* | _____ | _____ | _____ | RESULT* [ ] |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ] |
| TIME | _____ | _____ | | |

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN [ ][ ]

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1** LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH 03 TUMBUKA 02 CHICHEWA

| TEAM | TEAM SUPERVISOR | | CAPI SUPERVISOR (2) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [ ][ ] | _____ | [ ][ ][ ][ ] | _____ | [ ][ ][ ][ ] |
| NUMBER | NAME | NUMBER | NAME | NUMBER |

Note: Questions with highlighting in the question number column may be deleted in some circumstances (see footnotes). Brackets [ ] indicate items that should be adapted on a country-specific basis. Curly brackets {} indicate dynamic text that will be automatically filled by CSPro and should not be changed.

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with NSO. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . . | |
| | | MINUTES . . . . . | |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| | | | | | | | | IF AGE 15 OR OLDER | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINE NO. | USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS | RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD | SEX | RESIDENCE | | AGE | MORE PEOPLE | MARITAL STATUS | ELIGIBILITY | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7-1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.<br><br>RECORD THE FIRST NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD<br><br>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 7A-7C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-20 FOR EACH PERSON. | What is the relationship of {FULL NAME} to the head of the household?<br><br>SEE CODES BELOW. | Is {FULL NAME} male or female? | Does {FULL NAME} usually live here? | Did {FULL NAME} stay here last night? | How old is {FULL NAME}?<br><br>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95' | Are there any other persons living in this household? | What is {FIRST NAME}'s current marital status?<br><br>1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER<br>2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED<br>3 = WIDOWED<br>4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER | CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 | **IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVE Y**<br><br>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-[49] | CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 |
| 01 | | | M F<br>1 2 | Y N<br>1 2 | Y N<br>1 2 | IN YEARS | Y N<br>1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2<br>GO TO 7A ← | | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| 02 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2<br>GO TO 7A ← | | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| 03 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2<br>GO TO 7A ← | | 03 | 03 | 03 |
| 04 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2<br>GO TO 7A ← | | 04 | 04 | 04 |
| 05 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 → GO TO NEXT LINE 2<br>GO TO 7A ← | | 05 | 05 | 05 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed? | YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE | NO ☐ |
| 7B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? | YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE | NO ☐ |
| 7C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? | YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE | NO ☐ |

**CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOL**

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| | IF AGE 0-17 YEARS | | | | IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER | | | IF AGE 4-24 YEARS | | IF AGE 0-4 YEARS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINE NO. | SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS | | | | EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL | | | CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE | | BIRTH REGISTRATION |
| | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17A** | **17B** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
| | Is {FIRST NAME}'s biological mother alive? | Does {FIRST NAME}'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night?<br><br>IF YES: What is her name?<br><br>RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER<br><br>IF NO: RECORD '00' | Is {FIRST NAME}'s biological father alive? | Does {FIRST NAME}'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night?<br><br>IF YES: What is his name?<br><br>RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER<br><br>IF NO: RECORD '00' | Has {FIRST NAME} ever attended school or any early childhood education program? | What is the highest level of school {FIRST NAME} has attended?<br><br>SEE CODES BELOW. | What is the highest grade {FIRST NAME} completed at that level?<br><br>SEE CODES BELOW. | Did {FIRST NAME} attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the [2019-2020] school year?<br><br>(4) | During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] {FIRST NAME} attending?<br><br>SEE CODES BELOW. | Does {FIRST NAME} have a birth certificate?<br><br>IF NO, PROBE: Has {FIRST NAME}'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority?<br><br>1 = HAS CERTIFICATE<br>2 = REGISTERED<br>3 = NEITHER<br>8 = DON'T KNOW |
| 01 | Y N DK<br>1 2 8<br>GO TO 14 | | Y N DK<br>1 2 8<br>GO TO 16 | | Y N<br>1 2<br>GO TO 20 | LEVEL | GRADE | Y N<br>1 2<br>GO TO 20 | LEVEL GRADE | |
| 02 | 1 2 8<br>GO TO 14 | | 1 2 8<br>GO TO 16 | | 1 2<br>GO TO 20 | | | 1 2<br>GO TO 20 | | |
| 03 | 1 2 8<br>GO TO 14 | | 1 2 8<br>GO TO 16 | | 1 2<br>GO TO 20 | | | 1 2<br>GO TO 20 | | |
| 04 | 1 2 8<br>GO TO 14 | | 1 2 8<br>GO TO 16 | | 1 2<br>GO TO 20 | | | 1 2<br>GO TO 20 | | |
| 05 | 1 2 8<br>GO TO 14 | | 1 2 8<br>GO TO 16 | | 1 2<br>GO TO 20 | | | 1 2<br>GO TO 20 | | |

**-D**

**CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION**

**LEVEL**
0 = EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
6 = ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM
8 = DON'T KNOW

**GRADE**
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| LINE NO. | DISABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **P13A0** | **P13A1** | **P13A2** | **P13B0** | **P13B1** | **P13B2** | **P13C1** | **P13D1** | **P13E1** | **P13F1** | **P13G** | **P13H** | **P13I** | **P13J** |
| | Does {FIRST NAME} wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see? | Does {FIRST NAME} have difficult in seeing? | Does {FIRST NAME} have difficult seeing even if wearing glasses? SEE CODES BELOW. | Does {FIRST NAME} wear a hearing aid? | Does {FIRST NAME} have difficult in hearing? | Does {FIRST NAME} have difficulty in hearing, even if using hearing aid? SEE CODES BELOW. | Does {FIRST NAME} have difficult in walking or climbing steps? SEE CODES BELOW. | Does {FIRST NAME} have difficulty in speaking? SEE CODES BELOW. | Does {FIRST NAME} have difficulty learning new things or solving problems or remembering? | Would you say that {FIRST NAME} has experienced developmental delay? DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY INCLUDES DELAY IN SITTING, MOVING, USING TOILET, ETC. | Does {FIRST NAME} have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? | Does {FIRST NAME} have Albinism? | Does {FIRST NAME} have Epilepsy or seizures? | Does {FIRST NAME} have any other disability? |
| 1 | Y N<br>1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13A2 | Y N<br>1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13B1 | | Y N<br>1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13B2 | Y N<br>1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13C1 | | | | Y N<br>1 2 | Y N<br>1 2 | Y N<br>1 2 | Y N<br>1 2 | Y N DK<br>1 2 8 | Y N DK<br>1 2 8 |
| 2 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13A2 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13B1 | | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13B2 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13C1 | | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 |
| 3 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13A2 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13B1 | | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13B2 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13C1 | | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 |
| 4 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13A2 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13B1 | | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13B2 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13C1 | | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 |
| 5 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13A2 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13B1 | | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13B2 | 1 2<br>↓<br>GO TO P13C1 | | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 |

**CODES FOR Q. P13A2, P13B2, P13C1, P13D1, P13E1 :DEGREE OF DIFFICULT**

1 = NO DIFFICULTY
2 = YES - SOME DIFFICULT
3 = YES - A LOT OF DIFFICULT
4 = CANNOT SEE/ HEAR/ WALK/ CLIMB
5 = DON'T KNOWN

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101<br>(5) | What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household? | **PIPED WATER**<br>PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11<br>PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12<br>PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13<br>PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14<br><br>TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21<br>**DUG WELL**<br>PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31<br>UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32<br>**WATER FROM SPRING**<br>PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41<br>UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42<br><br>RAINWATER . . . . . 51<br>TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61<br>CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71<br>SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/<br>LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/<br>IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81<br>BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 106<br><br>→ 103<br><br>→ 103 |
| 102 | What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? | **PIPED WATER**<br>PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11<br>PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12<br>PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13<br>PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14<br><br>TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21<br>**DUG WELL**<br>PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31<br>UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32<br>**WATER FROM SPRING**<br>PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41<br>UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42<br><br>RAINWATER . . . . . 51<br>TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61<br>CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71<br>SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/<br>LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/<br>IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 106 |
| 103 | Where is that water source located? | IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1<br>IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2<br>ELSEWHERE . . . . . 3 | → 106 |
| 104 | How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back? | MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 105 | Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household?<br><br>RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD '00'. | NAME _____<br><br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 107 | Do you usually do anything to the water to make it safer to drink? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 109 |
| 108 | What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | BOIL . . . . . A<br>ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B<br>STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C<br>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . . D<br>SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E<br>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 109<br>(6) | What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?<br><br>IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY. | **FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET**<br>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11<br>FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12<br>FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13<br>FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . . . 14<br>FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . . . 15<br>**PIT LATRINE**<br>VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . 21<br>PIT LATRINE WITH CONCRETE/CEMENT SLAB 22<br>PIT LATRINE WITH LOG/ROCK SLAB . . . . . 23<br>PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . 24<br><br>COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31<br>BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41<br>HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51<br>NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 61<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 117 |
| 110 | Do you share this toilet facility with other households? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 112 |
| 111 | Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility? | NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 [0 ]<br><br>10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 112 | Where is this toilet facility located? | IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1<br>IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2<br>ELSEWHERE . . . . . 3 | |
| 113 | CHECK 109:<br><br>CODES 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, OR 31 CIRCLED ☐ | OTHER ☐ | → 117 |
| 114 | CHECK 109:<br><br>CODE 12 ☐ → a) Has your septic tank ever been emptied?<br>CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 ☐ → b) Has your pit latrine ever been emptied?<br>CODE 31 ☐ → c) Has your composting toilet ever been emptied? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 117 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | CHECK 109:<br>CODE 12 → a) The last time the septic tank was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?<br>CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 → b) The last time the pit latrine was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?<br>CODE 31 → c) The last time the composting toilet was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 116 | Where were the contents emptied to? | A TREATMENT PLANT . . . . . 1<br>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT . . . . . 2<br>UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/OPEN GROUND 3<br>SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 117 | In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking? | ELECTRIC STOVE . . . . . 01<br>SOLAR COOKER . . . . . 02<br>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE . . . . . 03<br>PIPED NATURAL GAS STOV . . . . . 04<br>BIOGAS STOVE . . . . . 05<br>LIQUID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 06<br>MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 07<br>TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 08<br>THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE . . . . . 09<br>NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOL . . . . . 95<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 121<br>→ 120<br>→ 120<br>→ 126<br>→ 120 |
| 118 | Does the stove have a chimney? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? | ALCOHOL/ETHANOL . . . . . 01<br>GASOLINE/DIESEL . . . . . 02<br>KEROSENE/PARAFFIN . . . . . 03<br>COAL/LIGNITE . . . . . 04<br>CHARCOAL . . . . . 05<br>WOOD . . . . . 06<br>STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 07<br>AGRICULTURAL CROI . . . . . 08<br>ANIMAL DUNG/WASTI . . . . . 09<br>PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODC 10<br>GARBAGE/PLASTIC . . . . . 11<br>SAWDUST . . . . . 12<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 121 | Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? | IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1<br>IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2<br>OUTDOORS . . . . . 3<br><br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | → 123 |
| 122 | Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 126 | At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home? | ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01<br>SOLAR LANTERN . . . . . 02<br>RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LAI 03<br>BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN . . . . . 04<br>BIOGAS LAMP . . . . . 05<br>GASOLINE LAMP . . . . . 06<br>KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP . . . . . 07<br>CHARCOAL . . . . . 08<br>WOOD . . . . . 09<br>SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 10<br>AGRICULTURAL CROP/STRAW . . . . . 11<br>ANIMAL DUNG/WASTI . . . . . 12<br>OIL LAMP . . . . . 13<br>CANDLE . . . . . 14<br><br>NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 127 | How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping? | ROOMS . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 128 | Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 130 |
| 129<br>(7) | How many of the following animals does this household own?<br><br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.<br>IF MORE THAN 95, RECORD '95'.<br>IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'.<br><br>a) Milk cows or bulls?<br>b) Other cattle?<br>c) Horses, donkeys, or mules?<br>d) Goats?<br>e) Sheep?<br>f) Chickens ?<br>g) Other poultry?<br>h) Pigs | a) COWS/BULLS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>b) OTHER CATTLE . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . [ ][ ]<br>d) GOATS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>e) SHEEP . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>f) CHICKENS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>g) OTHER POULTRY . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>h) PIGS . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 130 | Does any member of this household own any agricultural land? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 132 |
| 131 | How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own?<br><br>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '950'. | HECTARES . . . . . [ ][ ] . [ ]<br><br>95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . . 950<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 132<br>(8) | Does your household have:<br><br>a) Electricity?<br>b) A radio?<br>c) A television?<br>d) A non-mobile telephone?<br>e) A computer?<br>f) A refrigerator?<br>g) Sofa set?<br>h) Bed with mattress<br>i) Torch | YES NO<br><br>a) ELECTRICITY . . . . . 1 2<br>b) RADIO . . . . . 1 2<br>c) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2<br>d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1 2<br>e) COMPUTER . . . . . 1 2<br>f) REFRIGERATOR . . . . . 1 2<br>g) SOFA SET . . . . . 1 2<br>h) BED WITH MATTRESS . . . . . 1 2<br>i) TORCH . . . . . 1 2 | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 133 | Does any member of this household own:<br><br>a) A watch?<br>b) A mobile phone?<br>c) A bicycle?<br>d) A motorcycle or motor scooter?<br>e) An animal-drawn cart?<br>f) A car or truck?<br>g) A boat with a motor?<br>h) A laptop? | YES NO<br><br>a) WATCH . . . . . 1 2<br>b) MOBILE PHONE . . . . . 1 2<br>c) BICYCLE . . . . . 1 2<br>d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . 1 2<br>e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . 1 2<br>f) CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 1 2<br>g) BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . . 1 2<br>h) LAPTOP . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 134 | Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 135 | Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 136 | How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never? | DAILY . . . . . 1<br>WEEKLY . . . . . 2<br>MONTHLY . . . . . 3<br>LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4<br>NEVER . . . . . 5 | |
| 137 | Does your household have any mosquito nets? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 149 |
| 138 | How many mosquito nets does your household have? | NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . ☐ | |

MOSQUITO NETS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. OBSERVE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOR EACH NET, ONE BY ONE. | | |
| 139 | ASSIGN EACH NET A SEQUENTIAL NUMBER AND RECORD THE NUMBER HERE. | NET NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 140 | I would like to take a look at the nets. Can you show me the first net?<br><br>RECORD IF THE NET WAS OBSERVED OR NOT OBSERVED. | OBSERVED . . . . . 1<br>NOT OBSERVED . . . . . 2 | |
| 141 | How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'. | MONTHS AGO . . . . . <br><br>MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95<br>NOT SURE . . . . . 98 | |
| 142 | OBSERVE OR ASK THE BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET.<br><br>IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT. | **LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)**<br>DAWAPLUS . . . . . 11<br>DURANET . . . . . 12<br>INTERCEPTOR . . . . . 13<br>LIFENET . . . . . 14<br>MAGNET . . . . . 15<br>OLYSET . . . . . 16<br>OLYSET PLUS . . . . . 17<br>PERMANET 2.0 . . . . . 18<br>PERMANET 3.0 . . . . . 19<br>ROYAL SENTRY . . . . . 20<br>YORKOOL . . . . . 21<br>OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND (LLIN . . . . . 26<br><br>OTHER TYPE (NOT LLIN) . . . . . 96<br>DON'T KNOW TYPE . . . . . 98 | |
| 143 | Did you get the net through a mass distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit? | YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN . . . . . 1<br>YES, ANC . . . . . 2<br>YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT . . . . . 3<br><br>NO . . . . . 4 | → 145 |
| 144 | Where did you get the net? | GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 01<br>PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 02<br>PHARMACY . . . . . 03<br>SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 04<br>CHW . . . . . 05<br>RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . 06<br>SCHOOL . . . . . 07<br>OTHER . . . . . 96<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 145 | Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>NOT SURE . . . . . 8 | <br>→ 147<br>→ 148 |

MOSQUITO NETS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 146 | Who slept under this mosquito net last night?<br><br>RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. | NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] | → 148 |
| 147 | What was the main reason this net was not used last night? | TOO HOT . . . . . 01<br>DON'T LIKE NET SHAPE/COLOR/SIZE . . . . . 02<br>DON'T LIKE SMELL . . . . . 03<br>UNABLE TO HANG NET . . . . . 04<br>SLEPT OUTDOORS . . . . . 05<br>USUAL USER DIDN'T SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT 06<br>NO MOSQUITOES/NO MALARIA . . . . . 07<br>EXTRA NET/SAVING FOR LATE . . . . . 08<br>TORN NET . . . . . 09<br>DON'T LIKE SLEEPING UNDER NET . . . . . 10<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 148<br>(9) | GO BACK TO 139 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 149. | | |

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 149 | We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? | OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1<br>OBSERVED, MOBILE . . . . . 2<br>NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PL( 3<br>NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO S . . . . 4<br>NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON . . . . . 5 | → 152 |
| 150 | OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.<br><br>RECORD OBSERVATION. | WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1<br>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . 2 | |
| 151 | OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE OF HANDWASHING.<br><br>RECORD OBSERVATION. | SOAP OR DETERGENT<br>(BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A<br>ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B<br><br>NONE . . . . . Y | |
| 152<br>(6) | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING.<br><br>RECORD OBSERVATION. | **NATURAL FLOOR**<br>EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11<br>DUNG . . . . . 12<br>**RUDIMENTARY FLOOR**<br>WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21<br>PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22<br>**FINISHED FLOOR**<br>PARQUET OR POLISHED WOO . . . . . 31<br>VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32<br>CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33<br>CEMENT . . . . . 34<br>CARPET . . . . . 35<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 153<br>(6) | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING.<br><br>RECORD OBSERVATION. | **NATURAL ROOFING**<br>NO ROOF . . . . . 11<br>THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12<br>SOD . . . . . 13<br>**RUDIMENTARY ROOFING**<br>RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21<br>PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22<br>WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23<br>CARDBOARD . . . . . 24<br>**FINISHED ROOFING**<br>METAL . . . . . 31<br>WOOD . . . . . 32<br>CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 33<br>CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 34<br>CEMENT . . . . . 35<br>ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 154<br>(6) | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING.<br><br>RECORD OBSERVATION. | **NATURAL WALLS**<br>NO WALLS . . . . . 11<br>CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . . 12<br>DIRT . . . . . 13<br>**RUDIMENTARY WALLS**<br>BAMBOO WITH MUD . . . . . 21<br>STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22<br>UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . . 23<br>PLYWOOD . . . . . 24<br>CARDBOARD . . . . . 25<br>REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26<br>**FINISHED WALLS**<br>CEMENT . . . . . 31<br>STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32<br>BRICKS . . . . . 33<br>CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34<br>COVERED ADOBE . . . . . 35<br>WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 36<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 156 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ] | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 18 Jul 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 14 Feb 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

MALAWI
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**IDENTIFICATION**

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ [ ][ ]

CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE DVH01: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

**INTERVIEWER VISITS**

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY [ ][ ] |
| | | | | MONTH [ ][ ] |
| | | | | YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ] |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ] |
| RESULT* | _____ | _____ | _____ | RESULT* [ ] |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ] |
| TIME | _____ | _____ | | |

