

Malawi

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019-20

December 2021

National Statistical Office



Malawi

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019-20

Survey Findings Report

December, 2021



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The Malawi Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in December 2019- August 2020 by the National Statistical Office as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), with Government of Malawi funding and financial support from UNICEF, the Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE), German Embassy, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The basic objective of the MICS 2019-20 is to provide information on indicators for monitoring progress of attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and other development programmes. Through collection and calculation of status of indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals and other key social statistics indicators, the MICS data will also be used to update the socio-economic database for policy and research.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the dissemination and use of results from the Malawi MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame - Updated	2018 Population and Housing Census September, 2018	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	November 2019	Fieldwork	Dec 19 - Aug 20
Survey sample			
Households - Sampled - Occupied - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	26,882 25,748 25,419 98.7	Children under five - Eligible - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	15,569 15,457 99.3
Women (age 15-49) - Eligible for interviews - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	25,626 24,543 95.8	Children age 5-17 - Eligible - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	17,976 17,824 99.2
Men (age 15-49) - Eligible for interviews - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	7,750 6,791 87.6	Water Quality Testing Sampled Occupied Household water quality test - Completed - Completion rate - Response rate Source water quality test - Completed - Completion rate - Response rate	3365 3250 3196 95.0 98.3 3121 92.7 96.0

Survey population			
Average household size	4.28	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	15.5
- Age 5	14.30	- Rural areas	84.5
- Age 18	30.81	- North	11.4
Percentage of women age 15-49		- Central	45.5
years with at least one live birth in the		- South	43.1
last 2 years	50.90		

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFRs	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
C-section	Caesarean section
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DTP/DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
EA	Enumeration Area
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
GARPR	Global Aids Response Progress Reporting
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Device
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDHS	Malawi Demographic Health Survey
MDHS	Malawi Demographic and Healthy Survey
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MR1/2	Measles and Rubella
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
PCV	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
PHCC	Primary Health Care Centre
PNC	Post Natal Health Checks
PPM	Parts Per Million
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
ROTA	Rotavirus
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate

UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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The NSO would also like to express sincere gratitude to experts from relevant government ministries and agencies, other UN agencies, and international partners who were part of the Steering and Technical Committees for the MICS. The invaluable advice, comments and inputs received from them during the organization of the survey, questionnaire development and report writing has helped to improve the quality of the final output derived from the survey.

Finally, the data collection would have not been possible without the respondents in the selected households in different parts of Malawi who generously gave their time to the realization of this survey results.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The MICS 2019-20 is a nationally representative sample survey encompassing a total of 26,882 households; involving women age 15-49 years, men age 15-49 years and children 0-5 years in 1,111 clusters. One third of the households in the sample were selected for male survey. The survey used a two-stage sample based on the 2018 Population and Housing Census sample frame and has been designed to provide estimates of key indicators for the rural and urban areas in Malawi, the three Regions, and the 28 districts. The objective of the survey is to provide information on indicators for monitoring the welfare of Women and Children. The survey was carried out from December 2019-August 2020 by the National Statistical Office (NSO). Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The financial support was provided by UNICEF, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Government of Malawi, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, German Embassy, and Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI).

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

The MICS 2019-20 sampled 26,882 households, of which 25,748 were occupied. Of these, 25,419 were interviewed, giving a response rate of 99 percent. In the households interviewed, 25,626 women age 15-49 years were eligible for interviews and of these 24,543 were interviewed producing a response rate of 96 percent. For the male survey, 7,750 men age 15-49 years were eligible, and 6,791 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 88 percent. For children under the age of 5 years, 15,569 were eligible, for whom responses were obtained from their mother or caregiver in 15,457 complete interviews, giving a response rate of 99 percent. Overall, 84 percent of the household population resides in rural areas, and 16 percent in urban areas. The average household size is 4.4 persons. Thirty-three percent of households in Malawi are headed by women.

In Malawi, 12 percent of households have electricity (interconnected grid) with the proportion of households with electricity much higher in urban areas (50 percent) than in rural areas (4 percent).

CHILD MORTALITY

Identifying groups of children with the highest risk of dying enables policy makers and programme planners to better channel resources and efforts to improve child survival and lower the exposure of infants and young children to risk of dying. In the MICS 2019-20, infant and under-five mortality rates were calculated from mother's birth history module using the direct method of estimation. Data from the MICS 2019-20 show that in the five-years before the survey, neonatal mortality was at 26 per 1,000 live births, while post-neonatal mortality rate was at 14 per 1,000 live births. The under-five mortality is estimated at 56 deaths per 1,000 live births and infant mortality at 40 deaths per 1,000 live births. During the last 15 years there has been improvement on infant, child and under-five mortality rates. For example, during the 10–14-year period preceding the survey, under-five mortality was at 77 deaths per 1,000, and 61 per 1,000 live births during the recent five-year period.

NUTRITION

Nutritional status of children

The MICS 2019-20 collected data on nutritional status of children by measuring height and weight of children under 5 in sampled households. These measurements were compared against the World Health Organization (WHO) growth standard for children under 5. The four anthropometric indices of nutritional status used to assess the nutritional status of children in this report are weight-for-age (underweight); height-for-age (stunting); weight-for-height (wasting) and overweight.

At national level, 13 percent of children under five years old in Malawi are moderately or severely underweight and 3 percent are severely underweight. Thirty-six percent of children are severely or moderately stunted (too short for their age) and 12 percent are severely stunted. Three percent of children are severely or moderately wasted (too thin for their height) and 1 percent are severely wasted. Four percent of children are overweight (too heavy for their height).

Low birth weight

Ninety-five percent of last live-born children in the last 2 years preceding the survey were weighed at birth. Out of those weighed, about 14 percent are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams. The percentage of children with a low birth weight is slightly higher among children whose birth order is 1, younger mothers (those less than 20 years), mothers with no education as well as those in poorest households.

Breastfeeding practices

Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Malawi, with 99 percent of women with a live birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey reporting having breastfed their last live-born child at any time. Exclusive breastfeeding of babies under the age of 6 months is recommended. Sixty-four percent of children aged 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed and 75 percent predominantly breastfed. Among children under age 3, the median duration for any breastfeeding is 23 months, 3 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 4 months for predominant breastfeeding. Use of feeding bottles in children age 0-23 months is at 6 percent.

Salt iodization

Salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content in 85 percent of the households using salt test kits. In 80 percent of households salt was found to contain greater than 0 ppm.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations

The percentage of children age 12-23 months who had all the basic vaccinations by first birthday is 73 percent.

Care of child illness

Overall, 25 percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, 8 percent symptoms of ARI, and 39 percent an episode of fever.

Of those children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhoea, 41 percent received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea. Of those with ARI symptoms, 56 percent were treated with antibiotics.

Solid fuel use

In Malawi, 99 percent of all the households use solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (78 percent). Use of solid fuels is higher in rural areas, where they are used by almost all of the household members (99 percent) compared to urban areas (96 percent). In rural areas 88 percent of household members use wood as cooking fuel while in urban areas 74 percent of households use charcoal as the main source of fuel for cooking.

Malaria

The use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) is a primary health intervention proven to reduce malaria transmission. Seventy-four percent of households in Malawi own at least one ITN, and 36 percent of households have at least one ITN for every two household members. Fifty-nine percent of the household members slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey. The percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey was 68 percent while the percentage of pregnant mothers who slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey was 66 percent.

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

WATER AND SANITATION

Use of Improved water sources

Eighty-eight percent of the population in Malawi use improved water sources (piped water, tube well or borehole, protected well, protected spring). The main improved source of drinking water in Malawi is tube-well/borehole (64 percent) followed by public tap/stand-pipe (8 percent). The situation in rural areas, with 86 percent having access to improved water sources, differs markedly from urban areas where almost all (98 percent) of the household members use improved drinking water source.

Use of improved sanitation

Forty-six percent of the household members in Malawi are using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared. In rural areas the percentage is 46 percent compared to 43 percent in urban areas.

Handwashing

Twenty-five percent of the households had no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot. Twenty-eight percent of the households with handwashing facility there was water and soap available for appropriate handwashing.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

Total fertility rate (TFR) among women 15-49 years in Malawi for the three years before the survey is estimated at 4.2 children per woman. The total fertility rate decreases from 5.1 for women with no education to 3.9 for women with lower secondary education. The TFR for women in the poorest quintile is 5.4 births per woman, compared with 2.9 births for women in the richest quintile.

Age Specific fertility among adolescents 15-19 years old (adolescent birth rate) is 136. Age Specific fertility peaks among women 20-24 years old (212). The adolescent fertility is higher in rural areas compared with urban areas, 149 and 75 respectively.

Early childbearing

Regarding early child bearing, 22 percent of women aged 15-19 years already had one birth; 6 percent are pregnant with their first child, and 27 percent begun childbearing. Early childbearing is more prevalent among rural women than urban women and young women with no education.

Contraception

Sixty-six percent of the women 15-49 years who are currently married use any contraception method. The most popular method is Injectables which are used by 34 percent of currently married women in Malawi followed by implants which is used by 18 percent of women. Adolescents are far less likely to use modern contraception than older women. About 46 percent of women age 15-19 married or in union currently use a modern method of contraception compared to 65 percent of 20-24 year olds, while the use of modern contraception among older women age 45-49 years is 53 percent.

Unmet need

The overall unmet need for contraception or the proportion of married women 15-49 years willing to stop having children though not using contraceptives is 15 percent. Unmet need for spacing and limiting among currently married women is 9 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

Antenatal care

Coverage of antenatal care by skilled personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife) is at 97 percent for women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy, and at 51 percent for women receiving antenatal care at least four times by any provider.

Assistance at delivery

Most of the births (96 percent) occurring in the two years preceding the survey were assisted by a skilled attendant. Delivery by Caesarean section occurred in 8 percent of births.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood care and education

Thirty- four percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organized early childhood education programme. Urban areas have higher attendance percentage (51 percent) compared to rural areas (31 percent).

Developmental status of children

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

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among young people

Seventy-two percent of women 15-24 years and 70 percent of men 15-24 are literate.

School attendance

The primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) is 93 percent. The net attendance ratio (adjusted) is 97 percent in urban areas compared to 93 percent in rural areas. The lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) is 12 percent: 28 percent in urban areas and 9 percent in rural areas. Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) is 10 percent: 26 percent in urban areas and 6 percent in rural areas.

Primary and secondary school completion rate

The primary school completion rate is 33 percent, while the lower secondary school completion rate is 23 percent and upper secondary school is 4 percent.

CHILD PROTECTION

Child labour

Fourteen percent of children age 5-17 years are involved in child labour. Fifteen percent of children whose mothers have no education compared with 5 percent of children whose mothers have higher education were engaged in child labour.

Child discipline

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

Early marriage and polygyny

Twenty-one percent of women age 15-19 years are currently married; 23 percent in rural areas and 10 percent in urban areas.

Fourteen percent of all currently married women are in polygynous union compared to 18 percent of married men.

Attitudes toward domestic violence

Nineteen percent of women feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations: 1) if she goes out without telling him, 2) she neglects the children, 3) she argues with him, 4) she refuses sex with him and 5) she burns the food. The justification of wife-beating is more present in rural areas (20 percent) compared to urban areas (15 percent).

Children's living arrangements

Among children age 0-17 years 52 percent live with both their parents, seventeen percent live with neither of their biological parents. Ten percent of children have at least one or both parents dead (orphanhood). Seven percent of children have one or both parents living abroad.

HIV AND AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Knowledge about HIV transmission and misconceptions about HIV

Knowledge of HIV and AIDS by men and women is almost universal (99 percent). However, the percentage of men and women that know both of the main ways of preventing HIV transmission; having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time is 60 percent for women and 67 percent for men. Further, about 84 percent of women and 87 percent of men know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 68 percent of women and 73 percent of men know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. About 41 percent of women age 15-24 years and 47 percent of men age 15-24 years have comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS.

HIV testing

Ninety-six percent of women and 95 percent of men age 15-49 know where to be tested for HIV. More women (58 percent) than men (47 percent) of age 15-49 have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months preceding the survey and know the results of their most recent test. Results on HIV testing and counselling indicate that 83 percent of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey received counselling on HIV during ANC for their most recent birth. Ninety-five percent of the women were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results.

Sexual behaviour related to HIV transmission

Eleven percent of men age 15-24 years had multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months preceding the survey compared to 2 percent of women of the same age. Seven percent of women age 15-24 years reported having had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older.

The percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who reported having had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months preceding the survey was 29 percent for women and 75 percent for men. Sixty-four percent of young women and 80 percent of young men reported to have used a condom with non-regular partners in the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Male circumcision

The Malawi government promotes male medical circumcision as one of the strategies to prevent further spread of HIV infection. About 32 percent of men age 15-49 are circumcised. Circumcision is higher in the urban (37 percent) than in the rural (31 percent).

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Access to mass media

Two percent of women age 15-49 years are exposed to all three media (newspaper, radio and television) at least once a week compared to 5 percent of men. The percentage of women and men who are exposed to any of the three media (newspaper, radio and television) is 45 percent and 65 percent respectively. Radio is the most predominant media (38 percent of women and 59 percent of men at least once a week).

Use of information/communication technology

Three percent of women age 15-49 years and 7 percent of men age 15-49 years used a computer during the 3 months prior. Seven percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 years had used the internet in the last 3 months prior to the survey.

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Sixty-nine percent of young women age 15-24 years and 63 percent of young men age 15-24 years are satisfied with life. The proportion of young women and young men who are satisfied with life is almost the same for urban areas and rural areas.

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco use

Twelve percent of men and less than 1 percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month before the survey. Three percent of men smoked a whole cigarette before age 15.

Alcohol use

Twenty-one percent of men age 15-49 years and 2 percent of women age 15-49 years had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month. In addition, 5 percent of men and less than 1 percent of women had at least one alcoholic drink before the age of 15. On the other hand, 93 percent of women and 54 percent of men reported that they had never had an alcoholic drink.

This report is based on the Malawi Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2019-20 by the National Statistical Office. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress towards national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

“Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development...”

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

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

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

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

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, **“Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”** stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

“quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind” (paragraph 48); recognizes that “...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable...” and calls for “...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States...”

Malawi is making significant progress on 29 of the 169 targets (17 percent). It is making moderate progress with performance gaps on 59 of the targets (35 percent) and shows insufficient to no policy change or otherwise poor performance on 81 of the targets (48 percent). The 29 targets on which the Malawi is making significant progress include SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), Target 3.2, under-five mortality rates are significantly declining and likely to be met; SDG 4 (Education for All), Target 4.5, gender parity in primary schools is already equal to parity, Net Enrolment in Primary Schools is close to target. Targets on which the country is making moderate progress includes SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), despite significant progress through reduction and turning the curve on child malnutrition indicators (Stunting, Underweight, and Wasting¹).

The Malawi MICS 2019-20 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on about 20 global SDG indicators and 17 SDG indicators adopted by the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III and Malawi 2063, either in their entirety or partially.

The Malawi MICS 2019-20 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Malawi;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the Malawi MICS 2019-20. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in “Indicators and definitions”. Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents”. From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, “Survive”, includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, adult and HIV, and ends with male circumcision.

The following chapter, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development” presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory

¹ Malawi 2020 Voluntary National Review Report for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) main report

infection, malaria, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children's education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, "Live in a safe and clean environment", covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled "Equitable chance in life", the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 REVIEW METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Malawi MICS 2019-20 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the 28 districts: Chitipa, Karonga, Nkhata Bay, Rumphi, Mzimba, Likoma, Kasungu, Nkhosachota, Dowa, Salima, Ntchisi, Dowa, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Dedza, Ntcheu, Balaka, Mangochi, Machinga, Zomba, Phalombe, Mulanje, Thyolo, Chiradzulo, Blantyre, Mwanza, Neno, Chikwawa and Nsanje. The urban and rural areas within each district were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 24 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. A total of 1,112 sample EAs and 26,904 households were selected at the national level.

In the case of the small island district of Likoma, a one stage selection of households from the combined listing for all EAs of the urban and rural areas was done. A total of 96 households across the 2 urban EAs and 504 sample households across the 14 rural EAs of Likoma were selected. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in 3 households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every third household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.² The questionnaires included the following modules:

² Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Insecticide Treated Nets Water and Sanitation Handwashing Salt Iodisation	Woman's Background ^[M] Mass Media and ICT ^[M] Fertility ^[M] /Birth History Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-natal Health Checks Contraception Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence ^[M] Victimisation ^[M] Marriage/Union ^[M] Adult Functioning ^[M] Sexual Behaviour ^[M] HIV/AIDS ^[M] Circumcision ^[only M] Life Satisfaction ^[M] Tobacco and Alcohol Use ^[M]	Child's Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement Foundational Learning Skills
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		Questionnaire for Children Under 5
		Under-Five's Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Child Functioning Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Care of Illness Anthropometry

^[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for *E. coli* levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.³ From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Chichewa, Tumbuka and Yao and were pre-tested in Phalombe, Kasungu and Machinga during October 2019. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Malawi MICS 2019-20 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of

³ The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools/survey-design>.

information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

The results of iodine test in salt were shared with the interviewed households.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁴ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Malawi MICS 2019-20 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Zomba during October 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 28 days in November 2019. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent five days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Machinga. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁵

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of fourteen days, including six days in field practice and pilot survey.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.6 FIELDWORK

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

Data collection began on December 10th, 2019, followed by a holiday break starting on December 23rd. Fieldwork resumed on January 25th, 2020, after a two-day refresher training. Safety concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic led to the temporary suspension of fieldwork operations on April 4th. By then, a total of 28 teams had completed 996 clusters. Data collection resumed three months later after a two-day refresher training with 15 teams. Personal protective equipment was procured, and detailed safety guidelines and protocols were put in place to protect both enumeration teams and survey respondents. The remaining clusters were completed between July 13th and August 27th.

1,111 clusters out of the total sample of 1,112 clusters were successfully completed. One cluster was found to be a refugee camp and was not included in the final sample. Therefore, sample weighting was based on the 1,111 clusters.

⁴ The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁵ The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁶

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the National Statistical Office via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.⁷

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.⁸

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on National Statistical Office website and on the MICS website⁹ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

⁶ The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>.

⁷ The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁸ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>.