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
03 TUMBUKA
02 CHICHEWA

| TEAM | TEAM SUPERVISOR | | CAPI SUPERVISOR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [ ][ ] | _____ | [ ][ ][ ][ ] | _____ | [ ][ ][ ][ ] |
| NUMBER | NAME | NUMBER | NAME | NUMBER |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with NSO. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 102 | What district/city were you born in? | CHITIPA . . . . . 01<br>KARONGA . . . . . 02<br>NKHATABAY . . . . . 03<br>RUMPHI . . . . . 04<br>MZIMBA . . . . . 05<br>LIKOMA . . . . . 06<br>MZUZU CITY . . . . . 07<br>KASUNGU . . . . . 08<br>NKHOTAKOTA . . . . . 09<br>NTCHISI . . . . . 10<br>DOWA . . . . . 11<br>SALIMA . . . . . 12<br>LILONGWE . . . . . 13<br>MCHINJI . . . . . 14<br>DEDZA . . . . . 15<br>NTCHEU . . . . . 16<br>LILONGWE CITY . . . . . 17<br>MANGOCHI . . . . . 18<br>MACHINGA . . . . . 19<br>ZOMBA . . . . . 20<br>CHIRADZULU . . . . . 21<br>BLANTYRE . . . . . 22<br>MWANZA . . . . . 23<br>THYOLO . . . . . 24<br>MULANJE . . . . . 25<br>PHALOMBE . . . . . 26<br>CHIKWAWA . . . . . 27<br>NSANJE . . . . . 28<br>BALAKA . . . . . 29<br>NENO . . . . . 30<br>ZOMBA CITY . . . . . 31<br>BLANTYRE CITY . . . . . 32<br>OUTSIDE OF [COUNTRY] . . . . . 96 | → 104 |
| 103 | What country were you born in? | COUNTRY _____ ☐☐ | |
| 104 | How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS. | YEARS . . . . . ☐☐<br><br>ALWAYS . . . . . 95<br>VISITOR . . . . . 96 | → 110 |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105 | CHECK 104:<br>00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓<br>05 YEARS OR MORE ☐ → 107 | | |
| 106 | In what month and year did you move here? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | |
| 107 | Just before you moved here, which district/city did you live in? | CHITIPA . . . . . 01<br>KARONGA . . . . . 02<br>NKHATABAY . . . . . 03<br>RUMPHI . . . . . 04<br>MZIMBA . . . . . 05<br>LIKOMA . . . . . 06<br>MZUZU CITY . . . . . 07<br>KASUNGU . . . . . 08<br>NKHOTAKOTA . . . . . 09<br>NTCHISI . . . . . 10<br>DOWA . . . . . 11<br>SALIMA . . . . . 12<br>LILONGWE . . . . . 13<br>MCHINJI . . . . . 14<br>DEDZA . . . . . 15<br>NTCHEU . . . . . 16<br>LILONGWE CITY . . . . . 17<br>MANGOCHI . . . . . 18<br>MACHINGA . . . . . 19<br>ZOMBA . . . . . 20<br>CHIRADZULU . . . . . 21<br>BLANTYRE . . . . . 22<br>MWANZA . . . . . 23<br>THYOLO . . . . . 24<br>MULANJE . . . . . 25<br>PHALOMBE . . . . . 26<br>CHIKWAWA . . . . . 27<br>NSANJE . . . . . 28<br>BALAKA . . . . . 29<br>NENO . . . . . 30<br>ZOMBA CITY . . . . . 31<br>BLANTYRE CITY . . . . . 32<br>OUTSIDE OF THE COUNTRY . . . . . 96 | |
| 108 | Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? | CITY . . . . . 1<br>TOWN . . . . . 2<br>RURAL AREA . . . . . 3 | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | Why did you move to this place? | EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01<br>EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02<br>MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03<br>FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY-RELATED REASON . . . . . 04<br>FORCED DISPLACEMENT . . . . . 05<br>BUSINESS . . . . . 06<br>RESETTLEMENT 07<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 110 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | |
| 111 | How old were you at your last birthday?<br><br>COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 112 | In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad? | VERY GOOD . . . . . 1<br>GOOD . . . . . 2<br>MODERATE . . . . . 3<br>BAD . . . . . 4<br>VERY BAD . . . . . 5 | |
| 113 | Have you ever attended school? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 117 |
| 114 | What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher? | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>SECONDARY . . . . . 2<br>HIGHER . . . . . 3 | |
| 115 | What is the highest standard you completed at that level?<br><br>IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. | STANDARD . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 116 | CHECK 114:<br>PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓<br>HIGHER ☐ → | | 119 |
| 117 | Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.<br><br>SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.<br><br>IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE,<br>PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1<br>ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2<br>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3<br>NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4<br>(SPECIFY LANGUAGE)<br>BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED . . . . . 5 | |
| 118 | CHECK 117:<br>CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ → | | 120 |
| 119 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |
| 121 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |
| 122 | Do you own a mobile phone? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 127 |
| 123 | Is your mobile phone a smart phone? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 127 | Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 130 |
| 128 | In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet?<br><br>IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 130 |
| 129 | During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all? | ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1<br>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 4 | |
| 130 | What is your religion? | CATHOLIC . . . . . 01<br>CCAP . . . . . 02<br>ANGLICAN . . . . . 03<br>SEVEN DAYS/BAPTIST . . . . . 04<br>PENTECOSTAL . . . . . 05<br>OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 06<br>MUSLIM . . . . . 07<br>NO RELIGION . . . . . 08<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 131 | What is your ethnic group? | CHEWA . . . . . 01<br>TUMBUKA . . . . . 02<br>LOMWE . . . . . 03<br>TONGA . . . . . 04<br>YAO . . . . . 05<br>SENA . . . . . 06<br>NKHONDE . . . . . 07<br>NGONI . . . . . 08<br>MANG'ANJA . . . . . 09<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 206 |
| 202 | Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 204 |
| 203 | a) How many sons live with you?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.<br>b) And how many daughters live with you?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐<br>b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 204 | Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 206 |
| 205 | a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.<br>b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . ☐☐<br>b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 206 | Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?<br>IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 208 |
| 207 | a) How many boys have died?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.<br>b) And how many girls have died?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . ☐☐<br>b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 208 | SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 209 | Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in total {NUMBER OF BIRTHS} births during your life. Is that correct?<br>YES ☐↓<br>NO ☐→ PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY | | |
| 210 | Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, an abortion, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 212 |
| 211 | How many miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths have you had? | PREGNANCY LOSSES . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 212 | SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES . . ☐☐ | |
| 213 | CHECK 212:<br>ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES ☐↓<br>NO PAST PREGNANCIES ☐→ | | → 232 |

214 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and abortions, starting with your first pregnancy.

RECORD ALL PREGNANCIES. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

| PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IF ROW=01: Think back to your first pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets?<br>IF ROW>01: Think back to your next pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets? | IF 215=SING: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion?<br>IF 215>1: FIRST OF MULT. Was the first baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead?<br>NEXT MULT. Was the next baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead? | Did the baby cry, move, or breathe? | What name was given to the baby?<br>RECORD NAME. | Is {NAME IN 218} a boy or a girl? | CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME.<br>NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY<br>IF BORN ALIVE: On what day, month, and year was {NAME IN 218} born?<br>IF BORN DEAD, MISCARRIAGE, OR ABORTION: On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end? | How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months?<br>RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS. | IF ROW=01: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy?<br>IF ROW>01: Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy?<br>IF 215>1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST BIRTH OF THE PREGNANCY, SKIP TO 216 IN NEXT ROW. |
| 01 | SING ... 1<br>TWINS 2<br>TRIP ... 3<br>QUAD . 4<br>QUIN ... 5 | BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218)<br>BORN DEAD .. 2<br>MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220)<br>ABORTION .... 4 | YES .... 1<br>NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220) | NAME | BOY .... 1<br>GIRL ... 2 | DAY<br>MONTH<br>YEAR | WEEKS 1<br>MONTHS 2 | YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY)<br>NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW) |
| 02 | SING ... 1<br>TWINS 2<br>TRIP ... 3<br>QUAD . 4<br>QUIN ... 5 | BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218)<br>BORN DEAD .. 2<br>MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220)<br>ABORTION .... 4 | YES .... 1<br>NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220) | NAME | BOY .... 1<br>GIRL ... 2 | DAY<br>MONTH<br>YEAR | WEEKS 1<br>MONTHS 2 | YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY)<br>NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW) |
| 03 | SING ... 1<br>TWINS 2<br>TRIP ... 3<br>QUAD . 4<br>QUIN ... 5 | BORN ALIVE . 1 (SKIP TO 218)<br>BORN DEAD .. 2<br>MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220)<br>ABORTION .... 4 | YES .... 1<br>NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220) | NAME | BOY .... 1<br>GIRL ... 2 | DAY<br>MONTH<br>YEAR | WEEKS 1<br>MONTHS 2 | YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY)<br>NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 222A | Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last pregnancy | YES ..... 1 → ADD TO TABLE<br>NO ..... 2 |
| 222B | READ THE LIST OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN ORDER TO THE RESPONDENT AND ASK IF THEY ARE ALL THAT SHE HAS EVER HAD, AND IF THEY ARE LISTED IN ORDER STARTING FROM THE FIRST ONE.<br><br>DOES THE RESPONDENT AGREE?<br>IF NOT, PROBE FOR THE CORRECT INFORMATION AND REVISE THE PREGNANCY HISTORY ACCORDINGLY. | |

| PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING: | | | IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD: |
| | CHECK 216, 217 AND 221:<br><br>IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE.<br><br>IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221.<br>IF 221 ≥ 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD.<br>IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = MISCARRIAGE.<br><br>IF 216=4, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = | Is {NAME IN 218} still alive? | IF 219=BOY: How old was {NAME IN 218} at his last birthday?<br><br>RECORD AGE IN COMPLETE<br>IF 219=GIRL How old was {NAME IN 218} at her last birthday?<br><br>RECORD AGE IN COMPLETE D YEARS. | Is {NAME IN 218} living with you? | RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD. | IF 219=BOY: How old was {NAME IN 218} when he died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did {NAME IN 218} have his first birthday?<br><br>THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was {NAME IN 218} when he died?<br><br>RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.<br><br>IF 219=GIRL: How old was {NAME IN 218} when she died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did {NAME IN 218} have her first birthday?<br><br>THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was {NAME IN 218} when she died?<br><br>RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. |
| 01 | BORN ALIVE ..... 1 1<br>BORN DEAD ..... 2<br>MISCARRIAGE . 3<br>ABORTION ..... 4 | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2<br>(SKIP TO 228) | AGE IN YEARS<br>☐☐ | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER<br>☐☐<br>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) | DAYS 1 ☐☐<br>MONTHS 2 ☐☐<br>YEARS 3 ☐☐<br>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) |
| 02 | BORN ALIVE ..... 1<br>BORN DEAD ..... 2<br>MISCARRIAGE . 3<br>ABORTION ..... 4 | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2<br>(SKIP TO 228) | AGE IN YEARS<br>☐☐ | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER<br>☐☐<br>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) | DAYS 1 ☐☐<br>MONTHS 2 ☐☐<br>YEARS 3 ☐☐<br>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) |
| 03 | BORN ALIVE ..... 1<br>BORN DEAD ..... 2<br>MISCARRIAGE . 3<br>ABORTION ..... 4 | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2<br>(SKIP TO 228) | AGE IN YEARS<br>☐☐ | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER<br>☐☐<br>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) | DAYS 1 ☐☐<br>MONTHS 2 ☐☐<br>YEARS 3 ☐☐<br>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 230 | COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY<br>NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 ☐<br>NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 ☐<br>(PROBE AND RECONCILE) | | |
| 231 | **C** FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2019-2024, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)<br>FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2019-2024, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.<br>IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. | | |
| 232 | Are you pregnant now? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>UNSURE . . . . . 8 | → 236 |
| 233 | How many weeks or months pregnant are you?<br>RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.<br>**C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. | WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ | |
| 234 | When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 236 |
| 235 | CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS<br>ONE OR MORE ☐ → a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?<br>NONE ☐ → b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? | LATER . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 236 | When did your last menstrual period start?<br><br>_____ (DATE, IF GIVEN) | DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]<br>IN MENOPAUSE/HAS HAD HYSTERECTOM . . 994<br>BEFORE LAST PREGNANCY . . . . . 995<br>NEVER MENSTRUATED . . . . . 996 | → 240<br><br>→ 241 |
| 237 | CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR?<br>YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ☐ ↓<br>NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE ☐ → | | → 240 |
| 238 | During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood?<br><br>Anything else? | REUSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . A<br>DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . B<br>TAMPONS . . . . . C<br>MENSTRUAL CUP . . . . . D<br>CLOTH . . . . . E<br>TOILET PAPER . . . . . F<br>COTTON WOOL . . . . . G<br>UNDERWEAR ONLY . . . . . H<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X<br>NOTHING . . . . . Y | |
| 239 | During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>AWAY FROM HOME DURING LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD . . . . . 3 | |
| 240 | How old were you when you had your first menstrual period? | AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 241 | From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 243 |
| 242 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1<br>DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2<br>RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3<br>HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 243 | After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 301 | Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. | |
| 01 | Have you heard of Female Sterilization?<br>PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 02 | Have you heard of Male Sterilization?<br>PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 03 | Have you heard of IUD?<br>PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 04 | Have you heard of Injectables?<br>PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 05 | Have you heard of Implants?<br>PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 06 | Have you heard of Pill?<br>PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 07 | Have you heard of Condom?<br>PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 08 | Have you heard of Female Condom?<br>PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 09 | Have you heard of Emergency Contraception?<br>PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 10 | Have you heard of Standard Days Method?<br>PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 11 | Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)?<br>PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 12 | Have you heard of Rhythm Method?<br>PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 13 | Have you heard of Withdrawal?<br>PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 14 | Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? | YES, MODERN METHOD A<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br>YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD B<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br>NO . . . . . Y |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 302 | CHECK 232:<br>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐↓ | PREGNANT ☐ → 317 | |
| 303 | Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 307 |
| 304 | Are you or your partner sterilized?<br><br>IF YES: Who is sterilized, you or your partner? | YES, RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 1<br>YES, PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 2<br>YES, BOTH STERILIZED . . . . . 3<br>NO, NEITHER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 | → 306 |
| 305 | CHECK 304:<br>RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY ☐↓ — PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.<br>PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY ☐↓ — PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.<br>BOTH STERILIZED ☐↓ — PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION. | | |
| 306 | Just to check, are you or your partner doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency contraception? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 317 |
| 307 | Which method are you using?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br><br>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A<br>MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B<br>IUD . . . . . C<br>INJECTABLES . . . . . D<br>IMPLANTS . . . . . E<br>PILL . . . . . F<br>CONDOM . . . . . G<br>FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H<br>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I<br>STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J<br>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K<br>RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M<br>OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X<br>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y | A → 312<br>B<br>C → 314<br>D<br>E → 314<br>F → 310<br>G → 311<br>H<br>I<br>J<br>K → 314<br>L<br>M<br>X<br>Y |
| 308 | Now I'm going to show you two pictures. Please point to the picture that best matches what was used the last time you received your injectable.<br><br>SHOW IMAGES OF SAYANA PRESS AND REGULAR SYRINGE. | DMPA-SC/SAYANA PRESS . . . . . 1<br>DMPA-IM . . . . . 2<br>NEEDLE AND SYRINGE . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 314 |
| 309 | The last time you received your injectable, did you inject DMPA-SC/Sayana Press yourself or did a health care provider do it for you? | SELF-INJECTION . . . . . 1<br>INJECTION GIVEN BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 314 |
| 310 | What is the brand name of the pills you are using?<br><br>IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. | MICROLUT . . . . . 01<br>MICROGYNON . . . . . 02<br>OVERETTE . . . . . 03<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | → 314 |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 311 | What is the brand name of the condoms you are using?<br><br>IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. | CHISHANGO . . . . . 01<br>MANYUCHI . . . . . 02<br>ICON GOLD . . . . . 03<br>CARE (FEMALE CONDOMS) . . . . . 04<br>PUBLIC SECTOR CONDOMS . . . . . 05<br>MOODS . . . . . 06<br>ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 07<br>DUREX . . . . . 08<br>BAREBACK . . . . . 09<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | → 314 |
| 312 | In what facility did the sterilization take place?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 16<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 21<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 31<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 36<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM . . . . . 41<br>PSI . . . . . 42<br>FPAM . . . . . 43<br>OTHER NGO<br>_____ 46<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 313 | In what month and year was the sterilization performed? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | → 315 |
| 314 | Since what month and year have you been using {METHOD} without stopping?<br><br>PROBE: For how long have you been using {METHOD} now without stopping? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| 315 | CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, MISSCARRIAGE OR ABORTION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314?<br><br>NO ☐ ↓<br><br>YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION). | | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION) **(8)**

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 316 | CHECK 313 AND 314:<br>YEAR IS 2019-2024 ↓<br>**C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.<br>THEN CONTINUE ↓<br>YEAR IS 2018 OR EARLIER ↓<br>**C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2019 .<br>THEN → (SKIP TO 329) | | |
| 317 | I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.<br><br>USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE. BACK TO JANUARY 2017. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF | | **C** |
| 317A | MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE. | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| 317B | Between {EVENT ONE} in {MONTH/YEAR ONE} and {EVENT TWO} in {MONTH/YEAR TWO}, did you or your partner use any method of contraception? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 317I |
| 317C | Which method was that? | METHOD CODE . . . . . ☐ | |
| 317D | How many months after {EVENT ONE} in {MONTH/YEAR ONE} did you start to use the {METHOD}?<br><br>RECORD '95' IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD. | IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00<br>MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐<br>DATE GIVEN . . . . . 95 | → 317F |
| 317E | RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD. | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| 317F | For how many months did you use the {METHOD} continuously?<br><br>RECORD '95' IF RESPONDENT GAVE THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE | MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐<br>DATE GIVEN . . . . . 95 | → 317H |
| 317G | RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD. | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| 317H | Why did you stop using {METHOD}? | REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐ | |
| 317I | GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318. | | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 318 | Have you used emergency contraception in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 3 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 319 | CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH<br>NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓ ANY METHOD USED ☐ → | | 321 |
| 320 | Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | 331 |
| 321 | CHECK 307:<br><br>CIRCLE METHOD CODE:<br><br>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00<br>FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01<br>MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02<br>IUD . . . . . 03<br>INJECTABLES . . . . . 04<br>IMPLANTS . . . . . 05<br>PILL . . . . . 06<br>CONDOM . . . . . 07<br>FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08<br>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09<br>STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10<br>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11<br>RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13<br>OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95<br>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . 96 | 331<br>324<br>332<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>332<br><br>332 |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 322 | You first started using {METHOD} in {DATE FROM 314}. Where did you get it at that time?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH 13<br>MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14<br>HSA . . . . . 15<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 16<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 17<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 21<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22<br>MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 31<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32<br>PARMACY . . . . . 33<br>MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 34<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 35<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 36<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM . . . . . 41<br>PSI . . . . . 42<br>FPAM . . . . . 43<br>MACRO . . . . . 44<br>YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER . . . . . 45<br><br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>SHOP . . . . . 71<br>CHURCH . . . . . 72<br>FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 323 | At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 325 |
| 324 | When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 325 | Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 326 | At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 327 | CHECK 307:<br><br>CIRCLE METHOD CODE:<br><br>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01<br>IUD . . . . . 03<br>INJECTABLES . . . . . 04<br>IMPLANTS . . . . . 05<br>PILL . . . . . 06<br>CONDOM . . . . . 07<br>FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08<br>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09<br>STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10<br>OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 | → 332 |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 328 | At that time, were you told that you could switch to another method if you wanted to or needed to? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 330 |
| 329 | CHECK 307:<br><br>CIRCLE METHOD CODE:<br><br>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01<br>MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02<br>IUD . . . . . 03<br>INJECTABLES . . . . . 04<br>IMPLANTS . . . . . 05<br>PILL . . . . . 06<br>CONDOM . . . . . 07<br>FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08<br>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09<br>STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10<br>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11<br>RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13<br>OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95<br>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . 96 | → 332<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>→ 332<br><br>→ 332 |
| 330 | Where did you obtain {METHOD} the last time?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH 13<br>MOBILE CLINIC 14<br>HSA 15<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 16<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 17<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 21<br>HEALTH CENTER 22<br>MOBILE CLINIC 23<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 24<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CL . . . . . 31<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32<br>PARMACY 33<br>MOBILE CLINIC 34<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 36<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 41<br>PSI 42<br>FPAM 43<br>MACRO 51<br>YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER 61<br><br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>SHOP . . . . . 71<br>CHURCH . . . . . 72<br>FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 332 |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 331 | Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 332 | In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 334 |
| 333 | Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 334 | CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH RESPONDENT<br>YES ⚑ / NO ⚑<br>a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children?<br>b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 401 |
| 335 | Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 401 | CHECK 220 AND 225:<br>ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ | NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE ☐ | → 601 |
| 402 | CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY.<br>**PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE**<br>MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1<br>PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2<br>MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3<br>PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4<br>ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE 5<br>PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐<br>PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐<br>PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐<br>PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐<br>PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐<br>PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . . ☐ | | |
| 403 | Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the last one you had. | | |
| 404 | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402. | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 405 | PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402. | MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1<br>PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2<br>MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3<br>PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4<br>MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION . . . . . 5 | → 407 |
| 406 | RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220. | DAY . . . . . ☐☐<br>MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | → 408 |
| 407 | RECORD NAME FROM 218.<br>NAME_____ | | |
| 408 | CHECK 405:<br>PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 ☐<br>a) When you got pregnant with {NAME IN 407}, did you want to get pregnant at that time?<br>PREGNANCY TYPE 3, 4, OR 5 ☐<br>b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}, did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 411 |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 409 | Did you want to have a baby later on, or not at all? | LATER . . . . . 1<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 2 | → 411 |
| 410 | How much longer did you want to wait? | MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . .998 | |
| 411 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE | MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1<br>PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2<br>MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3<br>PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4<br>ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 5 | → 434<br>→ 434<br>→ 475 |
| 412 | Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 414 |
| 413 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE<br>MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH (SKIP TO 420) ☐ ← | MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ | → 426 |
| 414 | Whom did you see?<br>Anyone else?<br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | **HEALTH PERSONNEL**<br>DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . A<br>NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B<br>PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . C<br>**OTHER PERSON**<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . D<br>RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 415 | Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?<br><br>Anywhere else?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). | **HOME**<br>HER HOME . . . . . A<br>OTHER HOME . . . . . B<br><br>**PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . C<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ E<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL E<br>HEALTH CENTER F<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . G<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . H<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ I<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM J<br>PSI K<br>FPAM L<br>OTHER NGO<br>_____ M<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Y | |
| 416 | How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? | WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 417 | How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 418 | As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following:<br><br>a) Measure your blood pressure?<br>b) Take a urine sample?<br>c) Take a blood sample?<br>d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat?<br>e) Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat?<br>f) Talk with you about breastfeeding?<br>g) Ask you if you had vaginal bleeding? | YES NO DK<br>a) BP . . . . . 1 2 8<br>b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 8<br>c) BLOOD . . . . . 1 2 8<br>d) HEARTBEAT . . . . . 1 2 8<br>e) FOODS . . . . . 1 2 8<br>f) BREASTFEED . . . . . 1 2 8<br>g) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| 419 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE<br>MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓<br>MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 426 | | |
| 420 | During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 → 423<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 421 | During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection? | TIMES . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 422 | CHECK 421:<br>ONE TIME OR DK ☐↓ | TWO OR MORE TIMES ☐ → | → 426 |
| 423 | At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 426 |
| 424 | Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?<br>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | TIMES . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 425 | CHECK 424:<br>ONLY ONE ☐↓ a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection?<br>MORE THAN ONE ☐↓ b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy? | YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 426 | During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup?<br>SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP/MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 429 |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 427 | Where did you get the iron tablets or syrup?<br><br>Anywhere else?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . C<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ E<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL E<br>HEALTH CENTER F<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . G<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . H<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ I<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM J<br>PSI K<br>FPAM L<br>OTHER NGO<br>_____ M<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>SHOP . . . . . Q<br>MARKET . . . . . R<br>MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN . . . . . S<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 428 | During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup?<br><br>IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS. | DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 429 | During this pregnancy, did you take any medicine for intestinal worms? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 430 | During this pregnancy, did you receive food or cash assistance through the food or cash assistance program? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 431 | During this pregnancy, did you take SP/Fansidar to keep you from getting malaria? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 434 |
| 432 | How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during this pregnancy? | TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 433 | Did you get the SP/Fansidar during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source?<br><br>IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE, RECORD THE HIGHEST SOURCE ON THE LIST. | ANTENATAL VISIT . . . . . 1<br>ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT . . . . . 2<br>OTHER SOURCE . . . . . 6 | |
| 434 | CHECK 405:<br><br>PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2<br>a) Who assisted with the delivery of {NAME IN 407}?<br><br>Anyone else?<br><br>PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.<br><br>PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4<br>b) Who assisted with the delivery of the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}?<br><br>Anyone else?<br><br>PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE | **HEALTH PERSONNEL**<br>DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . A<br>NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B<br>PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . C<br>**OTHER PERSON**<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . D<br>RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y | |
| 435 | CHECK 405:<br><br>PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2<br>a) Where did you give birth to {NAME IN 407}?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4<br>b) Where did you deliver this stillbirth?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **HOME**<br>HER HOME . . . . . 11<br>OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 → 437<br><br>**PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 26<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 31<br>HEALTH CENTER 32<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 41<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 42<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 46<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**NGO**<br>BLM 51<br>PSI 52<br>FPAM 53<br>OTHER NGO<br>_____ 56<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER _____ 96 → 437<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 436 | CHECK 405:<br>PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 → a) Was {NAME IN 407} delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?<br>PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 → b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 437 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE | MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1<br>PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2<br>MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3<br>PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4 | → 441<br>→ 445<br>→ 487 |
| 438 | After the birth, was {NAME IN 407} put on your chest? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 441 |
| 439 | Was {NAME IN 407}'s bare skin touching your bare skin? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 441 |
| 440 | How long after birth was {NAME IN 407} put on the bare skin of your chest?<br>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.<br>IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS;<br>IF 24 HOURS OR MORE, RECORD 24. | IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00<br>HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 441 | When {NAME IN 407} was born, was {NAME IN 407} very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small? | VERY LARGE . . . . . 1<br>LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2<br>AVERAGE . . . . . 3<br>SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4<br>VERY SMALL . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 442 | Was {NAME IN 407} weighed at birth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 444 |
| 443 | How much did {NAME IN 407} weigh?<br>RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE. | KG FROM CARD 1 ☐.☐☐☐<br>KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐.☐☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 99998 | |
| 444 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE<br>MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH → PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ☐ | | → 480 |
| 445 | CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY<br>FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED → CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED ☐ | | → 464 |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 447 | CHECK 405:<br>PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ↓ / PREGNANCY TYPE 3 ↓<br>a) How long after {NAME IN 407} was delivered did you stay in the {FACILITY IN 435}?<br>b) For the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}, how long after the baby was born did you stay in the {FACILITY IN 435}?<br>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;<br>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 448 | I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you.<br><br>Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 451 |
| 449 | How long after delivery did the first check take place?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;<br>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 450 | Who checked on your health at that time?<br><br>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | **HEALTH PERSONNEL**<br>DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11<br>NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12<br>PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . 13<br>**OTHER PERSON**<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21<br>RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 451 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE<br>MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ↓ / MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ | | → 455 |
| 452 | Now I would like to talk to you about checks on {NAME IN 407}'s health -- for example, someone examining {NAME IN 407}, checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for {NAME IN 407}.<br><br>Before {NAME IN 407} left the facility, did anyone check on {NAME IN 407}'s health? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 455 |
| 453 | How long after delivery was {NAME IN 407}'s health first checked?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;<br>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 454 | Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time?<br><br>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | **HEALTH PERSONNEL**<br>DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11<br>NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12<br>PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . 13<br>**OTHER PERSON**<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21<br>RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 455 | Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 459 |
| 456 | How long after delivery did that check take place?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;<br>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 457 | Who checked on your health at that time?<br><br>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | **HEALTH PERSONNEL**<br>DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11<br>NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12<br>PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . 13<br>**OTHER PERSON**<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21<br>RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 458 | Where did the check take place?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **HOME**<br>HER HOME . . . . . 11<br>OTHER HOME . . . . . 12<br><br>**PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 26<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 31<br>HEALTH CENTER 32<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 41<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 42<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 46<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 51<br>PSI 52<br>FPAM 53<br>OTHER NGO<br>_____ 56<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 459 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE<br>MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ↓ | MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → | → 474 |
| 460 | After {NAME IN 407} left the {FACILITY IN 435} did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on {NAME IN 407}'s health? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 473 |
| 461 | How long after the birth of {NAME IN 407} did that check take place?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;<br>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 462 | Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time?<br><br>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | **HEALTH PERSONNEL**<br>DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11<br>NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12<br>PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . 13<br>**OTHER PERSON**<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21<br>RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 463 | Where did this check of {NAME IN 407} take place?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **HOME**<br>HER HOME . . . . . 11<br>OTHER HOME . . . . . 12<br><br>**PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 26<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 31<br>HEALTH CENTER 32<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 41<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 42<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 46<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 51<br>PSI 52<br>FPAM 53<br>OTHER NGO<br>_____ 56<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 473 |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 464 | CHECK 405:<br>PREGNANCY TYPE 1 → a) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to {NAME IN 407}?<br>PREGNANCY TYPE 3 → b) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you delivered the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 468 |
| 465 | How long after delivery did the first check take place?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;<br>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 466 | Who checked on your health at that time?<br><br>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | **HEALTH PERSONNEL**<br>DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11<br>NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12<br>PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . 13<br>**OTHER PERSON**<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21<br>RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 467 | Where did this first check take place?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **HOME**<br>HER HOME . . . . . 11<br>OTHER HOME . . . . . 12<br><br>**PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 26<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 31<br>HEALTH CENTER 32<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 41<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 42<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 46<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 51<br>PSI 52<br>FPAM 53<br>OTHER NGO<br>_____ 56<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 468 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE<br><br>MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ↓ | MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH → | 474 |
| 469 | I would like to talk to you about checks on {NAME IN 407}'s health -- for example, someone examining {NAME IN 407}, checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for {NAME IN 407}.<br><br>After {NAME IN 407} was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on {NAME IN 407}'s health? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 473 |
| 470 | How long after the birth of {NAME IN 407} did that check take place?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;<br>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 471 | Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time?<br><br>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | **HEALTH PERSONNEL**<br>DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER/MEDICAL ASSISTANT . . . . . 11<br>NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12<br>PATIENT ATTANDANT . . . . . 13<br>**OTHER PERSON**<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21<br>RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . 22<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 472 | Where did this first check of {NAME IN 407} take place?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **HOME**<br>HER HOME . . . . . 11<br>OTHER HOME . . . . . 12<br><br>**PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 26<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 31<br>HEALTH CENTER 32<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 41<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 42<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 46<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 51<br>PSI 52<br>FPAM 53<br>OTHER NGO<br>_____ 56<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 473 | During the first 2 days after {NAME IN 407}'s birth, did any health care provider do the following:<br><br>a) Examine the cord?<br>b) Measure {NAME IN 407}'s temperature?<br>c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention?<br>d) Talk with you about breastfeeding?<br>e) Observe {NAME IN 407} breastfeeding to see if you are doing it correctly? | YES NO DK<br>a) CORD . . . . . 1 2 8<br>b) TEMPERATURE . . . . . 1 2 8<br>c) MEDICAL ATTENTION . . . . . 1 2 8<br>d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8<br>e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8 | |
| 474 | During the first 2 days after the birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you:<br><br>a) Measure your blood pressure?<br>b) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you?<br>c) Discuss family planning with you? | YES NO DK<br>a) BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . 1 2 8<br>b) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 8<br>c) FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| 475 | CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY?<br>YES ☐ NO ☐ → 479 | | |
| 476 | CHECK 405:<br>PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐<br>a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of {NAME IN 407}?<br><br>PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐<br>b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 477 | CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?<br>NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ → 479 | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 478 | CHECK 405:<br>PREGNANCY TYPE 1 → a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of {NAME IN 407}?<br>PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 → b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 479 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE | MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1<br>MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3<br>MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION . . . . . 5 | → 487 |
| 480 | Did you ever breastfeed {NAME IN 407}? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 482 |
| 481 | CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: | LIVING → 486<br>DEAD → 487 | |
| 482 | How long after birth did you first put {NAME IN 407} to the breast?<br><br>IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS;<br>IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS;<br>OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS. | IMMEDIATELY . . . . . .000<br>HOURS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>DAYS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] | |
| 483 | In the first 2 days after delivery, was {NAME IN 407} given anything other than breast milk to eat or drink – anything at all like water, infant formula, or [INSERT COMMON DRINKS AND FOODS THAT MAY BE GIVEN TO NEWBORN INFANTS]? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 484 | CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:<br>LIVING | DEAD → 487 | |
| 485 | Are you still breastfeeding {NAME IN 407}? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 486 | Did {NAME IN 407} drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or at night? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 487 | CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY?<br>MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY → (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY OUTCOME)<br>NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY → 501 | | |

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 501 | CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY?<br>ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐<br>NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 601 | | |
| 502 | Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest. | | |
| 503 | RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE.<br>NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ | | |
| 504 | Do you have a card or other document where {NAME IN 503}'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1<br>YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 2<br>YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 3<br>NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT . . 4 | → 507<br><br>→ 507 |
| 505 | Did you ever have a vaccination card for {NAME IN 503}? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 506 | CHECK 504:<br>CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐<br>CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐ → 513 | | |
| 507 | May I see the card or other document where {NAME IN 503}'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1<br>YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 2<br>YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 3<br>NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 4 | <br><br><br>→ 513 |
| 508 | RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT. | DAY . . . . . ☐☐<br>MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br>DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD . . . . . 95 | |

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 509 | COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME).<br>RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.<br>RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE. | | |
| 510 | ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD. | PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN . . . . . 1<br>PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED . . . . . 2<br>PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, OTHER REASON . . 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 511 | CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO 'TYPHOID CONJUGATED VACCINE (TCV)' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN?<br>NO ☐ ↓<br>YES ☐ → 529 | | |
| 512 | In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did {NAME IN 503} receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?<br><br>RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN. | YES . . . . . 1<br>(USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.)<br>(THEN SKIP TO 529)<br><br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