⁹ The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Malawi, 2019-20

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity (interconnected grid) Percentage of household members with access to electricity (off-grid)	11.5 7.3
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	71.7 70.1
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	2.3 4.8
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	30.5
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	10.8
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	57.7
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	4.1
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	12.0

¹⁰ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

¹¹ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹² All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months Women Men	2.6 7.3
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone Women Men	34.0 50.3
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months Women Men	52.9 70.7
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.9	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used internet during the last 3 months Woman (a) During the last 3 months (b) At least once a week during the last 3 months Men (a) During the last 3 months (b) At least once a week during the last 3 months	7.1 6.3 17.5 15.0
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	2.7 2.3 7.3 6.9
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	0.5 11.8
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month Women Men	99.5 88.1
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 Women Men	0.1 3.2
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month Women Men	1.8 20.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Women Men	0.7 4.5
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	17.1
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	9.6
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	6.9
SURVIVE¹³					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	26
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates (Probability of dying between first month of birth and first birthday)	14
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	40
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	17
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	56
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years (children born per 1000 women aged 15 -19 years)	136
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	28.9
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	65.6
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹⁴	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	79.9

¹³ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

¹⁴ See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	96.8 50.5 1.0
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	29.3
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval ¹⁵ prior to the most recent birth	86.9
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	96.7
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	96.4
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	7.7
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	94.7
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	95.7
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	88.4
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	86.8
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	44.0
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	79.7

¹⁵ See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument New blade Boiled instrument	82.3 14.1
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	72.8
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ¹⁶		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	89.8
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	83.7
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months Women Men	1.5 13.4
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	32.3 39.1
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 Women Men	9.0 18.1
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		SB	Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex Women Men	60.2 40.6
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	7.4
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner Women Men	28.9 74.9

¹⁶ Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	64.3 79.5
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁷ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	40.6 47.0
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁸ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	65.4 57.9
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes ¹⁹ toward people living with HIV Women Men	22.6 14.9
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	95.7 94.9
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	56.0 46.5
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	65.8 50.4

¹⁷ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

¹⁸ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁹ Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV ²⁰ (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	83.3 84.3
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	94.9
TM.37	Male circumcision		MMC	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	32.1
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	95.9
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	60.9
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	90.3
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	90.3
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	90.3
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	83.2
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2) at any time before the survey	90.8
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	87.9
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	70.0

²⁰ Someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) Babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV and 3) getting tested for HIV

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage ²¹		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	72.6 21.1
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	58.3
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	51.4 22.0
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	41.0
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	0.9
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	1.7
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	90.3
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ²²	1.0
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	71.1

²¹ Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

²² Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	55.6
TC.21a TC.21b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)		TN	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	74.1 36.2
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN	3.8.1	TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	58.5
TC.23	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	67.9
TC.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN		TN – CP	Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	65.5
TC.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria	48.0
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	63.5
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	55.6
TC.28	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	30.9
TC.29	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received anti-malarial drugs and received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	49.0
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	99.0
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	60.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding (under 6 months)		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²³	64.1
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding (under 6 months)		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²⁴ during the previous day	75.3
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	95.2
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	65.9
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	22.9
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²⁵ during the previous day	78.4
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	88.0
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	9.4 3.2
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	9.3
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ²⁶ during the previous day	17.3
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ²⁷ or more during the previous day	36.8

²³ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

²⁴ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

²⁵ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

²⁶ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

²⁷ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds,

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	6.4
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	12.8 2.6
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	35.5 12.3
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	2.6 0.7
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	4.4 1.0
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	80.0
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	35.4 2.4 11.9
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	1.0
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	36.6
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	44.0

four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	58.6
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	33.6
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	72.2
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	23.7
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	81.1
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	93.2 12.0 10.8
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending any level of education (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	6.1 15.5 33.7
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	49.2 30.1
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	33.4 23.1 15.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the current school year	74.9
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	47.7 57.4
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys (a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Lower secondary school (d) Upper secondary school	1.09 1.02 1.38 1.49
				Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the poorest wealth quintile divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in for the richest wealth quintile (a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Lower secondary school (d) Upper secondary school	0.71 0.91 0.06 0.02
				Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in rural areas divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in urban areas (a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Lower secondary school (d) Upper secondary school	0.89 0.95 0.32 0.23
				Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills (a) Reading, age 7-14 years (a) Numeracy, age 7-14 years (b) Reading, age for grade 2/3 (c) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (d) Reading, attending grade 2/3 (e) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3	1.17 1.07 1.52 0.81 1.01 0.72
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile (e) Reading, age 7-14 years (f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.37 0.30

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas (e) Reading, age 7-14 years (f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.51 0.53
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children with functional difficulties divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children without functional difficulties (e) Reading age, 7-14 years (f) Numeracy age, 7-14 years	1.26 0.78
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	74.3
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	76.8
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year	47.3
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year in which key education/financial issues were discussed	43.2
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers in the last year	31.6
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and unable to attend class due to teacher strike or absence at least once in the last year for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives for this reason	13.7
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	2.3
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	61.8
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who at home speak the language that teachers use at school	62.7
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	58.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 years (a) Age for grade 2/3 (a) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational numeracy tasks (a) Age 7-14 years (a) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3	18.9 7.6 8.3 12.6 3.0 2.7
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	67.0
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	82.1
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ²⁸	14.0
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	7.5 37.7 1.5 7.0
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	20.9 2.4
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union Women Men	13.7 17.9
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) age 15-19 years (b) age 20-24 years	6.0 9.7

²⁸ Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. See Tables PR.3.1-4 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men	5.9 15.1
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police Women Men	25.3 19.9
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	35.2 52.1
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food Women Men	18.9 11.8
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	87.9
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	74.2
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	83.3
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	60.2
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	93.2
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	4.9
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	28.2
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	80.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	45.8
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	99.0
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	0.5
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	90.7
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	12.7
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	12.4
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c EQ.2d	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 b) men age 15-49 c) children age 5-17 d) children under age 5	0.7 1.0 0.4 0.5
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	49.7
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	42.5
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	54.4
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	50.0
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	20.6 30.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	5.9 5.5 5.4 5.0
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	69.2 63.7 62.7 58.3
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	30.6 27.4 35.4 32.5

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 26,882 households selected for the sample, 25,748 were found occupied. Of these, 25,419 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 3 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 3,196 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 98 percent. Also, 3,121 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 96 percent.

In the interviewed households, 25,626 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 24,543 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every third household. A total of 7,750 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 6,791 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 88 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 15,569 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 15,457 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. A total of 41,952 children age 5-17 years were identified in the interviewed households, but only one child was randomly selected in each household. This resulted in a sample of 17,976 children age 5-17 years. Questionnaires were completed for 17,824 which corresponds to a response rate of 99 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 95, 87, 98, 98 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Malawi, 2019-20

	Total	Area		Region		
		Urban	Rural	North	Central	South
Households						
Sampled	26,882	3,936	22,946	5,401	8,809	12,672
Occupied	25,748	3,774	21,974	5,180	8,498	12,070
Interviewed	25,419	3,704	21,715	5,130	8,430	11,859
Household completion rate	94.6	94.1	94.6	95.0	95.7	93.6
Household response rate	98.7	98.1	98.8	99.0	99.2	98.3
Water quality testing^A						
Sampled	3365	490	2,875	680	1,101	1,584
Occupied	3250	474	2,776	657	1,062	1,531
Household water quality test						
Completed	3,196	463	2,733	647	1,049	1,500
Completion rate	95.0	94.5	95.1	95.1	95.3	94.7
Response rate	98.3	97.7	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.0
Source water quality test						
Completed	3,121	454	2,667	621	1,035	1,465.0
Completion rate	92.7	92.7	92.8	91.3	94.0	92.5
Response rate	96.0	95.8	96.1	94.5	97.5	95.7
Women age 15-49 years						
Eligible	25,626	4,231	21,395	5,644	8,368	11,614
Interviewed	24,543	4,057	20,486	5,373	8,077	11,093
Women's response rate	95.8	95.9	95.8	95.2	96.5	95.5
Women's overall response rate	94.6	94.1	94.6	94.3	95.8	93.8
Men age 15-49 years^B						
Number of men in interviewed households	23,785	4,024	19,761	5,453	7,974	10,358
Eligible	7,750	1,242	6,508	1,878	2,584	3,288
Interviewed	6,791	1,075	5,716	1,658	2,339	2,794
Men's response rate	87.6	86.6	87.8	88.3	90.5	85.0
Men's overall response rate	86.5	84.9	86.8	87.4	89.8	83.5
Children under 5 years						
Eligible	15,569	1,896	13,673	3,181	5,138	7,250
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	15,457	1,882	13,575	3,145	5,117	7,195
Under-5's response rate	99.3	99.3	99.3	98.9	99.6	99.2
Under-5's overall response rate	98.0	97.4	98.1	97.9	98.8	97.5
Children age 5-17 years^C						
Number of children in interviewed households	41,952	5,404	36,548	9,130	13,606	19,216
Eligible	17,976	2,506	15,470	3,683	5,891	8,402
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	17,824	2,481	15,343	3,655	5,855	8,314
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.0
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	97.9	97.2	98.0	98.3	98.6	97.2

^A The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 3 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

^B The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every third household

^C The Questionnaire for Children age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics						
Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Malawi, 2019-20						
	Area			Region		
	Total	Urban	Rural	North	Central	South
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity¹						
Yes, interconnected grid	11.5	49.6	4.3	14.3	8.5	14.0
Yes, off-grid	7.3	3.4	8.0	13.8	7.4	5.5
No	81.1	47.0	87.6	71.8	84.0	80.3
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Energy use for cooking^A						
Clean fuels and technologies	1.1	4.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.3
Other fuels	98.3	95.0	99.0	98.4	98.7	98.0
No cooking done in the household	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home^B						
Yes	12.0	34.8	7.7	13.0	11.4	12.4
No	87.9	65.2	92.2	86.8	88.5	87.4
DK/Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Main material of flooring^C						
Natural floor	71.2	22.4	80.5	59.2	74.4	70.7
Rudimentary floor	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Finished floor	28.6	77.5	19.3	40.7	25.3	29.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof^C						
Natural roofing	45.9	6.7	53.3	34.4	53.8	40.2
Rudimentary roofing	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Finished roofing	53.8	93.0	46.3	65.5	45.8	59.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Main material of exterior walls^C						
Natural walls	1.8	0.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.2
Rudimentary walls	21.9	10.8	24.0	13.1	23.3	22.5
Finished walls	75.8	89.0	73.3	84.8	73.5	76.2
Other	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
1	33.9	28.9	34.9	25.6	35.9	33.8
2	40.9	41.7	40.8	35.8	42.2	40.9
3 or more	25.2	29.5	24.3	38.6	22.0	25.3
Number of households	25,419	4,054	21,365	2,642	11,739	11,037
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	19.6	55.1	13.1	28.8	17.0	19.9
Number of household members	108,869	16,868	92,002	12,436	49,744	46,689
¹ MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1						
^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1						
^B See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households						
^C Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other						