| | DAY | | MONTH | | YEAR | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BCG | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE) | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1 | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2 | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3 | | | | | | | | |
| INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1 | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2 | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3 | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 1 | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 2 | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 3 | | | | | | | | |
| ROTAVIRUS 1 | | | | | | | | |
| ROTAVIRUS 2 | | | | | | | | |
| MEASLES RUBELLA VACCINE 1 | | | | | | | | |
| MEASLES RUBELLA VACCINE 2 | | | | | | | | |
| TYPHOID CONJUGATED VACCINE (TCV) | | | | | | | | |
| VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT) | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 512A | CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD?<br>YES ☐ → SKIP TO 529<br>NO ☐ | | → 530 |
| 513 | Did {NAME IN 503} ever receive any vaccinations to prevent {NAME IN 503} from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 530 |
| 514 | Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 517 | Has {NAME IN 503} ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 521 |
| 518 | Did {NAME IN 503} receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first 2 weeks after birth or later? | FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1<br>LATER . . . . . 2 | |
| 519 | How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the oral polio vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 520 | The last time {NAME IN 503} received the polio drops, did {NAME IN 503} also get an IPV injection in the arm to protect against polio? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 521 | Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 523 |
| 522 | How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the pentavalent vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 523 | Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 525 |
| 524 | How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the pneumococcal vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 525 | Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 527 |
| 526 | How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the rotavirus vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 527 | Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 528A |
| 528 | How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the measles vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 528A | Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a typoid vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm or thigh to prevent typoid fever? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 529 | Where did {NAME IN 503} receive most of his/her vaccinations?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH 13<br>MOBILE CLINIC 14<br>HSA 15<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 16<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 17<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 21<br>HEALTH CENTER 22<br>MOBILE CLINIC 23<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 24<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 31<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32<br>PARMACY 33<br>MOBILE CLINIC 34<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 36<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 41<br>PSI 42<br>FPAM 43<br><br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>VACCINATION CAMPAIGN . . . . . 51<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 530 | CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY?<br><br>MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD)<br><br>NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 601 | | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 601 | CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY?<br>ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐<br>NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 643 | | |
| 602 | Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest. | | |
| 603 | RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE.<br>NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ | | |
| 604 | In the last 12 months, was {NAME IN 603} given any of the following:<br>a) Iron tablets or syrup?<br>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF TABLETS/SYRUPS.<br>b) Micronutrient powders (NDISAKANIZENI )?<br>SHOW MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDERS. | YES NO DK<br>a) TABLETS/SYRUP . . . . . 1 2 8<br>b) NDISAKANIZENI POWDERS . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| 605 | In the last 6 months, was {NAME IN 603} given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]?<br>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 606 | In the last 6 months, was {NAME IN 603} given any medicine for intestinal worms? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 607 | In the last 3 months, has any healthcare provider or community health worker measured:<br>a) {NAME IN 603}'s weight?<br>b) {NAME IN 603}'s length or height?<br>c) Around {NAME IN 603}'s mid upper arm?<br>SHOW IMAGE OF MUAC TAPE. | YES NO DK<br>a) WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 8<br>b) LENGTH/HEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 8<br>c) UPPER ARM . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| 608 | Has {NAME IN 603} had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 618 |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 609 | CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?<br>YES ⚐ ↓ — NO/ NOT ASKED ⚐ ↓<br>a) Now I would like to know how much {NAME IN 603} was given to drink during the diarrhea, including breast milk. Was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?<br>IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} given much less than usual to drink or somewhat<br>b) Now I would like to know how much {NAME IN 603} was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?<br>IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less? | MUCH LESS . . . . . 1<br>SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>MORE . . . . . 4<br>NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 610 | When {NAME IN 603} had diarrhea, was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?<br>IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less? | MUCH LESS . . . . . 1<br>SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>MORE . . . . . 4<br>STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5<br>NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 611 | Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 615 |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 612 | Where did you seek advice or treatment?<br><br>Anywhere else?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH C<br>MOBILE CLINIC/VILLAGE CLINIC . D<br>HSA E<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR F<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ G<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL H<br>HEALTH CENTER E<br>MOBILE CLINIC G<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR K<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . L<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . M<br>PARMACY N<br>MOBILE CLINIC O<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR P<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ Q<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM R<br>PSI S<br>FPAM T<br>MACRO U<br>YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER V<br><br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>SHOP . . . . . W<br>CHURCH . . . . . Z<br>FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . Y<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 613 | CHECK 612:<br>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐<br>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 615 | | |
| 614 | Where did you first seek advice or treatment?<br><br>USE LETTER CODE FROM 612. | FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐ | |
| 615 | Was {NAME IN 603} given any of the following at any time since {NAME IN 603} started having the diarrhea: | YES NO DK | |
| | a) A fluid made from a special packet called Tanzi ORS? | a) ORS PACKET . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | b) Other pre-packaged ORS liquid? | b) ORS LIQUID . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | c) Zinc tablets or syrup? | c) ZINC . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | d) Homemade fluid (thobwa)? | d) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 616 | CHECK 615:<br>ANY 'YES' ☐↓ — a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea?<br>ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐↓ — b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 618 |
| 617 | CHECK 615:<br>ANY 'YES' ☐↓ — a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.<br>ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐↓ — b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN. | **PILL OR SYRUP**<br>ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A<br>ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B<br>OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C<br>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D<br>**INJECTION**<br>ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E<br>NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F<br>UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G<br>(IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H<br>HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 618 | Has {NAME IN 603} been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 621 |
| 619 | At any time during the illness, did {NAME IN 603} have blood taken from {NAME IN 603}'s finger or heel for testing? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 620 | Were you told by a healthcare provider that {NAME IN 603} had malaria? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 621 | Has {NAME IN 603} had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 622 | Has {NAME IN 603} had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 624 |
| 623 | Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose? | CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1<br>NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2<br>BOTH . . . . . 3<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 625 |
| 624 | CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?<br>YES ☐↓ | NO OR DON'T KNOW ☐ | → 634 |
| 625 | Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 630 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 626 | Where did you seek advice or treatment?<br><br>Anywhere else?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH C<br>MOBILE CLINIC D<br>HSA E<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR F<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ G<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL H<br>HEALTH CENTER E<br>MOBILE CLINIC G<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR K<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . L<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . M<br>PARMACY N<br>MOBILE CLINIC O<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR P<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ Q<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM R<br>PSI S<br>FPAM T<br>MACRO U<br>YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER V<br><br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>SHOP . . . . . W<br>CHURCH . . . . . Z<br>FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . Y<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 627 | CHECK 626:<br>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐↓ | ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 629 | |
| 628 | Where did you first seek advice or treatment?<br><br>USE LETTER CODE FROM 626. | FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐ | |
| 629 | How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for {NAME IN 603}?<br><br>IF SAME DAY, RECORD '00'. | DAYS . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 630 | At any time during the illness, did {NAME IN 603} take any medicine for the illness? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 → 634<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 631 | What medicine did {NAME IN 603} take?<br><br>Any other medicine?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION | **ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINE**<br>LA (ARTEMETHER AND LUMEFANTRINE) . . A<br>ASAQ (COMBINED ARTESUNATE AND AMODIAQUINE) . . . . . B<br>SP/FANSIDAR /NOVIDAR SP . . . . . C<br>QUININE TABLETS . . . . . D<br>QUININE INJECTION/IV . . . . . E<br>INJECTION/IV ARTESUNATE . . . . . F<br>RECTAL ARTESUNATE . . . . . G<br><br>OTHER ANTIMALARIAL H<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br><br>**ANTIBIOTIC MEDICINE**<br>AMOXICILLIN . . . . . I<br>COTRIMOXAZOLE . . . . . J<br>OTHER PILL/SYRUP . . . . . K<br>OTHER INJECTION/IV . . . . . L<br><br>**OTHER MEDICINE**<br>ASPIRIN . . . . . M<br>PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ACETAMINOPHEN N<br>IBUPROFEN . . . . . O<br><br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 632 | CHECK 631: LA (ARTEMETHER AND LUMEFANTRINE) ('A') OR ASAQ (COMBINED ARTESUNATE AND AMODIAQUINE) ('B') GIVEN<br><br>CODE 'A' OR 'B' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br><br>CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → 634 | | |
| 633 | How long after the fever started did {NAME IN 603} first take an artemisinin combination therapy? | SAME DAY . . . . . 0<br>NEXT DAY . . . . . 1<br>TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2<br>THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 634 | CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY?<br><br>MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓<br><br>(GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD)<br><br>NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 635 | | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 635 | CHECK 220, 225 AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT<br>ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓<br>(NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓ | NONE ☐ → 643 | |
| 636 | Now I would like to ask you about liquids that {NAME IN 635} had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether {NAME IN 635} had them at home, or somewhere else.<br>Yesterday during the day or at night, did {NAME IN 635} drink: | YES NO DK | |
| | a) Plain water? | a) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | b) Infant formula such as Lactogen, S26, Nan, Infacare? | b) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | IF YES:<br>b1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} drink infant formula?<br>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐ 8 | |
| | c) Milk from animals, including fresh, packaged, or powdered milk? | c) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | IF YES:<br>c1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} drink milk?<br>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐ 8 | |
| | c2) Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk? | SWEET/ FLAVORED . . 1 2 8 | |
| | f) Cocoa or Milo? | f) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | g) Fruit juice, squash, kapena Super Dip? | g) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | h) Soft drinks such as Fanta, Coca-Cola, Sprite, Frozy, or energy drinks such as Red Bull? | h) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | i) Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks? | i) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | IF YES:<br>i1) Was the drink sweetened? | SWEETENED . . 1 2 8 | |
| | j) Clear broth or clear soup? | j) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | | | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | YES | NO | DK | |
| | k) Any other liquids?<br>IF YES: | k) . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | k1) What was the drink?<br><br>MARK THE APPROPRIATE GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL DRINK, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL DRINK BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF THE | OTHER DRINK(S)_____<br>(SPECIFY) | | | | |
| | k2) Was the drink sweetened? | SWEETENED . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| 637 | Now I would like to ask you about foods that {NAME IN 635} had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals.<br><br>I will ask you about different foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish.<br>Yesterday during the day or at night, did {NAME IN 635} have: | | YES | NO | DK | |
| | a) Yogurt or chambiko? | a) . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | IF YES:<br>a1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} have Yogurt or chambiko?<br><br>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES ATE ☐ | | | 8 | |
| | a2) Did {NAME IN 635} have any Yogurt or chambiko as a/to drink? | HAD YOGURT AS A DRINK . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | IF YES:<br>a3) Was it a sweet [or flavored] type of drink? | SWEETENED . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | b) Nsima, porridge, enriched porridge, corn soy blend, rice, bread, buns, noodle, pasta, or spaghetti? | b) . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | c) Carrots, pumpkin, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside? | c) . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | d) Potato, white sweet potato, cassava/manioc, kondole, green banana, plantain, or yam? | d) . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | YES | NO | DK | |
| | e) Any dark green leafy vegetables [masamba], such as pumpkin leaves, mustard leaves, rape leaves, cassava leaves, bean leaves or other masamba? | e) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | f) Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, okra, cucumber, cabbage, eggplant, or other vegetables? | f) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | g) Ripe mango or ripe pawpaw? | g) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | h) Any other fruits, such as banana, pineapple, guava, watermelon, orange, or other fruits? | h) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | i) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish? | i) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | j) Liver, kidney, or heart? | j) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | k) Sausages, polony, or bacon? | k) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | l) Any other meat, such as beef, goat, pork, chicken, mice, bush meat, or wild birds? | l) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | m) Eggs? | m) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | n) Beans, chipere, cowpeas, pigeon peas, peas, ground beans, soya, or corn soy blend? | n) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | o) Groundnuts, groundnut butter, groundnut flour, macademia nuts, cashews, or pumpkin seeds? | o) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | p) Cheese? | p) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | q) Flying ants, caterpillars, grasshoppers, locusts, mafulufute, or nkhululu? | q) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | r) Sweeties, chocolates, ice cream, or freezies? | r) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | s) Cakes or biscuits? | s) . . . . . 1 | 2 | 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | YES NO DK | |
| | t) Crisps, chips, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, or samosa? | t) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | u) Red palm oil? | u) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | v) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?<br>IF YES:<br>v1) What was the food?<br><br>MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF THE | v) . . . . . 1 2 8<br><br>OTHER FOOD(S) _____<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 638 | CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'v'):<br>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ → | | 640 |
| 639 | Did {NAME IN 635} eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?<br><br>IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did {NAME IN 635} eat? | YES . . . . . 1 ☐<br>(GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) ←<br>(THEN CONTINUE TO 640) ←<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 641 |
| 640 | How many times did {NAME IN 635} eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?<br><br>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 641 | In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or community health worker talk with you about how or what to feed {NAME IN 635}? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 642 | The last time {NAME IN 635} passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools? | CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01<br>PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02<br>PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03<br>THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04<br>BURIED . . . . . 05<br>LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 643 | Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you consumed yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate or drank it at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals.<br><br>I will ask you about different foods and drinks, and I would like to know whether you ate the food even if it was combined with other foods.<br><br>Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish.<br><br>Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink: | YES NO DK | |
| | a) Nsima, porridge, rice, millet, sorghum, bread, buns, chigumu, or spaghetti? | a) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | b) Carrots, pumpkin, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside? | b) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | c) Potato, white sweet potato, cassava, kondole, green banana, or yam? | c) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | d) Any dark green leafy vegetables [masamba], such as pumpkin leaves, mustard leaves, rape leaves, cassava leaves, bean leaves or other masamba? | d) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | e) Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, okra, cucumber, cabbage, eggplant, or other vegetables? | e) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | f) Ripe mango or ripe pawpaw? | f) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | g) Any other fruits, such as banana, pineapple, guava, watermelon, orange, or other fruits? | g) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | h) Fish, including tilapia, usipa, utaka, or matemba? | h) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | i) Liver, kidney, or heart? | i) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | j) Sausages, polony, or bacon? | j) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | k) Any other meat, such as beef, goat, pork, chicken, mice, bush meat, or wild birds? | k) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | l) Eggs? | l) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | YES NO DK | |
| | m) Beans, chipere, cowpeas, pigeon peas, peas, ground beans, soya, or soya pieces? | m) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | n) Groundnuts, groundnut butter, groundnut flour, macademia nuts, cashews, or pumpkin seeds? | n) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | o) Milk, cheese, yogurt, or chambiko? | o) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | p) Flying ants, caterpillars, grasshoppers, locusts, mafulufute, or nkhululu? | p) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | q) Sweeties, chocolates, ice cream, freezies, cakes, or biscuits? | q) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | s) Crisps, chips, fried potato, fried cassava, mandazi, zitumbuwa, or samosa? | s) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | t) Fruit juice, squash, or Super Dip? | t) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | u) Soft drinks such as Fanta, Coca-Cola, Sprite, Frozy, or energy drinks such as Red Bull? | u) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | v) Tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, cocoa or Milo, or flavored milk? | v) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | w) Red palm oil? | w) . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | x) Any other liquids?<br>IF YES:<br>x1) What was the drink?<br>x2) Was the drink sweetened? | x) . . . . . 1 2 8<br>OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY)<br>SWEETENED . . 1 2 8 | |
| | y) Any other food?<br>IF YES:<br>y1) What was the food?<br>MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO RECORD THE NAME OF THE | y) . . . . . 1 2 8<br>OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 701 | Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married? | YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1<br>YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2<br>NO, NOT IN UNION . . . . . 3 | →706A |
| 702 | Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1<br>YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2<br>NO . . . . . 3 | →721 |
| 703 | What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated? | WIDOWED . . . . . 1<br>DIVORCED . . . . . 2<br>SEPARATED . . . . . 3<br>NULIFIED (UNDERAGE . . . . . 4 | →714 |
| 706A | Do you have a marriage certificate or other document recognizing this (marriage/union)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | →707 |
| 706B | What document or documents do you have?<br><br>Any other document?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM A CHURCH, MOSQUE OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . A<br>MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM A CIVIL AUTHORITY . . . . . B<br>OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . C<br>OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A CIVIL AUTHORITY . . . . . D<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | →709 |
| 707 | Was this marriage ever registered with the civil authority? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 709 | Is your {husband/partner} living with you now or is he staying elsewhere? | LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1<br>STAYING ELSEWHERE . . . . . 2 | |
| 710 | Please tell me the name of your {husband/partner}.<br><br>RECORD THE HUSBAND'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. | NAME _____<br><br>LINE NO. . . . . | |
| 711 | Does your {husband/partner} have other wives or does he live with other women as if married? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | →714 |
| 712 | Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have? | TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . <br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 713 | Are you the first, second, … wife? | RANK . . . . . <br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 714 | Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once? | ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1<br>MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 2 | |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | CHECK 714:<br>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ↓ — a) In what month and year did you start living with your {husband/partner}?<br>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ↓ — b) Now I would like to ask about your first husband or partner. In what month and year did you start living with him? | MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | → 717 |
| 716 | How old were you when you first started living with him? | AGE . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 717 | CHECK 714:<br>MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ↓<br>MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → | | → 721 |
| 718 | CHECK 701:<br>YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ↓<br>YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ↓<br>NO, NOT IN A UNION → | | → 721 |
| 719 | Now I'd like to ask you about your current {husband/partner}. In what month and year did you start living with him? | MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | → 721 |
| 720 | How old were you when you first started living with your current {husband/partner}? | AGE . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 721 | **CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.** | | |
| 722 | Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? | NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSI . . . . . 00<br>AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] | → 738 |
| 723 | I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?<br>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS. | DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ] | → 737 |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 724 | CHECK 232:<br>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐<br>PREGNANT ☐ | | → 727 |
| 725 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 727 |
| 726 | Which method did you use?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br><br>IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED. | FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A<br>MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B<br>IUD . . . . . C<br>INJECTABLES . . . . . D<br>IMPLANTS . . . . . E<br>PILL . . . . . F<br>CONDOM . . . . . G<br>FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H<br>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I<br>STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J<br>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K<br>RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M<br>OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X<br>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y | → 728 |
| 727 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 730 |
| 728 | What is the brand name of the condom used?<br><br>IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. | CHISHANGO . . . . . 01<br>MANYUCHI . . . . . 02<br>ICON GOLD . . . . . 03<br>CARE (FEMALE CONDOMS) . . . . . 04<br>PUBLIC SECTOR CONDOMS . . . . . 05<br>MOODS . . . . . 06<br>ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 07<br>DUREX . . . . . 08<br>BAREBACK . . . . . 09<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 729 | From where did you obtain the condom the last time?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH 13<br>MOBILE CLINIC 14<br>HSA 15<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 16<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 17<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 21<br>HEALTH CENTER 22<br>MOBILE CLINIC<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CI . . . . . 31<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32<br>PARMACY 33<br>MOBILE CLINIC 34<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 36<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 41<br>PSI 42<br>FPAM 43<br>MACRO 44<br>YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER 45<br><br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>SHOP . . . . . 71<br>CHURCH . . . . . 72<br>FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 730 | What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse?<br><br>IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?<br><br>IF YES, RECORD '2'.<br>IF NO, RECORD '3'. | HUSBAND . . . . . 1<br>LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . 3<br>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4<br>CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5<br><br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 731 | Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 737 |
| 732 | The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 733 | What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse?<br><br>IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?<br><br>IF YES, RECORD '2'.<br>IF NO, RECORD '3'. | HUSBAND . . . . . 1<br>LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3<br>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4<br>CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5<br><br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 734 | Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 737 |
| 735 | The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 736 | What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse?<br><br>IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?<br><br>IF YES, RECORD '2'.<br>IF NO, RECORD '3'. | HUSBAND . . . . . 1<br>LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . 3<br>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4<br>CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5<br><br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 737 | In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime?<br><br>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME ☐☐<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 738 | PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION. | YES NO<br>CHILDREN <10 . . . . . 1 2<br>MALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2<br>FEMALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2 | |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 801 | CHECK 307:<br>NOT ASKED ☐ ↓<br>NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓<br>HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ → | | 813 |
| 802 | CHECK 232:<br>PREGNANT ☐ ↓<br>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ → | | 804 |
| 803 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE . . . . . 2<br>UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 805<br>→ 812 |
| 804 | CHECK 208:<br>HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓<br>a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?<br>HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓<br>b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2<br>SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3<br>UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 807<br>→ 813<br>→ 811 |
| 805 | CHECK 208 AND 232:<br>NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓<br>a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child?<br>NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓<br>b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?<br>PREGNANT ☐ ↓<br>c) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? | MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>SOON/NOW . . . . . 993<br>SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994<br>AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | → 811<br>→ 813<br>→ 811 |
| 806 | CHECK 232:<br>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓<br>PREGNANT ☐ → | | 812 |
| 807 | CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?<br>NOT ASKED ☐ ↓<br>CURRENTLY USING ☐ → | | 813 |
| 808 | CHECK 805:<br>'24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ ↓<br>NOT ASKED ☐ ↓<br>'00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR ☐ → | | 812 |
| 809 | CHECK 723:<br>DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ ↓<br>YEARS AGO ☐ →<br>NOT ASKED ☐ → | | 811<br>811 |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 810 | CHECK 208 AND 804:<br><br>HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ☐↓<br><br>a) You have said that you do not want another child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?<br><br>Any other reason?<br><br>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.<br><br>HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS NO MORE ☐↓<br><br>b) You have said that you do not want any more children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?<br><br>Any other reason?<br><br>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.<br><br>HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE A CHILD ☐↓<br><br>c) You have said that you do not want a child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?<br><br>Any other reason?<br><br>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.<br><br>HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS NO CHILDREN ☐↓<br><br>d) You have said that you do not want any children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?<br><br>Any other reason?<br><br>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. | NOT MARRIED . . . . . A<br><br>**FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS**<br>NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B<br>INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C<br>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D<br>CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E<br>NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . F<br>BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G<br>UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H<br><br>**OPPOSITION TO USE**<br>RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J<br>OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K<br>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L<br><br>**LACK OF KNOWLEDGE**<br>KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M<br>KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N<br><br>**METHOD-RELATED REASONS**<br>INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . O<br>CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING . . . . . P<br>METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY . . Q<br>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . R<br>OTHER SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . S<br><br>**COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY**<br>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . T<br>COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . U<br>PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . V<br>NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . W<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 811 | CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?<br><br>NOT ASKED ☐↓<br><br>YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ → | | 813 |
| 812 | Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 813 | CHECK 224:<br><br>HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐↓<br><br>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?<br><br>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC<br><br>NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐↓<br><br>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?<br><br>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. | NONE . . . . . 00 → 815<br><br>NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐<br><br>OTHER _____ 96 → 815<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 814 | How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl? | BOYS GIRLS EITHER<br>NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 815 | In the last 12 months have you: | YES NO | |
| | a) Heard about family planning on the radio? | a) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? | b) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? | c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? | d) MOBILE PHONE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? | e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/INSTAGRAM 1 2 | |
| | f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? | f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? | g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events? | h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 817 | CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ / YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ → | | 901 |
| 818 | Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your {husband/partner}, you and your {husband/partner} jointly, or someone else? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | → 820<br>→ 820 |
| 819 | When making this decision with your {husband/partner}, would you say that your opinion is more important, equally important, or less important than your (husband's/partner's) opinion? | MORE IMPORTANT . . . . . 1<br>EQUALLY IMPORTANT . . . . . 2<br>LESS IMPORTANT . . . . . 3 | |
| 820 | Has your {husband/partner} or any other family member ever tried to force or pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 821 | CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ / NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ / HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ → | | 901 |
| 822 | Does your {husband/partner} want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want? | SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1<br>MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2<br>FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 901 | CHECK 701:<br>CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓<br>NOT IN UNION ☐ → | | 909 |
| 902 | How old was your {husband/partner} on his last birthday? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 903 | Did your {husband/partner} ever attend school? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO/PRESCHOOL/ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM 2 | 906 |
| 904 | What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher? | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>SECONDARY . . . . . 2<br>HIGHER . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | 906 |
| 905 | What was the highest standard he completed at that level?<br><br>IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. | STANDARD . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 906 | Has your {husband/partner} done any work in the last 7 days? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | 908 |
| 907 | Has your {husband/partner} done any work in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | ☐ 909 |
| 908 | What is your {husband's/partner's} occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? | _____<br>_____ ☐☐<br>_____ | |
| 909 | Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 7 days? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | 913 |
| 910 | As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last 7 days, have you done any of these things or any other work? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | 913 |
| 911 | Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | 913 |
| 912 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | 917 |
| 913 | What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? | _____<br>_____ ☐☐<br>_____ | |
| 914 | Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed? | FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1<br>FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2<br>SELF-EMPLOYED . . . . . 3 | |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 915 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1<br>SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2<br>ONCE IN A WHILE . . . . . 3 | |
| 916 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? | CASH ONLY . . . . . 1<br>CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2<br>IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3<br>NOT PAID . . . . . 4 | |
| 917 | CHECK 701:<br>CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ | NOT IN UNION ☐ | → 925 |
| 918 | CHECK 916:<br>CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ | OTHER ☐ | → 921 |
| 919 | Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your {husband/partner}, or you and your {husband/partner} jointly? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 920 | Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your {husband/partner} earns, less than what he earns, or about the same? | MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 922 |
| 921 | Who usually decides how your {husband's/partner's} earnings will be used: you, your {husband/partner}, or you and your {husband/partner} jointly? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 922 | Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your {husband/partner}, you and your {husband/partner} jointly, or someone else? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 923 | Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 924 | Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTL` 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 925 | Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01<br>JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02<br>JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03<br>JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04<br>BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05<br>DOES NOT OWN . . . . . 06 | → 928 |
| 926 | Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 928 |
| 927 | Is your name on this document? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 928 | Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01<br>JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02<br>JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03<br>JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04<br>BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05<br>DOES NOT OWN . . . . . 06 | → 930A |
| 929 | Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 930A |
| 930 | Is your name on this document? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 930A | Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 930C |
| 930B | Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 930C | In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 930D | Do you have shares in NKHONDE? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 931 | PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT) | PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES.<br>CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3<br>HUSBAND . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3<br>OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3<br>OTHER FEMALES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 | |
| 932 | In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:<br>a) If she goes out without telling him?<br>b) If she neglects the children?<br>c) If she argues with him?<br>d) If she refuses to have sex with him?<br>e) If she burns the food? | YES / NO / DK<br>a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8<br>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 / 2 / 8<br>c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8<br>d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8<br>e) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 / 2 / 8 | |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS. | | |
| 1001 | Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1040 |
| 1002 | CHECK 111: AGE<br>15-24 YEARS ↓<br>25 YEARS OR OLDER → | | → 1008 |
| 1003 | HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1004 | Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1005 | Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1006 | Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1007 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1008 | Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1009 | Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1010 | Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1012 |
| 1011 | Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 1012 | CHECK 220 AND 223:<br>NO LIVE BIRTHS → 1024<br>LAST LIVE BIRTH 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ↓<br>LAST LIVE BIRTH 24 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE THE SURVEY → 1024 | | |
| 1013 | CHECK 412 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'):<br>HAD ANTENATAL CARE ↓<br>NO ANTENATAL CARE → 1018 | | |
| 1014 | **CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.** | | |
| 1015 | Were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care while you were pregnant with {CHILD NAME}? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1018 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1016 | Where was the test done?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH 13<br>MOBILE CLINIC 14<br>HSA 15<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 16<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 17<br><br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 21<br>HEALTH CENTER 22<br>MOBILE CLINIC 23<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 24<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CL . . . . . 31<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32<br>PARMACY 33<br>MOBILE CLINIC 34<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36<br><br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 41<br>PSI 42<br>FPAM 43<br>**MACRO** 44<br>**YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER** 45<br><br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>HOME . . . . . 71<br>WORKPLACE . . . . . 72<br>CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 73<br><br>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 1017 | Did you get the results of the test? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1018 | CHECK 435 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'):<br>ANY CODE '21-46' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>OTHER ☐ → | | 1021 |
| 1019 | Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you tested for HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1021 |
| 1020 | Did you get the results of the test? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1022 |
| 1021 | CHECK 1015:<br>YES ☐ ↓<br>NO OR NOT ASKED ☐ → | | 1024 |
| 1022 | Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1025 |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1023 | In what month and year was your most recent HIV test? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | → 1028 |
| 1024 | Have you ever been tested for HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1032 |
| 1025 | In what month and year was your most recent HIV test? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | |
| 1026 | Where was the test done?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH 13<br>MOBILE CLINIC 14<br>HSA 15<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 16<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 17<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 21<br>HEALTH CENTER 22<br>MOBILE CLINIC 23<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 24<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CL . . . . . 31<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32<br>PARMACY 33<br>MOBILE CLINIC 34<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 41<br>PSI 42<br>FPAM 43<br>MACRO 44<br>YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER 45<br><br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>HOME . . . . . 71<br>WORKPLACE . . . . . 72<br>CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 73<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1027 | Did you get the results of the test? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1031 |
| 1028 | What was the result of the test? | POSITIVE . . . . . 1<br>NEGATIVE . . . . . 2<br>INDETERMINATE . . . . . 3<br>DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4<br>DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT . . . . . 5 | → 1031 |
| 1029 | In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998<br>SAME DATE AS LAST HIV TEST . . . . . 95 | |
| 1030 | Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1031 | How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime?<br><br>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95' | NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 1032 | Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1034 |
| 1033 | Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1034 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 1035 | Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 1036 | CHECK 1028:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>OTHER ☐ | | → 1040 |
| 1037 | Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV.<br><br>Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1038 | Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status. | AGREE . . . . . 1<br>DISAGREE . . . . . 2 | |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1039 | Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months: | YES NO | |
| | a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status. | a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission. | b) DISCLOSED STATUS . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status. | c) VERBALLY INSULTED . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status. | d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status. | e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | f) I was fired from my work because of my HIV status | f) FIRED FROM WORK . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | g) I was not hired because of my HIV status | g) WAS NOT HIRED FOR WORK . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | h) I was not promoted because of my HIV status | d) WAS NOT PROMOTED . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | i) My family was disassociated/dissolved because of my HIV status | e) FAMILY DISASSOCIATED DISSOLVED . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 1040 | CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS / NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS | | |
| | a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? | b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1041 | CHECK 722:<br>HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓<br>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ → | | 1046 |
| 1042 | CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS?<br>YES ☐ ↓<br>NO ☐ → | | 1044 |
| 1043 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1044 | Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1045 | Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1046 | If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1047 | Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with women other than his wives? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1048 | CHECK 701:<br>CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓<br>NOT IN UNION ☐ → | | 1101 |
| 1049 | Can you say no to your {husband/partner} if you do not want to have sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DEPENDS/NOT SURE . . . . . 8 | |
| 1050 | Could you ask your {husband/partner} to use a condom if you wanted him to? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DEPENDS/NOT SURE . . . . . 8 | |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1101 | How long does it usually take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital, a health clinic, a medical doctor, or a health post? | MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] | |
| 1102 | How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home?<br><br>IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, RECORD THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST. | **MOTORIZED**<br>CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 01<br>PUBLIC BUS . . . . . 02<br>MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . . 03<br>BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . . 04<br><br>**NOT MOTORIZED**<br>ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 05<br>BICYCLE . . . . . 06<br>BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR . . . . . 07<br>WALKING . . . . . 08<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 1103 | Has a doctor or other healthcare provider examined your breasts to check for breast cancer? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1104 | Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. | | |
| 1105 | Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1106 | Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY . . . . . 1<br>SOME DAYS . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | → 1108 |
| 1107 | On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day? | NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 1108 | Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY . . . . . 1<br>SOME DAYS . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | → 1110 |
| 1109 | What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | KRETEKS/CHINGAMBWE . . . . . A<br>PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . B<br>CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . C<br>WATER PIPE . . . . . D<br>SNUFF BY MOUTH . . . . . E<br>SNUFF BY NOSE . . . . . F<br>CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . G<br>BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . H<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 1110 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, Kachasu, Masese, or Chibuku? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1113 |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1111 | During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink?<br><br>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'. | DID NOT DRINK ALCOHOL . . . . . 00<br><br>NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 95 | → 1113 |
| 1112 | We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of or packet or scud or velemonti or chipanda. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?<br><br>SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD DRINKS. | LESS THAN ONE STANDARD DRINK . . . . . 00<br><br>NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 1113 | Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:<br><br>a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?<br><br>b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?<br><br>c) The distance to the health facility?<br><br>d) Not wanting to go alone? | BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM<br><br>a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . . 1 2<br><br>b) GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 2<br><br>c) DISTANCE . . . . . 1 2<br><br>d) GO ALONE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 1114 | Are you covered by any health insurance? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1116 |
| 1115 | What type of health insurance are you covered by?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A<br>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B<br>SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . . C<br>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| ECDA | CHECK 220, 224, 225, AND 226 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT?<br>ONE OR MORE ☐<br>NONE ☐ → HPV01 | | |
| ECDB | I would like to ask you some questions about your children age 2-4 years who live with you. These questions are about certain things that they are currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask you about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give. | | |
| ECDC | RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE.<br>NAME OF CHILD _____<br>PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ | | |
| | | CHILD'S SEX . . . . . M 1 F 2 | |
| ECD01 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} walk on an uneven surface, for example, a bumpy or steep road, without falling? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD02 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} jump up with both feet leaving the ground? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD03 | CHECK ECDC:<br>MALE ☐ → a) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} dress him, that is, put on pants and a shirt, without help?<br>FEMALE ☐ → b) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} dress herself, that is, put on pants and a shirt, without help? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD04 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} fasten and unfasten buttons without help? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD05 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} say 10 or more words, like 'mama' or 'ball'? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD06 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example, "I want water" or "The house is big"? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → ECD08 |
| ECD07 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example, "The house is very big"? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| ECD08 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} correctly use any of the words 'I', 'you', 'she', or 'he', for example, "I want water" or "He eats rice"? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD09 | CHECK ECDC:<br>MALE ☐ ↓ FEMALE ☐ ↓<br>a) If you show {ECD CHILD NAME} an object he knows well, such as a cup or animal, can he consistently name it?<br>By consistently, we mean that he uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.<br>b) If you show {ECD CHILD NAME} an object she knows well, such as a cup or animal, can she consistently name it?<br>By consistently, we mean that she uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD10 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} recognize at least 5 letters of the alphabet? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD11 | CHECK ECDC:<br>MALE ☐ ↓ FEMALE ☐ ↓<br>a) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} write his name?<br>b) Can {ECD CHILD NAME} write her name? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD12 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} recognize all numbers from 1 to 5? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD13 | CHECK ECDC:<br>MALE ☐ ↓ FEMALE ☐ ↓<br>a) If you ask {ECD CHILD NAME} to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does he give you the correct amount?<br>b) If you ask {ECD CHILD NAME} to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does she give you the correct amount? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD14 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} count 10 objects, for example, 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD15 | Can {ECD CHILD NAME} do an activity, such as coloring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| ECD16 | Does {ECD CHILD NAME} ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example, "Where is Grandma?"? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD17 | Does {ECD CHILD NAME} offer to help someone who seems to need help? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD18 | Does {ECD CHILD NAME} get along well with other children? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD19 | How often does {ECD CHILD NAME} seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never? | DAILY . . . . . 1<br>WEEKLY . . . . . 2<br>MONTHLY . . . . . 3<br>A FEW TIMES A YEAR . . . . . 4<br>NEVER . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD20 | Compared with other children of the same age, how much does {ECD CHILD NAME} kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, the same or less, more, or a lot more? | NOT AT ALL . . . . . 1<br>THE SAME OR LESS . . . . . 2<br>MORE . . . . . 3<br>A LOT MORE . . . . . 4<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| ECD21 | CHECK 220, 224, 225 AND 226 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT?<br>MORE CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ☐ → (GO TO ECDC FOR THE NEXT CHILD)<br>NO MORE ☐ → HPV01 | | |

HPV VACCINATION MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| HPV01 | CHECK 111:<br>15-17 YEARS OLD ☐ (↓)<br>18-49 YEARS OLD ☐ → MM0′ | | |
| HPV02 | Now I would like to ask some questions about human papillomavirus or HPV vaccinations that you have received. An HPV vaccine is an injection given in the left upper arm to girls between the ages of 9-14 years, as a protection against cervical cancer. In Malawi, the HPV vaccine is also commonly referred to as Cervarix/Gardasil and is commonly given at school/at a medical facility. | | |
| HPV03 | Have you ever received a vaccination against HPV, that is, an injection in the [left upper arm] to protect against cervical cancer?<br><br>IF NO OR DON'T KNOW: In Malawi, the HPV vaccine is also referred to as [Cervarix/Gardasil] and is commonly given [at school/at a medical facility] to girls between the ages of [9-14]. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → MM01 |
| HPV04 | Did you ever receive an HPV vaccination card? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| HPV05 | Did you receive one or two doses of the HPV vaccine? | ONE DOSE . . . . . 1<br>TWO DOSES . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| HPV06 | Where did you receive your most recent HPV vaccination?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO CLASSIFY THE SOURCE, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **HEALTH FACILITY**<br>PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 11<br>PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 12<br>NGO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 13<br><br>SCHOOL . . . . . 21<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| MM01 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your biological mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother.<br>DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET.<br>NAME / ORDER NUMBER<br>a _____ ☐☐<br>b _____ ☐☐<br>c _____ ☐☐<br>d _____ ☐☐<br>e _____ ☐☐<br>f _____ ☐☐<br>g _____ ☐☐<br>h _____ ☐☐<br>i _____ ☐☐<br>j _____ ☐☐<br>k _____ ☐☐<br>l _____ ☐☐<br>m _____ ☐☐<br>n _____ ☐☐<br>o _____ ☐☐<br>p _____ ☐☐<br>q _____ ☐☐<br>r _____ ☐☐<br>s _____ ☐☐<br>t _____ ☐☐ | | |
| MM02 | CHECK MM01:<br>ONE OR MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ ↓<br>NO BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ → MM04 | | |
| MM03 | READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK:<br>NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01. | | |
| MM04 | Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned?<br>NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01. | | |
| MM05 | Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned?<br>NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01. | | |
| MM06 | Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your biological mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned?<br>NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01. | | |
| MM07 | COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN MM01. | TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . ☐☐ | |

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| MM08 | CHECK MM07:<br><br>Just to make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in total {NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHER} births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct?<br><br>YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT MM01 AND/OR MM07. | | |
| MM09 | CHECK MM07:<br><br>ONE OR MORE BROTHERS/SISTERS ☐<br><br>NO BROTHER OR SISTER ☐ → | | DV00 |
| MM10 | Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next?<br><br>RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND | | |
| MM11 | How many births did your mother have before you were born? | NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . ☐☐ | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM12 | LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. | | | |
| MM13 | NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER. | (01) _____ | (02) _____ | (03) _____ |
| MM14 | Is {NAME IN MM13} male or female? | MALE . . . . . 1<br>FEMALE . . . . . 2 | MALE . . . . . 1<br>FEMALE . . . . . 2 | MALE . . . . . 1<br>FEMALE . . . . . 2 |
| MM15 | Is {NAME IN MM13} still alive? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17<br>DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (02) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17<br>DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (03) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17<br>DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (04) |
| MM16 | How old is {NAME IN MM13}? | AGE . . . . . ☐☐<br>GO TO (02) | AGE . . . . . ☐☐<br>GO TO (03) | AGE . . . . . ☐☐<br>GO TO (04) |
| MM17 | How many years ago did {NAME IN MM13} die? | YEARS AGO . . ☐☐ | YEARS AGO . . ☐☐ | YEARS AGO . . ☐☐ |
| MM18 | IF MALE<br>a) How old was {NAME IN MM13} when he died?<br>IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.<br><br>IF FEMALE<br>b) How old was {NAME IN MM13} when she died?<br>IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | AGE . . . . . ☐☐<br>IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | AGE . . . . . ☐☐<br>IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | AGE . . . . . ☐☐<br>IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 |
| MM19 | Was {NAME IN MM13} pregnant when she died? | YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| MM20 | Did {NAME IN MM13} die during childbirth? | YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02)<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03)<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04)<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| MM21 | Did {NAME IN MM13} die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23 |
| MM22 | How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did {NAME IN MM13} die? | DAYS . . ☐☐ | DAYS . . ☐☐ | DAYS . . ☐☐ |
| MM23 | Was {NAME IN MM13}'s death due to an act of violence? | YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02)<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03)<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04)<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| MM24 | Was {NAME IN MM13}'s death due to an accident? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>GO TO (02) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>GO TO (03) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>GO TO (04) |
| IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION. | | | | |

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| DV00 | CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE?<br>WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ☐ ↓<br>WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ → | | 1116 |
| DV01 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS:<br>DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.<br>PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓<br>PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 → | | DV37 |
| DV02 | Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Malawi. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question. | | |
| DV03 | CHECK 701 AND 702:<br>CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ →<br>NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓<br>FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER') ☐ → | | DV06<br>DV06 |
| DV04 | You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even though you are not living with him? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →DV06 |
| DV05 | Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even though you did not ever live with him? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →DV19 |
| DV06 | Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner). | | |

| | A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). EVER | | B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) | He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? | YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓ | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b) | He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? | YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓ | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c) | He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? | YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓ | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| d) | He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? | YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓ | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| e) | He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? | YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓ | 1 | 2 | 3 |

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| DV07 | Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner).<br><br>A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever: | B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? | |

| | EVER | | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

| DV08 | A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever do any of the following things to you: | B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? | |
|---|---|---|---|

| | EVER | | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b) slap you? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c) twist your arm or pull your hair? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| g) attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? | YES<br>NO | 1<br>2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE**

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| DV09 | CHECK DV08A (a-j):<br>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓<br>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' → | | DV11 |
| DV10 | Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/male partner) did to you: | | |
| | a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| DV11 | Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/male partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → DV13 |
| DV12 | In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/male partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all? | OFTEN . . . . . 1<br>SOMETIMES . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |
| DV13 | Did your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → DV15 |
| DV14 | How often did he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never? | OFTEN . . . . . 1<br>SOMETIMES . . . . . 2<br>NEVER . . . . . 3 | |
| DV15 | Were you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never? | MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1<br>SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2<br>NEVER AFRAID . . . . . 3 | |
| DV16 | A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/male partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have ever had. | B. How long ago did this last happen? | |

| | EVER | | 0 - 11 MONTHS AGO | 12+ MONTHS AGO | DON'T REMEMBER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER . . . . . 6 | | | | | → DV17 |
| a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? | YES<br>NO ↓ | 1<br>2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? | YES<br>NO ↓ | 1<br>2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? | YES<br>NO ↓ | 1<br>2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | |

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE**

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| DV17 | CHECK DV08A (h-j) AND DV16A (b):<br>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓<br>NOT A SINGLE YES ☐ → DV19 | | |
| DV18 | How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| DV19 | CHECK 212 AND 232:<br>CURRENTLY PREGNANT 232=1 OR HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES 212>0 ☐ ↓<br>NOT PREGNANT 232=2 AND NO PAST PREGNANCIES 212=0 ☐ → DV22 | | |
| DV20 | Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → DV22 |
| DV21 | Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant?<br><br>Anyone else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A<br>MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B<br>FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . C<br>SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D<br>DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E<br>OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F<br>FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . G<br>CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . H<br>FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I<br>MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J<br>FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K<br>OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . L<br>TEACHER . . . . . M<br>SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . N<br>EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . O<br>POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . P<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| DV22 | CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05:<br>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓<br>NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓<br>a) From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone other than a husband or male partner, hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other male partner<br>b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER . . . . . 3 | → DV25 |

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE**

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| DV23 | Who has hurt you in this way?<br><br>Anyone else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A<br>FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B<br>SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C<br>DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D<br>OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E<br>CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . F<br>FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . G<br>MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H<br>FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I<br>OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . J<br>TEACHER . . . . . K<br>SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . L<br>EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . M<br>POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . N<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| DV24 | In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all? | OFTEN . . . . . 1<br>SOMETIMES . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |
| DV25 | CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05:<br>EVER MARRIED/ EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐<br>NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → | | DV27 |
| DV26 | At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER . . . . . 3 | → DV28<br>→ DV31 |
| DV27 | At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER . . . . . 3 | → DV31 |
| DV28 | CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05:<br>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐<br>NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐<br><br>a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner?<br><br>b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE**

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| DV29 | Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?<br><br>Anyone else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . A<br>BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER . . . . . B<br>OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . C<br>CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . D<br>FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . E<br>IN-LAW . . . . . F<br>OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . G<br>FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . H<br>TEACHER . . . . . I<br>SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . . J<br>EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . K<br>POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . L<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . M<br>STRANGER . . . . . N<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| DV30 | CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05:<br><br>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓<br><br>a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?<br><br>NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓<br><br>b) In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| DV31 | CHECK DV08A (a-j), DV16A (a,b), DV20, DV22, DV26, AND DV27:<br><br>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓<br><br>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ → | | DV35 |
| DV32 | Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → DV34 |
| DV33 | From whom have you sought help?<br><br>Anyone else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | OWN FAMILY . . . . . A<br>HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . B<br>CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . C<br>CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . D<br>FRIEND . . . . . E<br>NEIGHBOR . . . . . F<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . G<br>DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . H<br>POLICE . . . . . I<br>LAWYER . . . . . J<br>SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . K<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | → DV35 |
| DV34 | Have you ever told any one about this? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| DV35 | As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE**

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| | THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY. | | |
| DV36 | DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY? | YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO<br>HUSBAND . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3<br>OTHER MALE ADULT . . 1 / 2 / 3<br>FEMALE ADULT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 | |
| DV37 | INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE.<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | | |
| DV38 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>MINUTE . . . . . [ ][ ] | |

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD
- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING
- 6 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
- 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 8 COSTS TOO MUCH
- N INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER

_____ (SPECIFY)

- Z DON'T KNOW

| | | | | COL. 1 | COL. 2 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 | DEC | 01 | | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 02 | | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 03 | | | |
| 2 | 09 | SEP | 04 | | | 2 |
| | 08 | AUG | 05 | | | |
| 0 | 07 | JUL | 06 | | | 0 |
| 2 | 06 | JUN | 07 | | | 2 |
| | 05 | MAY | 08 | | | |
| 4 | 04 | APR | 09 | | | 4 |
| | 03 | MAR | 10 | | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 11 | | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 12 | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 13 | | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 14 | | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 15 | | | |
| | 09 | SEP | 16 | | | |
| 2 | 08 | AUG | 17 | | | 2 |
| 0 | 07 | JUL | 18 | | | 0 |
| 2 | 06 | JUN | 19 | | | 2 |
| | 05 | MAY | 20 | | | |
| 3 | 04 | APR | 21 | | | 3 |
| | 03 | MAR | 22 | | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 23 | | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 24 | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 25 | | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 26 | | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 27 | | | |
| | 09 | SEP | 28 | | | |
| 2 | 08 | AUG | 29 | | | 2 |
| 0 | 07 | JUL | 30 | | | 0 |
| 2 | 06 | JUN | 31 | | | 2 |
| | 05 | MAY | 32 | | | |
| 2 | 04 | APR | 33 | | | 2 |
| | 03 | MAR | 34 | | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 35 | | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 36 | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 37 | | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 38 | | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 39 | | | |
| | 09 | SEP | 40 | | | |
| 2 | 08 | AUG | 41 | | | 2 |
| 0 | 07 | JUL | 42 | | | 0 |
| 2 | 06 | JUN | 43 | | | 2 |
| | 05 | MAY | 44 | | | |
| 1 | 04 | APR | 45 | | | 1 |
| | 03 | MAR | 46 | | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 47 | | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 48 | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 49 | | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 50 | | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 51 | | | |
| | 09 | SEP | 52 | | | |
| 2 | 08 | AUG | 53 | | | 2 |
| 0 | 07 | JUL | 54 | | | 0 |
| 2 | 06 | JUN | 55 | | | 2 |
| | 05 | MAY | 56 | | | |
| 0 | 04 | APR | 57 | | | 0 |
| | 03 | MAR | 58 | | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 59 | | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 60 | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 61 | | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 62 | | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 63 | | | |
| | 09 | SEP | 64 | | | |
| 2 | 08 | AUG | 65 | | | 2 |
| 0 | 07 | JUL | 66 | | | 0 |
| 1 | 06 | JUN | 67 | | | 1 |
| | 05 | MAY | 68 | | | |
| 9 | 04 | APR | 69 | | | 9 |
| | 03 | MAR | 70 | | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 71 | | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 72 | | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 16 Jun 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 17 Feb 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

MALAWI
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**IDENTIFICATION**

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | | |

**INTERVIEWER VISITS**

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | | | | DAY \| \| MONTH \| \| YEAR \| \| \| \| |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | | | | INT. NO. \| \| \| \| |
| RESULT* | | | | RESULT* \| |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | | | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS \| |
| TIME | | | | |