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and region, Malawi, 2019-20

	Total	Area		Region		
		Urban	Rural	North	Central	South
Percentage of households that own/have a						
Television ^A	10.8	41.5	4.9	15.8	8.8	11.7
Refrigerator	5.8	25.4	2.1	6.1	4.8	6.8
Water pump	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2
Sewing Machine	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
DVD Player	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Bed	30.8	67.2	23.9	54.6	24.7	31.7
Sofa	13.3	43.5	7.6	22.0	12.0	12.7
Chair	40.0	61.2	36.0	57.9	35.4	40.7
Water Storage Tank	1.3	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.8
Percentage of households that own						
Agricultural land	75.7	39.1	82.6	77.5	74.9	76.1
Farm animals/Livestock	44.5	22.4	48.7	61.3	45.0	39.9
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a						
Torch/Battery Lamp/Bulb	81.6	65.9	84.6	76.7	82.9	81.5
Watch	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Bicycle	32.6	26.5	33.8	29.4	31.4	34.6
Motorcycle or scooter	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	4.0
Animal-drawn cart	2.2	1.0	2.4	4.6	2.5	1.3
Car, truck, or van	2.3	8.7	1.1	3.1	2.2	2.3
Boat with a motor	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4
Fishing net	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.9
Canoe	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Computer or tablet ^A	4.1	15.3	2.0	4.1	3.7	4.5
Mobile telephone ^A	54.5	86.4	48.4	68.5	51.3	54.5
Bank account	13.4	39.6	8.4	18.7	12.5	13.0
Ownership of dwelling						
Owned by a household member	78.2	43.2	84.8	80.0	77.9	78.1
Not owned	21.8	56.8	15.2	20.0	22.1	21.9
Rented	13.5	52.3	6.1	12.1	13.9	13.3
Other	8.3	4.4	9.1	8.0	8.2	8.6
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of households	25,419	4,054	21,365	2,642	11,739	11,037
^A See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households						

^A See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Malawi, 2019-20

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	108,869
Area							
Urban	2.0	2.4	4.8	19.1	71.8	100.0	16,868
Rural	23.3	23.2	22.8	20.2	10.5	100.0	92,002
Region							
North	7.9	16.1	18.9	27.7	29.4	100.0	12,371
Central	23.9	22.0	17.8	18.6	17.7	100.0	49,563
South	19.1	18.9	22.6	19.5	20.0	100.0	46,935

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity²⁹. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.³⁰

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.³⁰ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Malawi, 2019-20			
		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	25,419	25,419
Sex of household head			
Male	67.4	17,129	17,286
Female	32.6	8,290	8,133
Age of household head			
<18	0.2	54	59
18-34	36.7	9,318	8,896
35-64	50.2	12,771	13,045
65-84	11.5	2,918	3,031
85+	1.4	358	388
Area			
Urban	16.0	4,054	3,704
Rural	84.0	21,365	21,715
Region			
North	10.4	2,642	5,130
Central	46.2	11,739	8,430
South	43.4	11,037	11,859
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	15.2	3,869	3,639
Primary	58.1	14,775	14,824
Lower Secondary	9.5	2,422	2,475
Upper Secondary	12.5	3,181	3,273
Higher	3.8	962	1,011
Vocational Training	0.6	146	142
Missing/DK	0.3	64	55
Number of household members			
1	7.2	1,831	1,851
2	11.1	2,834	2,753
3	18.9	4,807	4,688
4	20.3	5,163	4,963
5	17.3	4,405	4,239
6	12.2	3,097	3,160
7+	12.9	3,283	3,765

²⁹ This was determined by asking to what ethnic group the household head belonged.

³⁰ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition (continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Malawi, 2019-20

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Malawi, 2019-20			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Ethnicity of household head			
Chewa	39.1	9,926	7,829
Tumbuka	7.4	1,891	2,560
Yao	13.8	3,499	2,741
Lomwe	18.1	4,602	4,421
Tonga	1.4	348	870
Sena	4.0	1,008	1,362
Nkhonde	0.8	210	394
Ngoni	10.1	2,577	2,999
Other ethnicity	5.3	1,360	2,243
Households with a			
At least one child under age 5 years	49.8	12,655	12,714
At least one child age 5-17 years	70.5	17,928	17,976
At least one child age <18 years	83.9	21,337	21,324
At least one woman age 15-49 years	78.7	19,996	20,033
At least one man age 15-49 years	69.6	17,686	17,876
No member age <50	5.4	1,370	1,411
No adult (18+) member	0.2	53	57
Mean household size	4.3	25,419	25,419
^ Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households			

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 108,869 household members were listed. Of these, 52,323 were males, and 56,546 were females.³¹

³¹ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,323	100.0	56,546	100.0	108,869	100.0
Age						
0-4	7,614	14.6	7,795	13.8	15,409	14.2
5-9	8,466	16.2	8,545	15.1	17,011	15.6
10-14	8,253	15.8	8,477	15.0	16,731	15.4
15-19	6,108	11.7	5,859	10.4	11,967	11.0
15-17	3,753	7.2	3,452	6.1	7,205	6.6
18-19	2,355	4.5	2,407	4.3	4,762	4.4
20-24	4,381	8.4	4,877	8.6	9,258	8.5
25-29	3,366	6.4	3,981	7.0	7,347	6.7
30-34	2,735	5.2	3,428	6.1	6,163	5.7
35-39	2,648	5.1	3,088	5.5	5,736	5.3
40-44	2,133	4.1	2,268	4.0	4,401	4.0
45-49	1,729	3.3	1,680	3.0	3,408	3.1
50-54	1,151	2.2	1,608	2.8	2,759	2.5
55-59	1,053	2.0	1,204	2.1	2,257	2.1
60-64	748	1.4	982	1.7	1,730	1.6
65-69	634	1.2	848	1.5	1,482	1.4
70-74	544	1.0	720	1.3	1,264	1.2
75-79	354	0.7	494	0.9	848	0.8
80-84	186	0.4	301	0.5	487	0.4
85+	220	0.4	390	0.7	610	0.6
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	28,085	53.7	28,270	50.0	56,356	51.8
Adults age 18+ years	24,238	46.3	28,276	50.0	52,514	48.2

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).³⁰ Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area,

region, age, education³², marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{33, 34}

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), ethnicity of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

³² Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

³³ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Malawi MICS 2019-20, the following were used in these calculations: household characteristics (main material of the dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls), household appliances, access to electricity, Ownership of (a bicycle, motorcycle, car, truck or van), items of furniture and other items that do not run on electricity, ICT devices and access to internet, ownership of agricultural land, ownership livestock, ownership of a bank account, type of cook stove, type of fuel or energy source used in cook stove, place for cooking, source of energy for space heating, type of fuel and energy source used for space heater, source of light, main source of drinking water, sufficient water, type of toilet facility, location of toilet facility, handwashing, presence of servants. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004.
<https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>;

Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. Calverton: Macro International, 2008.
<https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf>.

³⁴ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Malawi, 2019-20

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	24,543	24,543
Area			
Urban	18.2	4,457	4,057
Rural	81.8	20,086	20,486
Region			
North	11.1	2,726	5,348
Central	45.5	11,169	8,075
South	43.4	10,649	11,120
Age			
15-19	22.6	5,548	5,770
15-17	13.2	3,245	3,419
18-19	9.4	2,303	2,351
20-24	19.5	4,779	4,697
25-29	16.0	3,932	3,864
30-34	13.8	3,394	3,249
35-39	12.4	3,048	3,024
40-44	9.0	2,202	2,270
45-49	6.7	1,641	1,669
Education			
Pre-primary or none	8.8	2,150	2,014
Primary	64.1	15,727	15,662
Lower Secondary	11.8	2,895	3,061
Upper Secondary	12.9	3,157	3,245
Higher	2.2	546	505
Vocational Training	0.3	68	56
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	62.1	15,242	14,934
Widowed	2.6	650	688
Divorced	5.9	1,451	1,410
Separated	6.9	1,704	1,694
Never married/in union	22.4	5,486	5,808
DK/Missing	0.0	8	8
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	23.0	5,649	5,823
Ever gave birth	77.0	18,894	18,720
Gave birth in last two years	26.2	6,423	6,410
No birth in last two years	50.8	12,471	12,310
Health insurance			
Has coverage	0.7	167	145
Has no coverage	99.2	24,338	24,362
DK/Missing	0.2	38	36
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	5.0	1,072	1,163
Has no functional difficulty	95.0	20,226	19,961
Ethnicity of household head			
Chewa	37.6	9,221	7,376
Tumbuka	8.1	1,988	2,609
Yao	13.8	3,397	2,581
Lomwe	18.1	4,439	4,195
Tonga	1.7	427	1,056
Sena	4.2	1,040	1,270
Nkhonde	0.9	232	436
Ngoni	10.2	2,506	2,853
Other ethnicity	5.3	1,293	2,167
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.0	4,908	4,402
Second	19.0	4,656	4,476
Middle	18.9	4,629	4,828
Fourth	19.6	4,815	5,172
Richest	22.6	5,536	5,665