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH; 02 CHICHEWA; 03 TUMBUKA

| TEAM | TEAM SUPERVISOR | | CAPI SUPERVISOR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUMBER | NAME | NUMBER | NAME | NUMBER |
| \| \| | _____ | \| \| \| \| | _____ | \| \| \| \| |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with NSO. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 102 | What district/city were you born in? | CHITIPA . . . . . 01<br>KARONGA . . . . . 02<br>NKHATABAY . . . . . 03<br>RUMPHI . . . . . 04<br>MZIMBA . . . . . 05<br>LIKOMA . . . . . 06<br>MZUZU CITY . . . . . 07<br>KASUNGU . . . . . 08<br>NKHOTAKOTA . . . . . 09<br>NTCHISI . . . . . 10<br>DOWA . . . . . 11<br>SALIMA . . . . . 12<br>LILONGWE . . . . . 13<br>MCHINJI . . . . . 14<br>DEDZA . . . . . 15<br>NTCHEU . . . . . 16<br>LILONGWE CITY . . . . . 17<br>MANGOCHI . . . . . 18<br>MACHINGA . . . . . 19<br>ZOMBA . . . . . 20<br>CHIRADZULU . . . . . 21<br>BLANTYRE . . . . . 22<br>MWANZA . . . . . 23<br>THYOLO . . . . . 24<br>MULANJE . . . . . 25<br>PHALOMBE . . . . . 26<br>CHIKWAWA . . . . . 27<br>NSANJE . . . . . 28<br>BALAKA . . . . . 29<br>NENO . . . . . 30<br>ZOMBA CITY . . . . . 31<br>BLANTYRE CITY . . . . . 32<br>OUTSIDE OF [COUNTRY] . . . . . 96 | → 104 |
| 103 | What country were you born in? | COUNTRY _____ ☐☐ | |
| 104 | How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS. | YEARS . . . . . ☐☐<br>ALWAYS . . . . . 95<br>VISITOR . . . . . 96 | → 110 |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105 | CHECK 104:<br>00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓<br>05 YEARS OR MORE ☐ → 107 | | |
| 106 | In what month and year did you move here? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | |
| 107 | Just before you moved here, which district/city did you live in? | CHITIPA . . . . . 01<br>KARONGA . . . . . 02<br>NKHATABAY . . . . . 03<br>RUMPHI . . . . . 04<br>MZIMBA . . . . . 05<br>LIKOMA . . . . . 06<br>MZUZU CITY . . . . . 07<br>KASUNGU . . . . . 08<br>NKHOTAKOTA . . . . . 09<br>NTCHISI . . . . . 10<br>DOWA . . . . . 11<br>SALIMA . . . . . 12<br>LILONGWE . . . . . 13<br>MCHINJI . . . . . 14<br>DEDZA . . . . . 15<br>NTCHEU . . . . . 16<br>LILONGWE CITY . . . . . 17<br>MANGOCHI . . . . . 18<br>MACHINGA . . . . . 19<br>ZOMBA . . . . . 20<br>CHIRADZULU . . . . . 21<br>BLANTYRE . . . . . 22<br>MWANZA . . . . . 23<br>THYOLO . . . . . 24<br>MULANJE . . . . . 25<br>PHALOMBE . . . . . 26<br>CHIKWAWA . . . . . 27<br>NSANJE . . . . . 28<br>BALAKA . . . . . 29<br>NENO . . . . . 30<br>ZOMBA CITY . . . . . 31<br>BLANTYRE CITY . . . . . 32<br>OUTSIDE OF [COUNTRY] . . . . . 96 | |
| 108 | Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? | CITY . . . . . 1<br>TOWN . . . . . 2<br>RURAL AREA . . . . . 3 | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | Why did you move to this place? | EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01<br>EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02<br>MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03<br>FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY RELATED REASON . . . . . 04<br>FORCED DISPLACEMENT . . . . . 05<br>BUSINESS . . . . . 06<br>RESETTLEMENT . . . . . 07<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 110 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | |
| 111 | How old were you at your last birthday?<br><br>COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 112 | In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad? | VERY GOOD . . . . . 1<br>GOOD . . . . . 2<br>MODERATE . . . . . 3<br>BAD . . . . . 4<br>VERY BAD . . . . . 5 | |
| 113 | Have you ever attended school? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 117 |
| 114 | What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher? | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>SECONDARY . . . . . 2<br>HIGHER . . . . . 3 | |
| 115 | What is the highest standard you completed at that level?<br><br>IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. | STANDARD . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 116 | CHECK 114:<br>PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓<br>HIGHER ☐ → | | 119 |
| 117 | Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.<br><br>SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.<br><br>IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE,<br>PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1<br>ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2<br>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3<br>NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4<br>(SPECIFY LANGUAGE)<br>BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED . . . . . 5 | |
| 118 | CHECK 117:<br>CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ → | | 120 |
| 119 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |
| 120 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 121 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |
| 122 | Do you own a mobile phone? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 127 |
| 123 | Is your mobile phone a smart phone? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 127 | Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 130 |
| 128 | In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet?<br><br>IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 130 |
| 129 | During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all? | ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1<br>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 4 | |
| 130 | What is your religion? | CATHOLIC . . . . . 01<br>CCAP . . . . . 02<br>ANGLICAN . . . . . 03<br>SEVEN DAYS/BAPTIST . . . . . 04<br>PETACOSTAL . . . . . 05<br>OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 06<br>MUSLIM . . . . . 07<br>NO RELIGION . . . . . 08<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 131 | What is your ethnic group? | CHEWA . . . . . 01<br>TUMBUKA . . . . . 02<br>LOMWE . . . . . 03<br>TONGA . . . . . 04<br>YAO . . . . . 05<br>SENA . . . . . 06<br>NKHONDE . . . . . 07<br>NGONI . . . . . 08<br>MANG'ANJA . . . . . 09<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 206 |
| 202 | Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 204 |
| 203 | a) How many sons live with you?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.<br>b) And how many daughters live with you?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 204 | Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 206 |
| 205 | a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.<br>b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 206 | Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died?<br>IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 208 |
| 207 | a) How many boys have died?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.<br>b) And how many girls have died?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 208 | SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 209 | CHECK 208:<br>HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD<br>HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 211<br>HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301 | | |
| 210 | Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 211 | CHECK 208:<br>HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD: a) How old were you when your first child was born?<br>HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD: b) How old were you when your child was born? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 212 | CHECK 203 AND 205:<br>AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓<br>NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → | | 301 |
| 213 | CHECK 203 AND 205:<br>MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓<br>a) How old is your youngest child?<br>ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓<br>b) How old is your child? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 214 | CHECK 213:<br>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ☐ ↓<br>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ → | | 301 |
| 215 | CHECK 203 AND 205:<br>MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓<br>a) What is the name of your youngest child?<br>ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓<br>b) What is the name of your child? | _____<br>(NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD) | |
| 216 | When {NAME IN 215}'s mother was pregnant with {NAME IN 215}, did she have any antenatal check-ups? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | ☐ → 218 |
| 217 | Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups? | PRESENT . . . . . 1<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 | |
| 218 | Was {NAME IN 215} born in a hospital or health facility? | HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1<br>OTHER . . . . . 2 | → 301 |
| 219 | Did you go with {NAME IN 215}'s mother to the hospital or health facility where she gave birth to {NAME IN 215}? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 301 | Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. | |
| 01 | Have you heard of Female Sterilization?<br>PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 02 | Have you heard of Male Sterilization?<br>PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 03 | Have you heard of IUD?<br>PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 04 | Have you heard of Injectables?<br>PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 05 | Have you heard of Implants?<br>PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 06 | Have you heard of Pill?<br>PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 07 | Have you heard of Condom?<br>PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 08 | Have you heard of Female Condom?<br>PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 09 | Have you heard of Emergency Contraception?<br>PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 10 | Have you heard of Standard Days Method?<br>PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 11 | Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)?<br>PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 12 | Have you heard of Rhythm Method?<br>PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 13 | Have you heard of Withdrawal?<br>PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 14 | Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? | YES, MODERN METHOD<br>_____ A<br>(SPECIFY)<br>YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD<br>_____ B<br>(SPECIFY)<br>NO . . . . . Y |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 302 | In the last 12 months have you: | YES NO | |
| | a) Heard about family planning on the radio? | a) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? | b) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? | c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? | d) MOBILE PHONE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? | e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? | f) POSTER/LEAFLET/ BROCHURE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? | g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events? | h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/ EVENTS . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 303 | In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 304 | Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 306 |
| 305 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1<br>DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2<br>RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3<br>HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 306 | After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 307 | I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. | AGREE DIS-AGREE DK | |
| | a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. | a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8 | |
| | b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous. | b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8 | |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 401 | Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married? | YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1<br>YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2<br>NO, NOT IN UNION . . . . . 3 | → 404 |
| 402 | Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1<br>YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2<br>NO . . . . . 3 | → 413 |
| 403 | What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated? | WIDOWED . . . . . 1<br>DIVORCED . . . . . 2<br>SEPARATED . . . . . 3<br>NULIFIED (UNDERAGE) . . . . . 4 | → 410 |
| 404 | Is your {wife/partner} living with you now or is she staying elsewhere? | LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1<br>STAYING ELSEWHERE . . . . . 2 | |
| 405 | Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married? | YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) . . . . . 1<br>NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) . . . . . 2 | → 407 |
| 406 | Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have? | TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . | |
| 407 | CHECK 405:<br>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → a) Please tell me the name of your {wife/partner}.<br>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → b) Please tell me the name of your (first/next) wife or woman you are living with as if married.<br>RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE (FIRST/NEXT) WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER.<br>IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. | NAME / LINE NUMBER / 408 How old was {NAME IN 407} on her last birthday? / AGE | |
| 408 | How old was {NAME IN 407} on her last birthday?<br>RETURN TO 407 FOR THE NEXT WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER. | | |
| 409 | CHECK 407:<br>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER<br>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → | | → 411 |
| 410 | Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once? | MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 1<br>ONLY ONCE . . . . . 2 | |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 411 | CHECK 405 AND 410:<br>BOTH ARE CODE '2' ☐ → a) In what month and year did you start living with your {wife/partner}?<br>OTHER ☐ → b) Now I would like to ask about your first wife or partner. In what month and year did you start living with her? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | → 413 |
| 412 | How old were you when you first started living with her? | AGE . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 413 | **CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.** | | |
| 414 | I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? | NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00<br>AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ | → 501 |
| 415 | I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?<br>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS. | DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐<br>YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐ | → 429 |
| 416 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid a pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 418 |
| 417 | Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 419 |
| 418 | What method did you or your partner use?<br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 420 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED. | FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A<br>MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B<br>IUD . . . . . C<br>INJECTABLES . . . . . D<br>IMPLANTS . . . . . E<br>PILL . . . . . F<br>CONDOM . . . . . G<br>FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H<br>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I<br>STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J<br>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K<br>RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M<br>OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X<br>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y | → 420 |
| 419 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 422 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 420 | What was the brand name of the condom used?<br><br>IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. | CHISHANGO . . . . . 01<br>MANYUCHI . . . . . 02<br>ICON GOLD . . . . . 03<br>CARE (FEMALE CONDOMS) . . . . . 04<br>PUBLIC SECTOR CONDOMS . . . . . 05<br>MOODS . . . . . 06<br>ROUGH RIDER . . . . . 07<br>DUREX . . . . . 08<br>BAREBACK . . . . . 09<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 421 | From where did you obtain the condom the last time?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH 13<br>MOBILE CLINIC 14<br>HSA 15<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 16<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br><br>_____ 17<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM** 21<br>HOSPITAL 22<br>HEALTH CENTER<br>MOBILE CLINIC<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/Cl . . . . . 31<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32<br>PARMACY 33<br>MOBILE CLINIC 34<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br><br>_____ 36<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 41<br>PSI 42<br>FPAM 43<br>**MACRO** 44<br>**YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER** 45<br><br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>SHOP . . . . . 71<br>CHURCH . . . . . 72<br>FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 422 | What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse?<br><br>IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?<br><br>IF YES, RECORD '2'.<br>IF NO, RECORD '3'. | WIFE . . . . . 1<br>LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH<br>RESPONDENT . . . . . 3<br>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4<br>CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5<br><br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 423 | Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 429 |
| 424 | The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 425 | What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse?<br><br>IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?<br><br>IF YES, RECORD '2'.<br>IF NO, RECORD '3'. | WIFE . . . . . 1<br>LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3<br>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4<br>CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5<br><br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 426 | Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 429 |
| 427 | The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 428 | What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse?<br><br>IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?<br><br>IF YES, RECORD '2'.<br>IF NO, RECORD '3'. | WIFE . . . . . 1<br>LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3<br>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 4<br>CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5<br><br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 429 | In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime?<br><br>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 501 | CHECK 401:<br>CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐↓<br>NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ | | → 514 |
| 502 | CHECK 418:<br>MAN NOT STERILIZED OR QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐↓<br>MAN STERILIZED ☐ | | → 514 |
| 503 | CHECK 407:<br>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐↓<br>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ | | → 509 |
| 504 | Is your {wife/partner} currently pregnant? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 507 |
| 505 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your {wife/partner} are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE . . . . . 2<br>UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 514 |
| 506 | After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? | MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>SOON/NOW . . . . . 993<br>OTHER _____ 996<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | → 514 |
| 507 | CHECK 208:<br>HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓<br>a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?<br>HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓<br>b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2<br>SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3<br>WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4<br>RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5<br>UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 514 |
| 508 | CHECK 208:<br>HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓<br>a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child?<br>HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐↓<br>b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child? | MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>SOON/NOW . . . . . 993<br>SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994<br>OTHER _____ 996<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | → 514 |
| 509 | Are any of your wives or partners currently pregnant? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 512 |

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 510 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your wife or partner are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE . . . . . 2<br>UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 514 |
| 511 | After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? | MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>SOON/NOW . . . . . 993<br>OTHER _____ 996<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | → 514 |
| 512 | CHECK 208:<br>HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?<br>HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2<br>SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3<br>(WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED . . . . . 4<br>RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5<br>UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 514 |
| 513 | CHECK 208:<br>HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child?<br>HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child? | MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>SOON/NOW . . . . . 993<br>SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994<br>OTHER _____ 996<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 514 | CHECK 203 AND 205:<br>HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?<br>NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?<br>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. | NONE . . . . . 00<br>NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 601<br>→ 601 |
| 515 | How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl? | BOYS GIRLS EITHER<br>NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 601 | Have you done any work in the last 7 days? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 604 |
| 602 | Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 604 |
| 603 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 607 |
| 604 | What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? | _____ ☐☐<br>_____<br>_____ | |
| 605 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1<br>SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2<br>ONCE IN A WHILE . . . . . 3 | |
| 606 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? | CASH ONLY . . . . . 1<br>CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2<br>IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3<br>NOT PAID . . . . . 4 | |
| 607 | CHECK 401:<br>CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓<br>NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ → | | 612 |
| 608 | CHECK 606:<br>CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>OTHER ☐ → | | 610 |
| 609 | Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your {wife/partner}, or you and your {wife/partner} jointly? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 610 | Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your {wife/partner}, you and your {wife/partner} jointly, or someone else? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 611 | Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 612 | Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01<br>JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02<br>JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03<br>JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04<br>BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05<br>DOES NOT OWN . . . . . 06 | → 615 |
| 613 | Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 615 |
| 614 | Is your name on this document? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 615 | Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01<br>JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . . 02<br>JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . . 03<br>JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04<br>BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05<br>DOES NOT OWN . . . . . 06 | → 617A |
| 616 | Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 617A |
| 617 | Is your name on this document? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 617A | Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 617C |
| 617B | Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 617C | In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 617D | Do you have shares in NKHONDE? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 618 | In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:<br>a) If she goes out without telling him?<br>b) If she neglects the children?<br>c) If she argues with him?<br>d) If she refuses to have sex with him?<br>e) If she burns the food? | YES NO DK<br>a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8<br>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8<br>c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8<br>d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8<br>e) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| 619 | As far as you know did your father ever beat your mother? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 700 | Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS. | | |
| 701 | Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 729 |
| 702 | CHECK 111: AGE<br>15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓<br>25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ → | | → 708 |
| 703 | HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 704 | Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 705 | Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 706 | Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 707 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 708 | Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 709 | Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 710 | Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 712 |
| 711 | Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 712 | **CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.** | | |
| 713 | Have you ever been tested for HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 721 |
| 714 | In what month and year was your most recent HIV test? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | Where was the test done?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | **PUBLIC SECTOR**<br>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/OUTREACH 13<br>MOBILE CLINIC 14<br>HSA 15<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 16<br>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR<br>_____ 17<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>**CHAM/MISSION/IHAM**<br>HOSPITAL 21<br>HEALTH CENTER 22<br>MOBILE CLINIC 23<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 24<br><br>**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR**<br>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CL . . . . . 31<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 32<br>PARMACY 33<br>MOBILE CLINIC 34<br>CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR 35<br>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>_____ 36<br>(SPECIFY)<br>**NGO**<br>BLM 41<br>PSI 42<br>FPAM 43<br>MACRO 44<br>YOUTH DROP-IN CENTER 45<br><br>**OTHER SOURCE**<br>HOME . . . . . 71<br>WORKPLACE . . . . . 72<br>CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 73<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 716 | Did you get the results of the test? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 720 |
| 717 | What was the result of the test? | POSITIVE . . . . . 1<br>NEGATIVE . . . . . 2<br>INDETERMINATE . . . . . 3<br>DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 | → 720 |
| 718 | In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br><br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br><br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐<br><br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998<br><br>SAME DATE AS MOST RECENT HIV TEST . . . . . 95 | |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 719 | Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines?<br>By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 720 | How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime?<br><br>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 721 | Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 723 |
| 722 | Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 723 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 724 | Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 725 | CHECK 717:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ → | OTHER ☐ | → 729 |
| 726 | Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV.<br><br>Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 727 | Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status. | AGREE . . . . . 1<br>DISAGREE . . . . . 2 | |
| 728 | Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months:<br>a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status.<br>b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission.<br>c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status.<br>d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status.<br>e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status. | YES NO<br>a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY . . . . . 1 2<br>b) DISCLOSED STATUS . . . . . 1 2<br>c) VERBALLY INSULTED . . . . . 1 2<br>d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY . . . . . 1 2<br>e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 729 | CHECK 701: | | |
| (1) | HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?<br>NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 730 | CHECK 414:<br>HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓<br>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ → 735 | | |
| 731 | CHECK 729: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS?<br>YES ☐ ↓<br>NO ☐ → 733 | | |
| 732 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 733 | Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 734 | Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer on or near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 735 | If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 736 | Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with women other than his wives? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 801 | Some men are circumcised. Are you circumcised? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 806 |
| 802 | Some men are traditionally circumcised by a traditional practitioner, family member or friend. Are you traditionally circumcised? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 804 |
| 803 | How old were you when you got traditionally circumcised? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 804 | Some men are medically circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis by a healthcare worker. Are you medically circumcised? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 806 |
| 805 | How old were you when you got medically circumcised? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 806 | Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY . . . . . 1<br>SOME DAYS . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | → 809<br>→ 808 |
| 807 | In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 810 |
| 808 | In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY . . . . . 1<br>SOME DAYS . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | → 811 |
| 809 | On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.<br><br>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.<br><br>a) Manufactured cigarettes?<br>b) Hand-rolled cigarettes?<br>c) Kreteks or chingambwe?<br>d) Pipes full of tobacco?<br>e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?<br>f) Number of water pipe sessions?<br>g) Any others?<br>_____ (SPECIFY) | NUMBER DAILY<br>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>c) KRETEKS/CHINGAMBWE . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] | → 811 |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 810 | On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.<br><br>IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.<br><br>a) Manufactured cigarettes?<br><br>b) Hand-rolled cigarettes?<br><br>c) Kreteks or chingambwe?<br><br>d) Pipes full of tobacco?<br><br>e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?<br><br>f) Number of water pipe sessions?<br><br>g) Any others?<br>_____ (SPECIFY) | NUMBER WEEKLY<br>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>c) KRETEKS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] | |
| 811 | Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY . . . . . 1<br>SOME DAYS . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | → 813<br>→ 814 |
| 812 | On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.<br><br>IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.<br><br>a) Snuff, by mouth?<br><br>b) Snuff, by nose?<br><br>c) Chewing tobacco?<br><br>d) Betel quid with tobacco?<br><br>e) Any others?<br>_____ (SPECIFY) | TIMES DAILY<br>a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] | → 814 |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 813 | On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.<br><br>IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.<br><br>a) Snuff, by mouth?<br><br>b) Snuff, by nose?<br><br>c) Chewing tobacco?<br><br>d) Betel quid with tobacco?<br><br>e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY) | TIMES WEEKLY<br>a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] | |
| 814 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, Kachasu, Masese, or Chibuku? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 817 |
| 815 | During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink?<br><br>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'. | DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK . . . . . 00<br>NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 95 | → 817 |
| 816 | We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of or packet or scud or velemonti or chipanda. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?<br><br>SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD | NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 817 | Are you covered by any health insurance? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 819 |
| 818 | What type of health insurance are you covered by?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A<br>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B<br>SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . . C<br>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D<br><br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X | |
| 819 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ] | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 08 Feb 2024
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 26 Sept 2023

2024 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
MICRONUTRIENT QUESTIONNAIRE

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**IDENTIFICATION**

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

**BIOMARKER TECHNICIAN VISITS**

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | | | | DAY |
| | | | | MONTH |
| TECHNICIAN NAME | | | | YEAR |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | | | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
| TIME | | | | |

NOTES:

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | |

NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | |

TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 CHICHEWA
03 TUMBUKA
04 LANGUAGE 4
05 LANGUAGE 5
06 LANGUAGE 6

| TEAM | TEAM SUPERVISOR | | CAPI SUPERVISOR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUMBER | NAME | NUMBER | NAME | NUMBER |
| | | | | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, AGE AND CONFIRM AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | CHILD 1 | | SKIP |
| 102 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. | NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 103 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY.<br><br>IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK:<br>What is (NAME)'s date of birth? | DAY . . . . . <br>MONTH . . . . . <br>YEAR . . . . . | |
| 104 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY.<br><br>IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK:<br>How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday?<br><br>COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS | |
| 105 | CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐ | | → 145 |
| 106 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. . . . . .<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 9995<br>OTHER . . . . . 9996 | → 108 |
| 107 | WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 108 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.<br><br>IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN.<br>IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP. | CM. . . . . .<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 9995<br>OTHER . . . . . 9996 | → 113 |
| 109 | WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN . . . . . 1<br>STANDING UP . . . . . 2 | |
| 110 | CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 112 |
| 111 | IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP?<br>IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN?<br>_____<br>_____ | | |
| 112 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 113 | ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER. | FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 114 | ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. | FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

| | CHILD 1 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY . . . . . <br> MONTH . . . . . <br> YEAR . . . . . | |
| 116 | RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | | |
| 117 | CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER? OLDER ☐ ↓ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ | | → 145 |
| 118 | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. | NAME _____ <br> LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 119B | ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.<br><br>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.<br><br>Blood will be taken from the arm of (NAME OF MINOR) using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.<br><br>The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. No names will be attached to (NAME OF CHILD's) sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.<br><br>Do you have any questions?<br>You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.<br>Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia and malaria tests?<br>Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the vitamins and minerals test? | | |
| 120A | CIRCLE THE CODE: | MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | |
| 120B | CIRCLE THE CODE: | VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | ☐ → 123 |
| 120C | ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:<br><br>We ask you to allow to store part of the blood sample collected at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These additional tests could include additional micronutrient and vitamin tests along with other tests.<br><br>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the vitamin and mineral or malaria and anemia testing in this survey.<br><br>Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing? | | |
| 120D | CIRCLE THE CODE: | FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | |
| 123 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | _____ <br>(SIGN) <br> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

| | CHILD 1 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 124 | CHECK 120A AND 120B: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ | BOTH CONSENTS REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 145 | |
| 124A | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR ANEMIA/MALARIA TEST AND VITAMINS/MINERALS TEST, FIRST COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN RED TOP TUBE, THEN COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN PURPLE TOP TUBE | | |
| 125 | IF CONSENT GRANTED, PLACE BAR CODE LABEL IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE RIGHT.<br><br>**CHECK 120A:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON PURPLE TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST<br>**CHECK 120B:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON RED TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST.<br><br>PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL FORM. | PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE.<br><br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994<br>REFUSED BOTH . . . . . 99995 → 145<br>OTHER . . . . . 99996 | |
| 126 | **COLLECT RED TOP TUBE**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 127 | **COLLECT PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA)**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3 → 145<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 128 | DATE BLOOD SAMPLE TAKEN: | DAY . . . . . ☐☐<br>MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| 129 | TIME BLOOD DRAWN: | HOURS . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 130 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 995<br>OTHER . . . . . 996 | |
| 131 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE . . . . . 1<br>NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 → 143<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4<br>REFUSED . . . . . 5 → 145<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 → 143 | |
| 132 | Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms:<br>a) Extreme weakness?<br>b) Heart problems?<br>c) Loss of consciousness?<br>d) Rapid or difficult breathing?<br>e) Seizures?<br>f) Abnormal bleeding?<br>g) Jaundice or yellow skin?<br>h) Dark urine? | YES NO<br>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS 1 2<br>b) HEART PROBLEMS . 1 2<br>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS 1 2<br>d) RAPID BREATHING . 1 2<br>e) SEIZURES . . . . . 1 2<br>f) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2<br>g) JAUNDICE . . . . . 1 2<br>h) DARK URINE . . . . . 1 2 | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

| | CHILD 1 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 133 | CHECK 132: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? NO ☐ YES ☐ | | → 135 |
| 134 | CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1<br>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 136 |
| 135 | **SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL**<br>The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away.<br><br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | | → 143 |
| 136 | In the past 2 weeks has (NAME) taken or is (NAME) taking [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria?<br><br>VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 138 |
| 137 | **ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT**<br>You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for 2 days after the last dose of [FIRST LINE MEDICATION], you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. | | → 145 |
| 138 | ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TREATMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:<br><br>The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not. | | |
| 139 | CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED MEDICINE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 145 |
| 140 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | _____ (SIGN)<br>☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 141 | CHECK 139: ACCEPTED MEDICINE? YES ☐ NO ☐ | | → 145 |
| 142 | PROVIDE DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS TO PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.<br><br>TELL THE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in 2 days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. | | → 145 |
| 143 | CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1<br>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 145 |
| 144 | **SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL**<br>The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.<br><br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | | |
| 145 | IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201. | | |