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Malawi, 2019-20

	Weighted percent	Number of men
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		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	6,791	6,791
Area			
Urban	19.0	1,293	1,075
Rural	81.0	5,498	5,716
Region			
North	11.6	785	1,652
Central	47.1	3,201	2,338
South	41.3	2,805	2,801
Age			
15-19	27.3	1,856	1,886
15-17	16.6	1,125	1,180
18-19	10.8	732	706
20-24	18.7	1,273	1,296
25-29	14.4	978	928
30-34	12.4	840	782
35-39	11.3	766	770
40-44	8.8	599	632
45-49	7.1	479	497
Education			
Pre-primary or none	4.5	303	275
Primary	59.3	4,028	3,987
Lower Secondary	13.6	927	960
Upper Secondary	17.7	1,202	1,245
Higher	3.9	268	260
Vocational Training	0.9	63	64
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	54.2	3,678	3,594
Widowed	0.1	10	13
Divorced	1.4	97	105
Separated	1.8	123	124
Never married/in union	42.4	2,882	2,952
DK/Missing	0.0	2	3
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	55.3	3,756	3,728
Has no living children	44.6	3,026	3,058
DK/Missing	0.1	8	5
Health insurance			
Has coverage	1.0	71	60
Has no coverage	98.7	6,704	6,710
DK/Missing	0.2	17	21
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	6.7	380	361
Has no functional difficulty	93.3	5,286	5,250
Ethnicity of household head			
Chewa	39.1	2,657	2,078
Tumbuka	7.5	509	760
Yao	11.4	775	583
Lomwe	18.3	1,241	1,139
Tonga	1.6	112	319
Sena	4.2	288	323
Nkhonde	0.9	60	119
Ngoni	11.4	777	828
Other ethnicity	5.5	371	642
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.7	1,068	1,002
Second	18.6	1,261	1,172
Middle	18.7	1,272	1,355
Fourth	22.0	1,496	1,584
Richest	25.0	1,695	1,678

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Malawi, 2019-20

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	15,457	15,457

Sex			
Male	49.5	7,644	7,700
Female	50.5	7,813	7,757
Area			
Urban	12.9	1,990	1,882
Rural	87.1	13,467	13,575
Region			
North	10.7	1,652	3,128
Central	45.4	7,023	5,123
South	43.9	6,782	7,206
Age in months			
0-5	10.1	1,563	1,571
6-11	9.9	1,531	1,538
12-23	20.7	3,201	3,206
24-35	20.9	3,237	3,198
36-47	19.7	3,043	3,052
48-59	18.6	2,882	2,889
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary or none	11.1	1,717	1,567
Primary	67.4	10,417	10,437
Lower Secondary	10.4	1,614	1,702
Upper Secondary	9.5	1,469	1,521
Higher	1.4	214	205
Vocational Training	0.1	21	21
Missing/DK	0.0	5	4
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	93.7	14,477	14,402
Other primary caretaker	6.3	980	1,055
Health insurance			
Has coverage	0.5	72	72
Has no coverage	99.5	15,375	15,374
DK/Missing	0.1	10	11
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	5.3	487	491
Has no functional difficulty	94.7	8,690	8,660
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	3.7	574	633
Has no functional difficulty	90.0	13,907	13,720
No information	6.3	975	1,104
Ethnicity of household head			
Chewa	38.9	6,007	4,807
Tumbuka	7.4	1,144	1,502
Yao	16.0	2,473	1,863
Lomwe	16.7	2,578	2,487
Tonga	1.6	253	625
Sena	4.4	682	915
Nkhonde	0.8	123	230
Ngoni	9.3	1,435	1,732
Other ethnicity	4.9	761	1,296
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	25.9	4,008	3,652
Second	22.0	3,399	3,254
Middle	18.5	2,863	3,089
Fourth	17.9	2,774	2,938
Richest	15.6	2,413	2,524

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Malawi, 2019-20

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	40,744	17,824	17,824
Sex				
Male	49.6	20,211	8,738	8,706
Female	50.4	20,533	9,086	9,118
Area				
Urban	14.1	5,730	2,724	2,481
Rural	85.9	35,014	15,100	15,343
Region				
North	11.6	4,716	1,884	3,643
Central	44.4	18,082	8,049	5,854
South	44.0	17,947	7,891	8,327
Age				
5-9	42.4	17,266	8,056	7,923
10-14	40.1	16,334	6,715	6,717
15-17	17.5	7,126	3,046	3,175
Mother's education^B				
Pre-primary or none	20.1	8,177	3,374	3,127
Primary	63.8	25,990	11,113	11,318
Lower Secondary	7.5	3,062	1,438	1,507
Upper Secondary	6.7	2,739	1,386	1,339
Higher	1.3	510	303	320
Vocational Training	0.2	62	42	34
Missing/DK	0.0	19	14	10
Emancipated ^C	0.5	185	153	169
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	75.4	30,733	13,142	12,973
Other primary caretaker	24.1	9,827	4,529	4,682
Emancipated ^C	0.5	185	153	169
Health insurance				
Has coverage	0.4	174	95	85
Has no coverage	99.4	40,516	17,705	17,717
DK/Missing	0.1	54	23	22
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	14.0	5,705	2,411	2,340
Has no functional difficulty	86.0	35,039	15,413	15,484
Mother's functional difficulties^E				
Has functional difficulty	4.0	1,628	712	780
Has no functional difficulty	71.3	29,048	12,410	12,192
No information	24.7	10,069	4,703	4,852
Ethnicity of household head				
Chewa	37.0	15,062	6,701	5,338
Tumbuka	7.9	3,225	1,355	1,776
Yao	15.0	6,099	2,597	2,001
Lomwe	17.9	7,305	3,231	3,071
Tonga	1.7	684	259	676
Sena	4.2	1,723	713	959
Nkhonde	1.0	403	161	297
Ngoni	9.9	4,026	1,819	2,097
Other ethnicity	5.4	2,218	988	1,609

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics (continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Malawi, 2019-20

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	19.7	8,042	3,628	3,285
Second	20.0	8,162	3,545	3,391
Middle	21.2	8,635	3,632	3,758
Fourth	20.3	8,263	3,498	3,785
Richest	18.8	7,642	3,520	3,605

^A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

^C Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

^D The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^E In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note B. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. Emancipated children are also included in this category. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Malawi, 2019-20

2015-20

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy								Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower Secondary ^A	Upper Secondary ^A	Vocational Higher ^A Training ^A				
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate							
Total	0.2	8.5	35.5	28.6	11.8	12.9	2.2	0.3	100.0	62.9	24,543
Area											
Urban	0.1	2.9	26.4	13.7	16.8	30.7	8.4	0.9	100.0	83.4	4,457
Rural	0.3	9.8	37.5	31.9	10.7	8.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	58.4	20,086
Region											
North	0.0	2.2	39.0	24.2	15.7	16.2	2.5	0.2	100.0	73.6	2,726
Central	0.1	7.9	34.9	31.6	11.4	11.9	1.8	0.3	100.0	60.5	11,169
South	0.4	10.8	35.3	26.5	11.2	13.1	2.6	0.3	100.0	62.7	10,649
Age											
15-24 ¹	0.1	2.8	38.9	25.5	15.1	15.6	1.8	0.3	100.0	71.7	10,327
15-19	0.1	1.8	43.7	24.5	16.7	12.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	73.7	5,548
15-17	0.1	0.9	49.7	24.0	17.6	7.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	75.1	3,245
18-19	0.1	3.1	35.3	25.3	15.5	18.9	1.5	0.4	100.0	71.6	2,303
20-24	0.2	4.0	33.3	26.6	13.1	19.4	3.0	0.5	100.0	69.5	4,779
25-34	0.3	8.2	32.7	30.3	11.6	13.5	3.3	0.2	100.0	61.5	7,326
35-49	0.4	17.4	33.5	31.3	7.2	8.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	51.3	6,890
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.2	13.3	30.5	32.5	10.0	11.0	2.3	0.1	100.0	54.2	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	9.5	33.5	29.1	11.0	13.8	2.5	0.3	100.0	61.4	20,226
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	0.2	8.3	36.1	32.8	10.6	10.4	1.5	0.2	100.0	59.0	9,221
Tumbuka	0.0	1.6	35.9	21.0	17.4	19.0	4.6	0.6	100.0	77.5	1,988
Yao	0.3	15.5	33.2	30.0	9.9	9.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	54.5	3,397
Lomwe	0.3	6.5	38.8	25.0	11.6	15.2	2.3	0.4	100.0	68.6	4,439
Tonga	0.2	4.5	34.9	25.3	13.5	13.7	7.8	0.3	100.0	70.3	427
Sena	0.2	19.9	26.7	27.3	12.1	11.0	2.5	0.4	100.0	52.8	1,040
Nkhonde	0.0	4.4	31.3	26.2	15.5	18.4	4.3	0.0	100.0	69.5	232
Ngoni	0.2	6.2	34.5	25.5	13.7	16.6	3.0	0.4	100.0	68.3	2,506
Other ethnicity	0.4	7.3	36.0	27.0	12.0	14.9	2.2	0.1	100.0	65.7	1,293
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.4	13.7	35.9	42.8	5.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.5	4,908
Second	0.2	11.6	38.9	36.5	7.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.9	4,656
Middle	0.2	10.2	40.7	30.4	11.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.4	4,629
Fourth	0.2	6.0	40.2	24.4	16.1	12.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	69.6	4,815
Richest	0.1	2.1	24.0	11.3	18.0	33.9	9.4	1.1	100.0	86.6	5,536

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Malawi, 2019-20

2019-20

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower Secondary ^A	Upper Secondary ^A	Higher ^A	Vocational Training ^A	Total		
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate							
Total	0.1	4.3	33.3	26.1	13.6	17.7	3.9	0.9	100.0	69.6	6,791
Area											
Urban	0.1	1.6	22.7	10.7	16.1	35.2	11.1	2.5	100.0	87.7	1,293
Rural	0.1	5.0	35.7	29.7	13.1	13.6	2.3	0.6	100.0	65.4	5,498
Region											
North	0.0	1.0	32.3	24.5	16.4	20.0	4.1	1.8	100.0	74.6	785
Central	0.1	5.3	33.0	29.6	12.2	15.9	3.0	0.8	100.0	65.1	3,201
South	0.2	4.1	33.8	22.4	14.5	19.1	5.0	0.8	100.0	73.4	2,805
Age											
15-24 ¹	0.0	2.0	37.1	27.8	14.1	16.5	1.6	0.8	100.0	70.1	3,129
15-19	0.0	1.2	45.2	27.2	14.8	10.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	71.6	1,856
15-17	0.0	1.7	52.5	27.5	13.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.7	1,125
18-19	0.1	0.4	34.0	26.5	17.3	19.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	73.0	732
20-24	0.0	3.2	25.3	28.9	13.0	25.0	2.8	1.8	100.0	67.9	1,273
25-34	0.0	5.6	24.8	25.6	13.4	22.0	7.0	1.6	100.0	68.8	1,818
35-49	0.4	7.0	35.0	23.5	13.2	15.4	4.9	0.6	100.0	69.5	1,844
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.0	8.6	36.3	33.2	11.7	8.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	58.2	380
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	4.6	28.9	25.2	13.9	21.1	4.9	1.2	100.0	70.2	5,286
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	0.2	5.4	32.3	31.5	11.9	15.0	2.8	1.0	100.0	63.1	2,657
Tumbuka	0.0	0.8	29.8	23.3	15.8	20.0	8.1	2.3	100.0	75.9	509
Yao	0.0	7.4	38.6	27.7	10.5	14.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	64.9	775
Lomwe	0.2	2.6	36.5	20.6	17.2	17.9	4.5	0.4	100.0	76.7	1,241
Tonga	0.0	2.0	33.1	22.4	15.5	18.9	6.5	1.6	100.0	75.6	112
Sena	0.4	3.0	30.8	24.0	14.5	21.1	5.5	0.7	100.0	73.0	288
Nkhonde	0.0	2.2	32.9	22.6	16.8	23.2	2.2	0.2	100.0	75.3	60
Ngoni	0.2	3.9	28.2	21.2	13.5	25.1	6.5	1.5	100.0	74.9	777
Other ethnicity	0.1	3.6	35.7	19.4	16.7	20.1	4.3	0.2	100.0	77.1	371
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.1	10.5	35.3	42.3	7.5	4.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	47.2	1,068
Second	0.3	6.2	36.9	37.6	11.3	7.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	56.2	1,261
Middle	0.3	4.5	41.0	28.4	13.9	10.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	67.1	1,272
Fourth	0.0	1.7	36.4	21.7	16.2	21.9	1.1	0.9	100.0	76.5	1,496
Richest	0.1	1.3	20.7	9.3	16.8	35.3	14.3	2.4	100.0	89.4	1,695

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Malawi MICS, 2019-20 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Malawi, 2019-20

	Years since most recent migration					Missing	Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:				Total	Most recent migration was from:				Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more				City	Town	Rural area	Missing		North	Central	South	Outside Malawi			
Total	59.1	5.3	13.1	8.1	14.4	0.0	100.0	24,543	12.2	17.9	69.5	0.4	100.0	5.6	19.4	14.7	60.3	0.0	100.0	10,026
Area																				
Urban	30.1	10.2	25.0	14.9	19.8	0.0	100.0	4,457	21.1	27.8	50.8	0.3	100.0	8.7	32.2	28.0	31.1	0.0	100.0	3,113
Rural	65.6	4.2	10.4	6.6	13.2	0.0	100.0	20,086	8.2	13.4	77.9	0.5	100.0	5.0	16.5	11.8	66.7	0.0	100.0	6,913
Region																				
North	48.3	7.0	15.4	10.2	19.1	0.0	100.0	2,726	9.4	14.9	75.4	0.3	100.0	39.9	6.6	3.2	50.3	0.0	100.0	1,410
Central	55.9	5.6	14.2	8.6	15.7	0.0	100.0	11,169	9.7	17.0	73.2	0.1	100.0	1.8	36.8	4.5	56.9	0.0	100.0	4,931
South	65.4	4.5	11.3	7.0	11.8	0.0	100.0	10,649	16.7	20.2	62.2	0.8	100.0	0.9	4.4	28.4	66.4	0.0	100.0	3,686
Age																				
15-19	67.2	7.5	13.5	5.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	5,548	11.7	18.6	69.1	0.6	100.0	4.8	15.3	11.5	68.3	0.0	100.0	1,822
15-17	70.2	5.6	12.6	5.2	6.4	0.0	100.0	3,245	12.2	21.0	66.0	0.8	100.0	4.3	13.5	10.8	71.3	0.0	100.0	967
18-19	62.9	10.3	14.7	4.7	7.5	0.0	100.0	2,303	11.1	15.9	72.6	0.4	100.0	5.4	18.0	12.5	64.1	0.0	100.0	855
20-24	56.5	8.0	19.9	9.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	4,779	11.2	16.0	72.4	0.4	100.0	6.1	20.1	16.0	57.8	0.0	100.0	2,078
25-29	54.4	5.8	17.1	11.9	10.8	0.0	100.0	3,932	12.3	19.8	67.6	0.3	100.0	5.3	22.7	16.5	55.5	0.0	100.0	1,795
30-34	54.9	3.9	11.9	9.7	19.6	0.0	100.0	3,394	14.3	17.3	68.2	0.2	100.0	5.3	23.3	15.4	56.1	0.0	100.0	1,531
35-39	58.3	2.6	7.6	7.7	23.8	0.0	100.0	3,048	12.7	18.6	68.5	0.3	100.0	6.3	18.6	15.9	59.2	0.0	100.0	1,271
40-44	58.6	1.7	5.7	6.6	27.4	0.0	100.0	2,202	11.8	18.6	68.9	0.7	100.0	6.7	19.2	14.3	59.8	0.0	100.0	912
45-49	62.3	1.3	5.0	4.7	26.7	0.0	100.0	1,641	11.4	15.2	72.7	0.6	100.0	6.3	16.2	14.4	63.0	0.0	100.0	618
Education																				
Pre-primary or none	66.7	2.2	7.6	5.8	17.6	0.0	100.0	2,150	7.6	12.6	79.4	0.4	100.0	1.4	16.3	13.8	68.6	0.0	100.0	715
Primary	64.7	4.5	10.8	6.6	13.5	0.0	100.0	15,727	7.8	12.4	79.2	0.6	100.0	4.9	17.2	12.0	65.9	0.0	100.0	5,558
Lower Secondary	51.9	6.2	16.2	10.5	15.1	0.0	100.0	2,895	13.4	21.4	65.0	0.2	100.0	8.2	22.6	16.3	52.8	0.0	100.0	1,391
Upper Secondary	40.7	9.0	22.0	13.3	15.1	0.0	100.0	3,157	20.7	28.3	50.9	0.1	100.0	9.2	26.3	23.3	41.2	0.0	100.0	1,874
Higher	19.4	12.7	30.6	17.8	19.5	0.0	100.0	546	34.0	39.1	26.9	0.0	100.0	9.6	32.7	37.1	20.6	0.0	100.0	440
Vocational Training	28.3	5.6	29.7	18.4	18.0	0.0	100.0	68	(25.5)	(32.6)	(41.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(13.6)	(40.4)	(17.7)	(28.3)	(0.0)	100.0	49

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women) (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Malawi, 2019-20

	Years since most recent migration					Missing	Total	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of women who ever migrated	
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	Missing		North	Central	South	Outside Malawi				
Marital status^A																					
married/in union	56.9	5.2	13.1	8.6	16.1	0.0	100.0	19,056	11.4	16.5	71.7	0.4	100.0	5.8	20.6	15.5	58.1	0.0	100.0	8,205	
Never married/in union	66.8	5.4	13.1	6.5	8.3	0.0	100.0	5,486	16.0	23.8	59.6	0.6	100.0	5.2	15.1	12.0	67.7	0.0	100.0	1,822	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																					
Has functional difficulty	52.9	3.5	12.1	8.2	23.3	0.0	100.0	1,072	10.3	19.5	69.9	0.3	100.0	8.0	22.4	15.2	54.3	0.0	100.0	505	
Has no functional difficulty	57.7	5.3	13.2	8.6	15.2	0.0	100.0	20,226	12.3	17.4	69.9	0.4	100.0	5.7	20.1	15.3	58.8	0.0	100.0	8,555	
Ethnicity of household head																					
Chewa	59.0	5.4	12.8	7.9	14.8	0.0	100.0	9,221	8.5	14.5	76.8	0.2	100.0	1.4	33.2	5.3	60.1	0.0	100.0	3,779	
Tumbuka	45.4	7.2	16.9	10.7	19.8	0.0	100.0	1,988	10.8	17.4	71.8	0.1	100.0	36.9	11.4	4.7	47.1	0.0	100.0	1,086	
Yao	67.2	3.9	10.9	7.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	3,397	17.9	27.2	54.5	0.4	100.0	1.0	11.1	19.7	68.3	0.0	100.0	1,115	
Lomwe	64.5	5.1	12.2	7.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	4,439	17.9	16.8	64.7	0.6	100.0	0.9	6.3	27.6	65.2	0.0	100.0	1,574	
Tonga	44.5	8.2	17.7	10.7	18.8	0.1	100.0	427	13.6	19.6	66.1	0.7	100.0	24.9	23.4	5.5	46.2	0.0	100.0	237	
Sena	51.3	5.1	15.0	10.3	18.3	0.0	100.0	1,040	9.0	12.3	77.3	1.4	100.0	0.4	4.3	42.9	52.4	0.0	100.0	507	
Nkhonde	43.2	8.7	17.2	10.2	20.6	0.0	100.0	232	5.3	24.4	69.7	0.7	100.0	46.6	6.8	2.4	44.3	0.0	100.0	132	
Ngoni	57.6	6.0	14.1	7.2	15.1	0.0	100.0	2,506	14.4	24.2	61.2	0.2	100.0	2.3	23.4	15.9	58.4	0.0	100.0	1,063	
Other ethnicity	58.7	2.9	12.5	8.5	17.4	0.0	100.0	1,293	13.1	16.5	69.4	1.1	100.0	13.7	4.9	19.8	61.4	0.1	100.0	533	
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	72.3	3.6	9.6	5.4	9.1	0.0	100.0	4,908	5.2	8.7	85.5	0.6	100.0	2.1	15.6	8.3	74.0	0.0	100.0	1,362	
Second	68.9	3.3	9.8	5.9	12.1	0.0	100.0	4,656	6.4	9.9	83.2	0.5	100.0	3.5	17.7	8.9	69.9	0.0	100.0	1,448	
Middle	68.3	4.2	8.3	6.2	12.9	0.0	100.0	4,629	8.2	11.5	79.7	0.7	100.0	5.2	14.3	11.1	69.4	0.0	100.0	1,467	
Fourth	58.3	6.3	12.8	7.6	15.1	0.0	100.0	4,815	9.8	16.3	73.6	0.3	100.0	5.8	20.3	14.9	58.9	0.0	100.0	2,009	
Richest	32.4	8.4	23.2	14.3	21.6	0.0	100.0	5,536	20.0	27.7	52.1	0.2	100.0	10.9	27.5	28.0	33.5	0.0	100.0	3,741	