**Proposed Treatment for Children Testing Positive for Parasites**

| Weight (in Kg) – Approximate Age | Dosage * |
|---|---|
| 5 to less than 15 – under 3 years of age | 1 tablet ALu twice daily for 3 days |
| 15 to less than 25 – 3 to 5 years of age | 2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, AGE AND CONFIRM AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | CHILD 2 | | SKIP |
| 102 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. | NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 103 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY.<br><br>IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK:<br>What is (NAME)'s date of birth? | DAY . . . . . <br>MONTH . . . . . <br>YEAR . . . . . | |
| 104 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY.<br><br>IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK:<br>How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday?<br><br>COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS | |
| 105 | CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐ | | → 145 |
| 106 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. . . . . .<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 9995<br>OTHER . . . . . 9996 | → 108 |
| 107 | WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 108 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.<br><br>IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN.<br>IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP. | CM. . . . . .<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 9995<br>OTHER . . . . . 9996 | → 113 |
| 109 | WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN . . . . . 1<br>STANDING UP . . . . . 2 | |
| 110 | CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 112 |
| 111 | IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP?<br>IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN?<br>_____<br>_____ | | |
| 112 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 113 | ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER. | FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 114 | ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. | FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |

| | CHILD 2 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY . . . . . <br> MONTH . . . . . <br> YEAR . . . . . | |
| 116 | RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | | |
| 117 | CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER? | OLDER ☐ <br> AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ | → 145 |
| 118 | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. | NAME _____ <br> LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 119B | ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.<br><br>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.<br><br>Blood will be taken from the arm of (NAME OF MINOR) using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.<br><br>The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. No names will be attached to (NAME OF CHILD's) sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.<br><br>Do you have any questions?<br>You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.<br>Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia and malaria tests?<br>Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the vitamins and minerals test? | | |
| 120A | CIRCLE THE CODE: | MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | |
| 120B | CIRCLE THE CODE: | VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | → 123 |
| 120C | ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:<br><br>We ask you to allow to store part of the blood sample collected at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These additional tests could include additional micronutrient and vitamin tests along with other tests.<br><br>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the vitamin and mineral or malaria and anemia testing in this survey.<br><br>Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing? | | |
| 120D | CIRCLE THE CODE: | FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | |
| 123 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | _____ <br>(SIGN) <br> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

CHILD 2

| | | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 124 | CHECK 120A AND 120B: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ | BOTH CONSENTS REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ | → 145 |
| 124A | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR ANEMIA/MALARIA TEST AND VITAMINS/MINERALS TEST, FIRST COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN RED TOP TUBE, THEN COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN PURPLE TOP TUBE | | |
| 125 | IF CONSENT GRANTED, PLACE BAR CODE LABEL IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE RIGHT.<br><br>**CHECK 120A:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON PURPLE TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST<br>**CHECK 120B:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON RED TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST.<br><br>PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL FORM. | PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE.<br><br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994<br>REFUSED BOTH . . . . . 99995<br>OTHER . . . . . 99996 | → 145 |
| 126 | **COLLECT RED TOP TUBE**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 127 | **COLLECT PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA)**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 145 |
| 128 | DATE BLOOD SAMPLE TAKEN: | DAY . . . . . ☐☐<br>MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| 129 | TIME BLOOD DRAWN: | HOURS . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 130 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 995<br>OTHER . . . . . 996 | |
| 131 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE . . . . . 1<br>NEGATIVE . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4<br>REFUSED . . . . . 5<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 143<br>→ 145<br>→ 143 |
| 132 | Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms:<br>a) Extreme weakness?<br>b) Heart problems?<br>c) Loss of consciousness?<br>d) Rapid or difficult breathing?<br>e) Seizures?<br>f) Abnormal bleeding?<br>g) Jaundice or yellow skin?<br>h) Dark urine? | YES NO<br>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS 1 2<br>b) HEART PROBLEMS . 1 2<br>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS 1 2<br>d) RAPID BREATHING . 1 2<br>e) SEIZURES . . . . . 1 2<br>f) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2<br>g) JAUNDICE . . . . . 1 2<br>h) DARK URINE . . . . . 1 2 | |

| | CHILD 2 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 133 | CHECK 132: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? NO ☐ YES ☐ | | → 135 |
| 134 | CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1<br>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 136 |
| 135 | **SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL**<br>The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away.<br><br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | | → 143 |
| 136 | In the past 2 weeks has (NAME) taken or is (NAME) taking [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria?<br><br>VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 138 |
| 137 | **ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT**<br>You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for 2 days after the last dose of [FIRST LINE MEDICATION], you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. | | → 145 |
| 138 | ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TREATMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:<br><br>The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not. | | |
| 139 | CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED MEDICINE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 145 |
| 140 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | _____ (SIGN)<br>☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 141 | CHECK 139: ACCEPTED MEDICINE? YES ☐ NO ☐ | | → 145 |
| 142 | PROVIDE DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS TO PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.<br><br>TELL THE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in 2 days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. | | → 145 |
| 143 | CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1<br>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 145 |
| 144 | **SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL**<br>The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.<br><br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | | |
| 145 | IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201. | | |

**Proposed Treatment for Children Testing Positive for Parasites**

| Weight (in Kg) – Approximate Age | Dosage * |
|---|---|
| 5 to less than 15 – under 3 years of age | 1 tablet ALu twice daily for 3 days |
| 15 to less than 25 – 3 to 5 years of age | 2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, AGE AND CONFIRM AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | CHILD 3 | | SKIP |
| 102 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. | NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 103 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY.<br><br>IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK:<br>What is (NAME)'s date of birth? | DAY . . . . . <br>MONTH . . . . . <br>YEAR . . . . . | |
| 104 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY.<br><br>IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK:<br>How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday?<br><br>COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS | |
| 105 | CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐ | | → 145 |
| 106 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. . . . . .<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 9995<br>OTHER . . . . . 9996 | → 108 |
| 107 | WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 108 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.<br><br>IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN.<br>IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP. | CM. . . . . .<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 9995<br>OTHER . . . . . 9996 | → 113 |
| 109 | WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN . . . . . 1<br>STANDING UP . . . . . 2 | |
| 110 | CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 112 |
| 111 | IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP?<br>IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN?<br>_____<br>_____ | | |
| 112 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 113 | ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER. | FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 114 | ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. | FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |

| | CHILD 3 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY . . . . . <br> MONTH . . . . . <br> YEAR . . . . . | |
| 116 | RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | | |
| 117 | CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER? | OLDER ☐ <br> AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ → 145 | |
| 118 | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. | NAME _____ <br> LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 119B | ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.<br><br>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.<br><br>Blood will be taken from the arm of (NAME OF MINOR) using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.<br><br>The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. No names will be attached to (NAME OF CHILD's) sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.<br><br>Do you have any questions?<br>You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.<br>Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia and malaria tests?<br>Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the vitamins and minerals test? | | |
| 120A | CIRCLE THE CODE: | MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | |
| 120B | CIRCLE THE CODE: | VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | → 123 |
| 120C | ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:<br><br>We ask you to allow to store part of the blood sample collected at the laboratory for additional tests or research. These additional tests could include additional micronutrient and vitamin tests along with other tests.<br><br>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF CHILD). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF CHILD) can still participate in the vitamin and mineral or malaria and anemia testing in this survey.<br><br>Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing? | | |
| 120D | CIRCLE THE CODE: | FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | |
| 123 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | _____ (SIGN)<br>FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

CHILD 3

| | | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 124 | CHECK 120A AND 120B: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ | BOTH CONSENTS REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ | → 145 |
| 124A | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR ANEMIA/MALARIA TEST AND VITAMINS/MINERALS TEST, FIRST COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN RED TOP TUBE, THEN COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN PURPLE TOP TUBE | | |
| 125 | IF CONSENT GRANTED, PLACE BAR CODE LABEL IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE RIGHT.<br><br>**CHECK 120A:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON PURPLE TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST<br>**CHECK 120B:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON RED TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR VITAMINS AND MINERALS TEST.<br><br>PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL FORM. | PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE.<br><br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994<br>REFUSED BOTH . . . . . 99995<br>OTHER . . . . . 99996 | → 145 |
| 126 | **COLLECT RED TOP TUBE**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 127 | **COLLECT PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA)**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT . . . 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 145 |
| 128 | DATE BLOOD SAMPLE TAKEN: | DAY . . . . . ☐☐<br>MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| 129 | TIME BLOOD DRAWN: | HOURS . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 130 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 995<br>OTHER . . . . . 996 | |
| 131 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE . . . . . 1<br>NEGATIVE . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4<br>REFUSED . . . . . 5<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 143<br>→ 145<br>→ 143 |
| 132 | Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms:<br>a) Extreme weakness?<br>b) Heart problems?<br>c) Loss of consciousness?<br>d) Rapid or difficult breathing?<br>e) Seizures?<br>f) Abnormal bleeding?<br>g) Jaundice or yellow skin?<br>h) Dark urine? | YES NO<br>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS 1 2<br>b) HEART PROBLEMS . 1 2<br>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS 1 2<br>d) RAPID BREATHING . 1 2<br>e) SEIZURES . . . . . 1 2<br>f) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2<br>g) JAUNDICE . . . . . 1 2<br>h) DARK URINE . . . . . 1 2 | |

| | CHILD 3 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 133 | CHECK 132: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? NO ☐ YES ☐ | | → 135 |
| 134 | CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1<br>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 136 |
| 135 | **SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL**<br>The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away.<br><br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | | → 143 |
| 136 | In the past 2 weeks has (NAME) taken or is (NAME) taking [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria?<br><br>VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 138 |
| 137 | **ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT**<br>You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for 2 days after the last dose of [FIRST LINE MEDICATION], you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. | | → 145 |
| 138 | ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TREATMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:<br><br>The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION]. [FIRST LINE OF MEDICATION] is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not. | | |
| 139 | CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED MEDICINE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 145 |
| 140 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | _____ (SIGN)<br>☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 141 | CHECK 139: ACCEPTED MEDICINE? YES ☐ NO ☐ | | → 145 |
| 142 | PROVIDE DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS TO PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT.<br><br>TELL THE PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in 2 days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. | | → 145 |
| 143 | CHECK 130: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1<br>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 145 |
| 144 | **SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL**<br>The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.<br><br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | | |
| 145 | IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201. | | |

**Proposed Treatment for Children Testing Positive for Parasites**

| Weight (in Kg) – Approximate Age | Dosage * |
|---|---|
| 5 to less than 15 – under 3 years of age | 1 tablet ALu twice daily for 3 days |
| 15 to less than 25 – 3 to 5 years of age | 2 tablets ALu twice daily for 3 days |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND MICRONUTRIENT TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.202 TO Q.204: CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | WOMAN 1 | | SKIP |
| 202 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN. | NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 203 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE: | 15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1<br>18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 | |
| 204 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS: | NEVER IN UNION . . . . 1<br>OTHER . . . . . 2 | |
| 205 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. . . . . . .<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 99995<br>OTHER . . . . . 99996 | → 207 |
| 206 | WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 207 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. . . . . .<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 9995<br>OTHER . . . . . 9996 | → 209 |
| 208 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 209 | ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER. | FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 210 | ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.<br>IF NO ASSISTANT, ENTER 9999. | FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 211 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY . . . . . .<br>MONTH . . . . . .<br>YEAR . . . . . | |
| 212 | CHECK 203: | AGE 15-17 YEARS ↓ ; AGE 18-49 YEARS → 214B | |
| 213 | CHECK 204: | OTHER ↓ ; NEVER IN UNION → 218 | |

| | WOMAN 1 | SKIP |
|---|---|---|

**ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS**

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT

**214B** ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM RESPONDENT:
As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia, and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.

Blood will be taken from the arm using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup.

The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. Urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to your samples so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.
Will you participate in the anemia and malaria tests?
Will you participate in the blood vitamins and minerals test?
Will you participate in the urine minerals test?

**215A** CIRCLE THE CODE

MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3

**215B** CIRCLE THE CODE

VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3

**215C** CIRCLE THE CODE

MINERALS URINE TEST
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3

**215D** CHECK 215B AND 215C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ ; BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 216

**215E** ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING:

We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.

The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

**215F** CIRCLE THE CODE:

FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3

**216** SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____
(SIGN)

☐☐☐☐
FIELDWORKER NUMBER

**217** CHECK 215A, 215B AND 215C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → 226A ; ALL REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 235

| | WOMAN 1 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 218 | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR. | NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT<br>☐☐ | |

**PARENT / RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS**

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 219B | ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:<br><br>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.<br><br>Blood will be taken from the arm of (NAME OF MINOR) using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup.<br><br>The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. The urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to (NAME OF MINOR's) sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.<br><br>Do you have any questions?<br>You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.<br>Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the anemia and malaria tests?<br>Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the vitamins and minerals test?<br>Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the urine minerals test? | | |
| 220A | CIRCLE THE CODE | MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 | |
| 220B | CIRCLE THE CODE | VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 | |
| 220C | CIRCLE THE CODE | MINERALS URINE TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 | |
| 220D | CHECK 220B AND 220C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ | BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ | → 221 |
| 220E | ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:<br>We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.<br><br>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF MINOR). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF MINOR) can still participate in this survey.<br><br>Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing? | | |
| 220F | CIRCLE THE CODE: | FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | |
| 221 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | _____<br>(SIGN)<br>☐☐☐☐<br>FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 222 | CHECK 220A, 220B AND 220C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ | BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ | → 235 |

| | WOMAN 1 | SKIP |
|---|---|---|

**MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS**

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

**223B** ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.

Blood will be taken from the arm using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup.

The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. Urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to your sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.
Will you participate in the anemia and malaria tests?
Will you participate in the blood vitamins and minerals test?
Will you participate in the urine minerals test?

**224A** CIRCLE THE CODE

MALARIA AND ANEMIA
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3

**224B** CIRCLE THE CODE

VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3

**224C** CIRCLE THE CODE

MINERALS URINE TEST
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3

**224D** CHECK 224B AND 224C: ☐ ANY CONSENT GRANTED ↓ ☐ BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER → 225

**224E** ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.

The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

**224F** CIRCLE THE CODE:

FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3

**225** SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

**225B** CHECK 220A, 220B, 224A AND 224B: ☐ ANY CONSENT GRANTED BY BOTH RESPONSIBLE ADULT AND MINOR ↓ ☐ ADULT OR MINOR REFUSED → 235

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND MICRONUTRIENT TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

| | WOMAN 1 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 226A | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR ANEMIA/MALARIA TEST AND BLOOD VITAMINS/MINERALS TEST, FIRST COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN RED TOP TUBE, THEN COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN PURPLE TOP TUBE. PROVIDE URINE CUP AND INSTRUCT RESPONDENT TO COLLECT SAMPLE. | | |
| 226B | IF CONSENT GRANTED, PLACE BAR CODE LABEL IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE RIGHT.<br><br>**ADULT - CHECK 215A; MINOR CHECK 220A, 224A:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON PURPLE TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST.<br>**ADULT - CHECK 215B; MINOR CHECK 220B, 224B:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON RED TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST.<br>**ADULT - CHECK 215C; MINOR CHECK 220C, 224C:** PLACE URINE BAR CODE LABELS ON 2 CRYOVIALS IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR URINE MINERALS TEST.<br>PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL FORM. | PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE.<br><br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994<br>REFUSED ALL . . . . . 99995<br>OTHER . . . . . 99996 → 235 | |
| 227A | **RED TOP TUBE**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER/NOT ELIGIBLE . . . . . 6 | |
| 227B | **COLLECT PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA)**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 227C | **ASK RESPONDENT TO COLLECT URINE**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE URINE SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 235 |
| 228 | DATE SAMPLES TAKEN: | DAY . . . . . ☐☐<br>MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| 229 | TIME BLOOD DRAWN: | HOUR . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 230 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 995<br>OTHER . . . . . 996 | |
| 231 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE . . . . . 1<br>NEGATIVE . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4<br>REFUSED . . . . . 5<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | →233 |
| 232 | The malaria test shows that you have malaria. You should go to a health facility for further assessment.<br><br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA TEST ON THE MALARIA REFERRAL FORM. | | |
| 233 | CHECK 230: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL,<br>SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1<br>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | →235 |
| 234 | The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately.<br><br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM. | | |
| 235 | IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END INTERVIEW. | | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND MICRONUTRIENT TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.202 TO Q.204: CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | WOMAN 2 | | SKIP |
| 202 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN. | NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 203 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE: | 15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1<br>18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 | |
| 204 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS: | NEVER IN UNION . . . . 1<br>OTHER . . . . . 2 | |
| 205 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. . . . . . .<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 99995<br>OTHER . . . . . 99996 | → 207 |
| 206 | WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 207 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. . . . . .<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 9995<br>OTHER . . . . . 9996 | → 209 |
| 208 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 209 | ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF MEASURER. | FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 210 | ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.<br>IF NO ASSISTANT, ENTER 9999. | FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 211 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY . . . . . .<br>MONTH . . . . . .<br>YEAR . . . . . | |
| 212 | CHECK 203: | AGE 15-17 YEARS ↓ ; AGE 18-49 YEARS → 214B | |
| 213 | CHECK 204: | OTHER ↓ ; NEVER IN UNION → 218 | |

| | WOMAN 2 | SKIP |
|---|---|---|

**ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT**

**ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS**

**214B** ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM RESPONDENT:
As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia, and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.

Blood will be taken from the arm using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup.

The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. Urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to your samples so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.
Will you participate in the anemia and malaria tests?
Will you participate in the blood vitamins and minerals test?
Will you participate in the urine minerals test?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 215A | CIRCLE THE CODE | MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 |
| 215B | CIRCLE THE CODE | VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 |
| 215C | CIRCLE THE CODE | MINERALS URINE TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 |
| 215D | CHECK 215B AND 215C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ | BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 216 |

**215E** ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING:

We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.

The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 215F | CIRCLE THE CODE: | FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 |
| 216 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | _____ (SIGN)<br>☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER |
| 217 | CHECK 215A, 215B AND 215C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → 226A | ALL REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 235 |

| | WOMAN 2 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 218 | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR. | NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT<br>☐☐ | |

**PARENT / RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS**

**PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 219B | ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:<br><br>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.<br><br>Blood will be taken from the arm of (NAME OF MINOR) using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup.<br><br>The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. The urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to (NAME OF MINOR's) sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.<br><br>Do you have any questions?<br>You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.<br>Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the anemia and malaria tests?<br>Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the vitamins and minerals test?<br>Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to participate in the urine minerals test? | | |
| 220A | CIRCLE THE CODE | MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 | |
| 220B | CIRCLE THE CODE | VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 | |
| 220C | CIRCLE THE CODE | MINERALS URINE TEST<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 | |
| 220D | CHECK 220B AND 220C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ | BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → | 221 |
| 220E | ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:<br>We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.<br><br>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF MINOR). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF MINOR) can still participate in this survey.<br><br>Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing? | | |
| 220F | CIRCLE THE CODE: | FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS<br>GRANTED . . . . . 1<br>REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3 | |
| 221 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | _____<br>(SIGN)<br>☐☐☐☐<br>FIELDWORKER NUMBER | |
| 222 | CHECK 220A, 220B AND 220C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ | BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → | 235 |

| | WOMAN 2 | SKIP |
|---|---|---|

**MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR MALARIA, ANEMIA, AND VITAMINS AND MINERALS**

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

**223B** ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD AND URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria, anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.