^A Category "Missing" in the background characteristics of "Marital status" has been suppressed, it has only one case

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

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Malawi, 2019-20

	Years since most recent migration						Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from:				Total	Most recent migration was from:						Number of men who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing			City	Town	Rural area	Missing		North	Central	South	Outside Malawi	Missing		
Total	63.9	5.0	10.6	7.9	12.7	0.0	100.0	6,791	18.8	22.1	58.6	0.5	100.0	3.3	15.2	16.8	64.6	0.1	100.0	2,453
Area																				
Urban	45.9	6.2	15.2	14.4	18.4	0.0	100.0	1,293	33.2	29.4	37.0	0.3	100.0	6.2	22.1	25.3	46.4	0.0	100.0	700
Rural	68.1	4.7	9.5	6.3	11.4	0.0	100.0	5,498	13.0	19.2	67.2	0.6	100.0	2.7	13.6	14.8	68.9	0.1	100.0	1,753
Region																				
North	68.5	3.6	9.3	6.7	11.9	0.0	100.0	785	17.9	26.1	54.6	1.5	100.0	20.9	5.2	4.9	68.9	0.0	100.0	247
Central	67.8	4.6	9.8	7.6	10.2	0.0	100.0	3,201	19.5	21.7	58.3	0.6	100.0	0.9	26.7	4.0	68.3	0.1	100.0	1,031
South	58.1	5.8	11.8	8.4	15.8	0.0	100.0	2,805	18.3	21.6	59.8	0.3	100.0	1.2	4.9	34.7	59.1	0.0	100.0	1,175
Age																				
15-19	75.4	5.3	10.5	4.2	4.6	0.0	100.0	1,856	20.7	18.0	61.0	0.4	100.0	2.3	10.9	10.9	75.9	0.0	100.0	456
15-17	77.3	5.0	10.2	3.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	1,125	18.1	18.5	63.1	0.3	100.0	2.1	9.6	10.8	77.5	0.0	100.0	255
18-19	72.6	5.6	11.1	5.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	732	24.0	17.3	58.3	0.4	100.0	2.6	12.9	11.0	73.3	0.1	100.0	201
20-24	67.5	5.9	9.8	7.7	9.1	0.0	100.0	1,273	14.9	18.1	66.1	0.8	100.0	3.5	12.9	15.6	68.0	0.1	100.0	413
25-29	57.2	5.7	16.6	10.4	10.2	0.0	100.0	978	20.0	33.1	46.9	0.0	100.0	4.3	16.9	19.9	59.0	0.0	100.0	418
30-34	56.1	5.1	11.0	14.0	13.9	0.1	100.0	840	23.8	21.6	54.3	0.2	100.0	3.5	23.1	16.8	56.5	0.1	100.0	369
35-39	57.2	3.6	8.7	9.5	20.9	0.0	100.0	766	15.1	24.9	59.0	1.0	100.0	3.1	15.8	23.4	57.6	0.1	100.0	328
40-44	56.5	3.7	7.6	7.3	24.9	0.0	100.0	599	20.6	19.1	59.3	1.0	100.0	4.8	13.8	23.2	58.2	0.1	100.0	260
45-49	56.3	3.4	6.7	4.9	28.6	0.0	100.0	479	14.3	17.3	68.1	0.3	100.0	3.3	21.6	18.2	56.8	0.0	100.0	209
Education																				
Pre-primary or none	65.9	4.1	11.4	6.6	11.8	0.2	100.0	303	3.2	9.0	87.8	0.0	100.0	0.7	19.6	13.3	66.4	0.0	100.0	103
Primary	70.2	3.8	9.1	6.0	10.9	0.0	100.0	4,028	12.1	16.9	70.4	0.6	100.0	2.1	12.7	14.0	71.1	0.1	100.0	1,200
Lower Secondary	60.2	6.0	12.8	7.4	13.6	0.0	100.0	927	24.1	22.3	53.3	0.3	100.0	4.2	15.9	19.3	60.7	0.0	100.0	369
Upper Secondary	54.3	7.1	11.3	12.4	15.0	0.0	100.0	1,202	26.3	32.0	41.5	0.3	100.0	5.7	19.3	20.4	54.7	0.0	100.0	549
Higher	28.5	10.1	19.7	17.1	24.6	0.0	100.0	268	29.4	35.6	35.1	0.0	100.0	8.7	23.2	38.9	29.2	0.0	100.0	192
Vocational Training	36.5	8.0	18.1	13.1	24.3	0.0	100.0	63	(56.2)	(10.4)	(27.3)	(6.1)	100.0	(15.4)	(31.4)	(16.7)	(36.5)	(0.0)	100.0	40

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men) (continued)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Malawi, 2019-20

	Years since most recent migration						Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of men who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing			City	Town	Rural area	Missing	North		Central	South	Outside Malawi	Missing			
Marital status																					
Ever married/in union	57.7	4.4	11.2	9.7	16.9	0.0	100.0	3,909	17.0	21.5	61.1	0.5	100.0	3.5	17.6	20.4	58.5	0.1	100.0	1,652	
Never married/in union	72.2	5.7	9.7	5.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	2,882	22.4	23.4	53.5	0.6	100.0	3.2	12.0	11.9	72.9	0.1	100.0	801	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																					
Has functional difficulty	57.4	6.2	11.4	7.9	17.1	0.0	100.0	380	20.5	18.9	60.6	0.0	100.0	2.0	16.6	22.9	58.4	0.0	100.0	162	
Has no functional difficulty	61.5	4.8	10.6	8.9	14.2	0.0	100.0	5,286	18.7	22.8	57.9	0.6	100.0	3.7	16.3	17.6	62.3	0.1	100.0	2,036	
Ethnicity of household head																					
Chewa	68.6	4.9	11.1	6.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	2,657	15.0	21.2	63.5	0.3	100.0	0.8	25.0	5.0	69.1	0.0	100.0	836	
Tumbuka	66.6	4.3	8.4	9.4	11.4	0.0	100.0	509	22.5	26.3	49.2	2.0	100.0	19.5	9.0	4.7	66.8	0.0	100.0	170	
Yao	64.1	5.0	9.5	8.7	12.7	0.1	100.0	775	22.6	20.6	56.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	7.7	26.0	65.5	0.0	100.0	278	
Lomwe	52.5	7.1	12.6	10.8	17.2	0.0	100.0	1,241	20.9	20.9	58.0	0.2	100.0	1.3	6.5	39.1	53.1	0.0	100.0	590	
Tonga	66.8	3.0	6.9	7.8	15.5	0.0	100.0	112	27.2	31.5	41.2	0.0	100.0	14.0	7.7	9.8	68.6	0.0	100.0	37	
Sena	53.2	2.7	14.1	7.8	22.2	0.0	100.0	288	18.6	15.9	64.8	0.8	100.0	0.5	6.9	38.1	54.4	0.2	100.0	135	
Nkhonde	69.6	5.9	5.7	6.2	12.6	0.0	100.0	60	(15.8)	(22.8)	(61.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(27.5)	(1.9)	(1.0)	(69.6)	(0.0)	100.0	18	
Ngoni	65.6	3.8	9.0	8.3	13.2	0.0	100.0	777	20.8	25.8	52.2	1.2	100.0	2.0	17.4	14.4	66.0	0.2	100.0	267	
Other ethnicity	67.2	3.6	7.9	7.3	14.1	0.0	100.0	371	13.9	27.8	57.4	0.9	100.0	9.1	4.6	17.6	68.5	0.2	100.0	122	
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	67.7	4.7	10.6	8.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	1068	8.5	14.1	77.2	0.3	100.0	1.3	17.7	12.6	68.3	0.0	100.0	345	
Second	73.3	4.6	7.9	4.7	9.6	0.0	100.0	1261	9.5	14.4	75.4	0.7	100.0	1.7	12.5	12.2	73.6	0.0	100.0	337	
Middle	72.1	3.1	7.7	5.0	12.1	0.0	100.0	1272	11.0	21.4	66.3	1.3	100.0	2.3	11.7	12.9	72.8	0.2	100.0	355	
Fourth	66.1	5.0	10.6	6.7	11.6	0.0	100.0	1496	20.4	21.8	57.5	0.3	100.0	3.2	12.8	17.3	66.6	0.1	100.0	508	
Richest	46.4	6.8	14.6	12.9	19.3	0.0	100.0	1695	28.3	28.4	43.0	0.3	100.0	6.7	20.4	25.4	47.5	0.0	100.0	908	
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																					
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																					

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.³⁵

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.³⁶

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.³⁷

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labeled as “incapacitated” in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of “incapacitated” individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage, FGM, etc.).