Blood will be taken from the arm using a needle. Taking a blood sample my cause some discomfort and bruising. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. We will also ask you to provide a small urine sample in a specimen cup.

The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. Urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for minerals. No names will be attached to your sample so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know the test results either.

Do you have any questions?
You can say yes or no to any test. It is up to you to decide.
Will you participate in the anemia and malaria tests?
Will you participate in the blood vitamins and minerals test?
Will you participate in the urine minerals test?

**224A** CIRCLE THE CODE

MALARIA AND ANEMIA
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3

**224B** CIRCLE THE CODE

VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3

**224C** CIRCLE THE CODE

MINERALS URINE TEST
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3

**224D** CHECK 224B AND 224C: ANY CONSENT GRANTED ☐ → BOTH REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 225

**224E** ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:

We ask you to allow [SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION/MINISTRY OF HEALTH] to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.

The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in this survey.

Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?

**224F** CIRCLE THE CODE:

FUTURE ADDITIONAL TESTS
GRANTED . . . . . 1
REFUSED . . . . . 2
NOT PRESENT/OTHE . . . . . 3

**225** SIGN NAME AND ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER.

_____ (SIGN)

☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

**225B** CHECK 220A, 220B, 224A AND 224B: ANY CONSENT GRANTED BY BOTH RESPONSIBLE ADULT AND MINOR ☐ → ADULT OR MINOR REFUSED ☐ → 235

| | WOMAN 2 | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 226A | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR ANEMIA/MALARIA TEST AND BLOOD VITAMINS/MINERALS TEST, FIRST COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN RED TOP TUBE, THEN COLLECT VENOUS BLOOD IN PURPLE TOP TUBE. PROVIDE URINE CUP AND INSTRUCT RESPONDENT TO COLLECT SAMPLE. | | |
| 226B | IF CONSENT GRANTED, PLACE BAR CODE LABEL IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE RIGHT.<br><br>**ADULT - CHECK 215A; MINOR CHECK 220A, 224A:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON PURPLE TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR MALARIA AND ANEMIA TEST.<br>**ADULT - CHECK 215B; MINOR CHECK 220B, 224B:** PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON RED TOP TUBE IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR VITAMINS AND MINERALS BLOOD TEST.<br>**ADULT - CHECK 215C; MINOR CHECK 220C, 224C:** PLACE URINE BAR CODE LABELS ON 2 CRYOVIALS IF CONSENT GRANTED FOR URINE MINERALS TEST.<br>PLACE BAR CODE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL FORM. | PUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE.<br><br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994<br>REFUSED ALL . . . . . 99995<br>OTHER . . . . . 99996 | → 235 |
| 227A | **RED TOP TUBE**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER/NOT ELIGIBLE . . . . . 6 | |
| 227B | **COLLECT PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA)**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 227C | **ASK RESPONDENT TO COLLECT URINE**<br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE URINE SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br>FAILED OR INSUFFICIENT 2<br>REFUSED . . . . . 3<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 235 |
| 228 | DATE SAMPLES TAKEN: | DAY . . . . . ☐☐<br>MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| 229 | TIME BLOOD DRAWN: | HOUR . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 230 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994<br>REFUSED . . . . . 995<br>OTHER . . . . . 996 | |
| 231 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE . . . . . 1<br>NEGATIVE . . . . . 2<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 4<br>REFUSED . . . . . 5<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 233 |
| 232 | The malaria test shows that you have malaria. You should go to a health facility for further assessment.<br><br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA TEST ON THE MALARIA REFERRAL FORM. | | |
| 233 | CHECK 230: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1<br>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 235 |
| 234 | The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately.<br><br>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM. | | |
| 235 | IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END INTERVIEW. | | |

[FIELDWORKER'S] OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

BIOMARKER: FOOTNOTES

(1) This section should be adapted for country-specific survey design.
(2) Remove the section for recording the name and ID number of the CAPI supervisor if the survey does not have CAPI supervisors who are separate from the team supervisors.
(3) Adjust instructions according to whether questionnaire data for the survey is being collected by CAPI or on paper. Instructions for paper surveys are shown in brackets.
(4) In countries where the weighing scale shows the weight to only one decimal place, retain only one box after the decimal point and delete the first '9' from the other three codes.
(5) Adapt wording of instruction to accommodate local practices such as brass neck coils or other heavy ornamental jewelry that cannot be removed.
(6) Adapt wording of instruction to accommodate local practices.
(7) Cutoff for severe anemia should be adapted to country standard.

FORMATTING DATE: 08 Mar 2024
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 05 Oct 2023

2024 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
FOOD FORTIFICATION AND WATER QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**IDENTIFICATION (1)**

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLANK TESTING? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

**INTERVIEWER VISITS**

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY [ ][ ] |
| | | | | MONTH [ ][ ] |
| | | | | YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ] |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | INT. NO. [ ][ ][ ][ ] |
| RESULT* | _____ | _____ | _____ | RESULT* [ ] |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ] |
| TIME | _____ | _____ | | |

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 CHICHEWA
03 LANGUAGE 3
04 LANGUAGE 4
05 LANGUAGE 5
06 LANGUAGE 6

| TEAM | TEAM SUPERVISOR | CAPI SUPERVISOR |
|---|---|---|
| [ ][ ] NUMBER | _____ NAME [ ][ ][ ][ ] NUMBER | _____ NAME [ ][ ][ ][ ] NUMBER |

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with National Statistical Office and the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Malawi.

I'm going to ask you some questions about food items including cooking oil, wheat flour, maize flour, salt and sugar that your family purchases and eats. We may also ask for small samples of salt, sugar, wheat flour, maize flour and vegetable oil from your household. The food samples will be analyzed later to learn about the vitamin and minerals in those foods. For providing the food samples, your household will receive an equivalent food to replace the salt, sugar, wheat flour, maize flour and vegetable oil that are collected. Remember that you do not have to provide any or all of the requested food samples or answer any or all of the questions if you don't want to. The results will be reported for each group of foods and will not be linked back to your house or answers.
Do you have any questions? Do you agree to participate?

If you have any of these food items in your household, please bring the main type of oil, wheat flour, maize flour, sugar and salt that you use most often here now before we start.

As part of the survey, we are also analyzing the quality of water used for drinking. We would like to do a simple test of the water you use to drink. I'll collect the water samples. We will return to your home 1 to 3 days after the test to provide you with the results. The results will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside the survey team. Can we take this test?

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐ |

## FOOD FORTIFICATION COVERAGE

COOKING OIL

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | PLEASE ASK AND RECORD NAME OF THE PERSON RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE | NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 201 | What is the main type of cooking oil that is used in your household to prepare foods or to add to foods at home on most days? | SUNFLOWER OIL . . . . . 01<br>CORN OIL . . . . . 02<br>SESAME OIL . . . . . 03<br>RED PALM OIL . . . . . 04<br>COCONUT OIL . . . . . 05<br>SOYBEAN OIL . . . . . 06<br>GROUNDNUT OIL . . . . . 07<br>OLIVE OIL . . . . . 08<br>COTTON OIL . . . . . 09<br>NO COOKING OIL USED IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 10<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | → 206 |
| 201A | May I see the main type of oil used to cook meals in the household? | MAIN OIL TYPE AVAILABLE/OBSERVED . . . . . 1<br>MAIN OIL TYPE NOT AVAILABLE/<br>NOT OBSERVED . . . . . 2 | → 203 |
| 202 | When your household got this main cooking oil, where did you get it from?<br><br>PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY OIL | PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/<br>WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1<br>RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL<br>PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2<br>LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3<br>HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM<br>LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW 8 | → 204<br>→ 206 |
| 203 | The last time your household got cooking oil, where did you get it from?<br><br>PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY OIL | PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/<br>WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1<br>RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL<br>PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2<br>LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3<br>HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM<br>LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 206 |
| 204 | I would like to check whether the main oil used in your household is fortified with vit A. May I have a sample of the main oil used to cook meals in your household?<br><br>IF YES, COLLECT 100 MLS OF MAIN COOKING OIL PROVIDE REPLACEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT | SAMPLE TAKEN . . . . . 1<br>SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/<br>INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY . . . . . 3 | → 206 |
| 204B | Was the oil used before? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 205A | PLACE OIL LABELS ON THE OIL BOTTLE AND BAG | | |

## FOOD FORTIFICATION COVERAGE

WHEAT FLOUR

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 206 | Does your household prepare foods using wheat flour at home, such as bread, cakes and pastries, mandazi, chapati, samosa or kaimati ? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 210 |
| 206A | May I see the wheat flour used to cook meals in the household? | WHEAT FLOUR AVAILABLE/OBSERVED . . . . . 1<br>WHEAT FLOUR NOT AVAILABLE/ NOT OBSERVED . . . . . 2 | → 208 |
| 207 | When your household got this wheat flour, where did you get it from?<br>PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY WHEAT FLOUR | PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1<br>RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2<br>LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3<br>HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 209<br>→ 210 |
| 208 | The last time your household got wheat flour, where did you get it from?<br>PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY WHEAT FLOUR | PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1<br>RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2<br>LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3<br>HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 210 |
| 209 | I would like to check whether the wheat flour used in your household is fortified with micronutrients. May I have a sample of the wheat flour used in your household?<br>IF YES, COLLECT 200 GRAMS (ONE SCOOP) OF WHEAT FLOUR<br>PROVIDE REPLACEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT | SAMPLE TAKEN . . . . . 1<br>SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/ INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY . . . . . 3 | → 210 |
| 209A | PLACE WHEAT LABELS ON THE WHEAT TUBE AND BAG | | |
| 210 | Does your household purchase foods made from wheat flour at home, such as bread or cakes and pastries, mandazi, chapati, samosa, kaimati? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

## FOOD FORTIFICATION COVERAGE

MAIZE FLOUR

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 211 | Does your household prepare foods using maize flour at home? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 215 |
| 211A | May I see the maize flour used to prepare foods in the household? | MAIZE FLOUR AVAILABLE/OBSERVED . . . . . 1<br>MAIZE FLOUR NOT AVAILABLE/ NOT OBSERVED . . . . . 2 | → 213 |
| 212 | When your household got this maize flour, where did you get it from?<br>PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY MAIZE FLOUR | PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1<br>RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2<br>LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3<br>HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 214<br>→ 215 |
| 213 | The last time your household got maize flour, where did you get it from?<br>PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY MAIZE FLOUR | PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1<br>RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2<br>LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3<br>HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 215 |
| 214 | I would like to check whether the maize flour used in your household is fortified with micronutrients. May I have a sample of the maize flour used in your household?<br>IF YES, COLLECT 200 GRAMS OF MAIZE FLOUR PROVIDE REPLACEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT | SAMPLE TAKEN . . . . . 1<br>SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/ INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY . . . . . 3 | → 215 |
| 214A | PLACE MAIZE LABELS ON THE MAIZE TUBE AND BAG | | |
| 215 | Does your household purchase foods made from maize such as stiff porridge (ugali) or porride(uji)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

## FOOD FORTIFICATION COVERAGE

SALT

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 216 | Does your household prepare foods using salt at home? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 221 |
| 217 | May I see the main type of salt used to cook meals in the household? | SALT AVAILABLE/OBSERVED . . . . . 1<br>SALT NOT AVAILABLE/NOT OBSERVED . . . . . 2 | → 219 |
| 218 | When your household got this salt, where did you get it from?<br><br>PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY SALT | PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1<br>RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2<br>LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3<br>HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 220<br>→ 221 |
| 219 | The last time your household got salt, where did you get it from?<br><br>PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY SALT | PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1<br>RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2<br>LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3<br>HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 221 |
| 220 | I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the main type of salt used to cook meals in your household?<br><br>IF YES, COLLECT 100 GRAMS OF MAIN SALT TYPE USED IN THE HOUSEHOLD<br>PROVIDE REPLACEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT | SAMPLE TAKEN . . . . . 1<br>SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/ INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY . . . . . 3 | → 221 |
| 220A | PLACE SALT LABELS ON THE SALT TUBE AND BAG | | |

## FOOD FORTIFICATION COVERAGE

SUGAR

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 221 | Does your household prepare foods using sugar at home? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 226 |
| 222 | May I see the sugar used to cook meals in the household? | SUGAR AVAILABLE/OBSERVED . . . . . 1<br>SUGAR NOT AVAILABLE/NOT OBSERVED . . . . . 2 | → 224 |
| 223 | When your household got this sugar, where did you get it from?<br><br>PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY SUGAR | PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1<br>RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2<br>LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3<br>HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 225<br>→ 226 |
| 224 | The last time your household got the sugar, where did you get it from?<br><br>PLEASE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM THE PERSON WHO GOES OUT TO BUY SUGAR | PURCHASED FROM MARKET/SHOP/KIOSK/ WHOLESALER/STREET VENDOR . . . . . 1<br>RECEIVED FROM FOOD AID/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM . . . . . 2<br>LOCAL SMALL FACTORY/PROCESSOR . . . . . 3<br>HOMEMADE OR OBTAINED FROM LOCAL FARM . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 226 |
| 225 | I would like to check whether the sugar used in your household is fortified with vit A. May I have a sample of the sugar used to prepare foods in your household?<br><br>IF YES, COLLECT 200 GRAMS OF SUGAR<br>PROVIDE REPLACEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT | SAMPLE TAKEN . . . . . 1<br>SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/REFUSED . . . . . 2<br>SAMPLE NOT TAKEN/ INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY . . . . . 3 | → 226 |
| 225A | PLACE SUGAR LABELS ON THE SUGAR TUBE AND BAG | | |
| 226 | PLACE SAMPLE BAG BAR CODE LABELS | AFFIX QUESTIONNAIRE BAR CODE LABEL HERE.<br>NO FOOD SAMPLE COLLECTED . . . . . 99996<br>PLACE THE HH PAPER BAG LABEL ON THE BAG CONTAINING ALL SAMPLES FROM THE HOUSEHOLD<br>PLACE THE LABEL ON TRANSMITTAL SHEET<br>DISCARD ALL UNUSED LABELS ON THE SHEET | |
| 227 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . . <br>MINUTES . . . . . | |

MICS7 MODULE FOR WATER TESTING

WATER QUESTIONS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| WA11 | Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → WA30 |
| WA12 | OBSERVE AND RECORD WHETHER THE WATER WAS COLLECTED DIRECTLY FROM THE SOURCE OR FROM A SEPARATE STORAGE CONTAINER. IF POSSIBLE, OBSERVE.<br>IF UNABLE TO OBSERVE DIRECTLY ASK THE HH | DIRECT FROM SOURCE . . . . . 1<br>COVERED CONTAINER . . . . . 2<br>UNCOVERED CONTAINER . . . . . 3<br>UNABLE TO RECORD . . . . . 4 | |
| WA13 | LABEL SAMPLE H-XXX-YY, WHERE XXX IS THE CLUSTER NUMBER AND YY IS THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER. | | |
| WA14 | Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → WA17 |
| WA15 | What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | BOIL . . . . . A<br>ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B<br>STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C<br>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ OR MEMBRANE FILTRATION) . . . . . D<br>SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E<br>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| WA17 | What source was this water collected from? | **PIPED WATER**<br>PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11<br>PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12<br>PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13<br>PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14<br><br>TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21<br>**DUG WELL**<br>PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31<br>UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32<br>**WATER FROM SPRING**<br>PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41<br>UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42<br><br>RAINWATER . . . . . 51<br>TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61<br>CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71<br>WATER KIOSK . . . . . 72<br>SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81<br>PACKAGED WATER<br>BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91<br>SACHET WATER . . . . . 92<br>LARGE BOTTLE/DISPENSER REFILL . . . . 93<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

MICS7 MODULE FOR WATER TESTING

WATER QUESTIONS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| WA18 | Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well? | YES, SHOWN . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → WA20 |
| WA19 | RECORD WHETHER SOURCE WATER SAMPLE COLLECTED.<br><br>LABEL SAMPLE S-XXX-YY, WHERE XXX IS THE CLUSTER NUMBER AND YY IS THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER. | SOURCE WATER COLLECTED . . . . . 1<br><br>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED<br>NO WATER AVAILABLE AT SOURCE . . . . 2<br>WATER SOURCE TOO FAR . . . . . 3<br>UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE . . . . . 4<br>DON'T KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED . . . . . 5<br>PERMISSION NOT GIVEN TO COLLECT . . 6<br>OTHER . . . . . 7<br><br>_____<br>(SPECIFY REASON) | |
| WA20 | CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLANK TESTING?<br>HOUSEHOLD SELECTED ☐ ↓<br>HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED ☐ → | | WA22 |
| WA21 | TAKE OUT THE SAMPLE OF STERILE/MINERAL WATER FROM YOUR SUPERVISOR.<br><br>LABEL SAMPLE B-XXX-YY, WHERE XXX IS THE CLUSTER NUMBER AND YY IS THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER.<br><br>RECORD WHETHER THE SAMPLE IS AVAILABLE. | BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE . . . . . 1<br>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE . . 2<br><br>_____<br>(SPECIFY REASON) | |
| WA22 | CONDUCT TEST WITHIN 30 MINUTES OF COLLECTING SAMPLE. RECORD THE RESULTS FOLLOWING 24-36 HOURS OF INCUBATION. | | |
| WA23A | RECORD THE DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR OF COLLECTION. | DAY . . . . . ☐☐<br>MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| WA23B | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐ | |

MICS7 MODULE FOR WATER TESTING

WATER TESTING RESULTS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| WA24 | **WATER QUALITY TESTING AND RECORDING RESULTS**<br>FOLLOWING 24-36 HOURS OF INCUBATION, EXAMINE WATER QUALITY TESTING PLATES AND RECORD THE RESULTS. | | |
| WA25A | RECORD THE DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR OF RECORDING TEST RESULTS. | DAY . . . . . ☐☐<br>MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| WA25B | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| WA26 | RESULTS OF **HOUSEHOLD** WATER TEST:<br>RECORD 3-DIGIT COUNT OF COLONIES.<br>IF 101 OR MORE COLONIES ARE COUNTED, RECORD '101'.<br>IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO READ RESULTS, RECORD '991'.<br>IF THE RESULTS ARE LOST, RECORD '992'. | NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES . . . . . ☐☐☐<br>CHECK HH NUMBER AND PLATE LABEL. CONFIRM THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS MATCH.<br>CONFIRM HH NUMBERS MATCH ☐<br>CONFIRM PLATE TESTED **HOUSEHOLD** WATER SAMPLE ☐ | |
| WA26A | CHECK WA19: WAS A SOURCE WATER SAMPLE COLLECTED?<br>YES ☐ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐ → WA28 | | |
| WA27 | RESULTS OF **SOURCE** WATER TEST:<br>RECORD 3-DIGIT COUNT OF COLONIES.<br>IF 101 OR MORE COLONIES ARE COUNTED, RECORD '101'.<br>IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO READ RESULTS, RECORD '991'.<br>IF THE RESULTS ARE LOST, RECORD '992'. | NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES . . . . . ☐☐☐<br>CHECK HH NUMBER AND PLATE LABEL. CONFIRM THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS MATCH.<br>CONFIRM HH NUMBERS MATCH ☐<br>CONFIRM PLATE TESTED **SOURCE** WATER SAMPLE ☐ | |
| WA28 | CHECK WA21: WAS A BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE?<br>YES ☐ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐ → WA30 | | |
| WA29 | RESULTS OF **BLANK** WATER TEST:<br>RECORD 3-DIGIT COUNT OF COLONIES.<br>IF 101 OR MORE COLONIES ARE COUNTED, RECORD '101'.<br>IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO READ RESULTS, RECORD '991'.<br>IF THE RESULTS ARE LOST, RECORD '992'. | NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES . . . . . ☐☐☐<br>CHECK HH NUMBER AND PLATE LABEL. CONFIRM THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS MATCH.<br>CONFIRM HH NUMBERS MATCH ☐<br>CONFIRM PLATE TESTED **BLANK** WATER SAMPLE ☐ | |
| WA30 | RESULTS OF THE WATER TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE.<br>DISCUSS ANY RESULT NOT COMPLETED WITH SUPERVISOR. | COMPLETED . . . . . 1<br>PERMISSION NOT GIVEN . . . . . 2<br>GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN . . . . . 3<br>PARTLY COMPLETED . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |

# ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

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| **The DHS Program Website** – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements. | DHSprogram.com | |
| **STATcompiler** – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators. | Statcompiler.com | |
| **DHS Program Mobile App** – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows). | Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store | |
| **DHS Program User Forum** – Post questions about DHS data and search our archive of FAQs. | userforum.DHSprogram.com | |
| **Tutorial Videos** – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and How to Read DHS Tables. | www.youtube.com/DHSProgram | |
| **Datasets** – Download DHS datasets for analysis. | DHSprogram.com/Data | |
| **Spatial Data Repository** – Download geographically linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS). | spatialdata.DHSprogram.com | |
| **Learning Hub** – Access online courses for independent learning and workshop participation, communities of practice, and other training resources. | Learning.DHSprogram.com | |
| **GitHub** – Open access to Stata, SPSS and R code for DHS indicators for public use. | Github.com/DHSprogram | |

**YouTube**
www.youtube.com/DHSprogram

**Blog**
Blog.DHSprogram.com