³⁵ IAEG-SDG's. *Disability Data Disaggregation*. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf>.

³⁶ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

³⁷ "Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time." Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>.

Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M present the percentage of women and men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain (Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering).

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Malawi, 2019-20														
	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses / contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self - care	Communication	Remembering						
Total	1.8	0.7	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	5.0	21,298	9.3	390	0.8	158
Area														
Urban	3.9	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.3	4.4	3,888	10.1	153	(0.0)	26
Rural	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.9	5.2	17,410	8.7	238	1.0	133
Region														
North	2.0	0.7	2.4	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	5.3	2,318	6.1	45	(4.1)	17
Central	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	2.5	6.1	9,728	10.7	119	(0.0)	42
South	2.4	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.3	3.9	9,252	9.2	226	0.6	99
Age														
18-19	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	2.0	4.3	2,303	(11.8)	26	(*)	24
20-24	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	3.3	4,779	2.1	83	(0.1)	37
25-29	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.0	4.3	3,932	6.6	48	(0.0)	20
30-34	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	4.6	3,394	(8.5)	44	(*)	18
35-39	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.8	4.7	3,048	3.5	44	(*)	22
40-44	2.1	0.9	3.4	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.1	2.2	7.0	2,202	16.4	47	(*)	20
45-49	6.0	1.1	6.0	1.0	3.7	0.1	0.1	2.8	11.7	1,641	15.4	98	(*)	18
Education^B														
Pre-primary or none	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.8	2.0	0.4	0.3	2.6	6.9	2,117	(1.6)	23	(6.3)	19
Primary	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.9	5.1	13,336	8.7	145	0.0	81
Lower Secondary	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	4.6	2,322	(4.6)	41	(*)	30
Upper Secondary	3.3	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.1	2,915	6.1	97	(0.0)	26
Higher	14.5	0.4	4.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.6	539	19.7	78	(*)	2

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years) (continued)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid	
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering							
Ethnicity of household head															
Chewa	1.4	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.1		0.1	2.0	5.6	8,043	10.9	113	(0.1)	36
Tumbuka	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.1		0.0	0.8	4.4	1,717	4.7	42	(*)	22
Yao	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.0		0.2	1.4	3.8	2,991	(10.7)	54	(*)	29
Lomwe	1.7	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.0		0.1	1.4	4.0	3,852	4.3	67	(*)	19
Tonga	1.7	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.6	0.2		0.0	0.7	4.5	345	(21.9)	6	(*)	2
Sena	2.9	1.6	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.2		0.1	2.1	4.4	891	(4.7)	26	(*)	14
Nkhonde	1.4	0.5	4.2	1.0	1.6	0.0		0.0	3.7	9.6	192	(*)	3	(*)	1
Ngoni	2.2	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.7	0.1		0.2	3.1	6.6	2,153	12.6	48	(*)	16
Other ethnicity	2.8	1.8	1.6	0.5	1.9	0.1		0.3	2.2	5.5	1,113	(13.1)	32	(*)	20
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.2		0.1	2.0	4.7	4,349	(1.1)	35	(1.9)	30
Second	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.7	0.0		0.2	2.1	5.4	4,092	6.4	45	(1.8)	37
Middle	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.3	1.3	0.1		0.1	2.0	5.0	3,970	(11.2)	36	(0.0)	26
Fourth	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.1		0.1	2.3	5.9	4,132	5.6	66	(0.1)	31
Richest	4.4	0.7	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.0		0.1	0.9	4.4	4,754	12.1	209	(0.1)	35

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the [insert number of cases from working table] cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

^B The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Malawi, 2019-20															
	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid	
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering							
Total	2.9	0.9	2.2	0.8	1.6	0.3		0.3	2.9	6.7	5,666	12.7	162	10.9	53
Area															
Urban	4.6	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.6	0.0		0.1	1.9	4.8	1,121	(18.0)	52	(*)	3
Rural	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.8	0.4		0.4	3.1	7.2	4,545	10.2	110	11.5	50
Region															
North	2.2	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.2		0.0	1.7	4.3	652	(3.8)	15	(*)	2
Central	3.2	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.0	0.2		0.5	3.0	6.7	2,718	17.4	87	(11.3)	34
South	2.7	0.7	2.8	0.6	1.3	0.5		0.3	3.1	7.3	2,297	8.3	61	(*)	17
Age															
18-19	3.4	0.4	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.0		0.1	4.6	7.5	732	(*)	25	(*)	3
20-24	2.6	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.2		0.3	2.6	6.7	1,273	(19.5)	33	(*)	15
25-29	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.2		0.4	3.8	6.1	978	(*)	15	(*)	4
30-34	2.6	1.0	3.0	0.3	1.4	0.3		0.5	2.7	6.4	840	(*)	22	(*)	9
35-39	3.0	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.3	0.6		0.6	2.2	4.7	766	(*)	23	(*)	13
40-44	4.2	1.5	2.2	0.6	1.8	0.4		0.5	1.1	6.1	599	(*)	25	(*)	9
45-49	4.0	0.2	4.8	0.5	4.4	0.8		0.1	2.6	11.2	479	(16.3)	19	(*)	1
Education ^B															
Pre-primary or none	3.7	1.6	2.1	1.4	3.9	0.7		2.4	5.1	11.5	283	(*)	10	(*)	4
Primary	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.2	2.1	0.4		0.4	3.9	8.5	3,128	19.1	85	(16.7)	32
Lower Secondary	2.3	1.0	2.8	0.6	1.0	0.0		0.1	2.3	5.7	779	(*)	18	(*)	7
Upper Secondary	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2		0.1	0.7	2.7	1,145	(4.0)	25	(*)	8
Higher	8.0	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	2.9	268	(*)	21	(*)	1

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years) (continued)

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Malawi, 2019-20															
	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A		Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering		Number of men age 18-49 years					
Ethnicity of household head															
Chewa	3.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.1	0.3	2.8	6.1	2,246	9.3	77	(12.4)	31	
Tumbuka	2.5	0.2	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.9	432	(*)	11	(*)	1	
Yao	3.4	1.3	4.9	0.2	1.9	0.8	0.0	4.1	10.6	634	(*)	22	(*)	8	
Lomwe	2.0	0.5	2.9	1.1	1.9	0.6	0.2	3.5	8.0	1,009	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Tonga	3.1	0.3	4.5	0.0	3.4	0.5	4.5	3.3	11.3	97	(*)	3	(*)	0	
Sena	5.8	1.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	6.9	245	(*)	14	(*)	2	
Nkhonde	0.6	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	9.8	45	(*)	0	(*)		
Ngoni	1.8	0.4	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	2.4	5.5	652	(*)	12	(*)	3	
Other ethnicity	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	1.3	4.7	307	(*)	4	(*)	1	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.4	3.5	0.6	0.8	3.2	10.5	904	(*)	11	(*)	9	
Second	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.3	3.7	7.6	1,085	(*)	26	(*)	15	
Middle	3.3	1.0	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.5	4.4	8.0	1,016	(*)	34	(*)	10	
Fourth	2.5	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.9	4.9	1,208	(14.3)	30	(*)	13	
Richest	4.2	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.3	1,452	18.4	61	(*)	6	
^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the [insert number of cases from working table] cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.															
^B The category of “Vocational Training” in the background characteristic of “Education” has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.															
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases															
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases															

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Malawi MICS 2019-20 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years and is presented in Tables SR.9.1W and SR.9.1M.

Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone³⁸ and computer) and access to internet.

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

³⁸ In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49 years.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	8.0	37.8	15.2	2.3	45.3	24,543
Area						
Urban	14.3	56.9	48.3	8.6	73.8	4,457
Rural	6.6	33.5	7.8	0.9	38.9	20,086
Region						
North	5.2	39.3	21.4	1.5	49.8	2,726
Central	7.3	37.3	12.3	1.9	43.7	11,169
South	9.3	37.9	16.6	3.0	45.8	10,649
Age						
15-19	10.9	37.1	16.5	2.1	47.7	5,548
15-17	11.3	36.1	17.9	2.2	47.7	3,245
18-19	10.4	38.6	14.6	2.1	47.7	2,303
20-24	9.3	36.8	15.4	2.7	45.2	4,779
25-29	7.9	39.0	15.1	2.6	46.2	3,932
30-34	6.6	39.7	14.6	2.4	45.8	3,394
35-39	5.2	38.2	15.4	1.8	44.1	3,048
40-44	6.0	37.6	14.4	2.2	42.5	2,202
45-49	4.9	35.4	12.3	2.1	39.5	1,641
Education						
Pre-primary or none	1.0	22.7	4.3	0.4	23.8	2,150
Primary	5.6	33.0	8.2	0.7	38.8	15,727
Lower Secondary	11.0	47.5	21.3	3.1	58.4	2,895
Upper Secondary	15.3	57.1	39.9	6.4	70.6	3,157
Higher	40.0	65.4	79.1	26.0	93.0	546
Vocational Training	35.2	77.0	68.9	33.1	85.8	68
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	6.5	37.9	11.0	2.2	43.3	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	7.5	38.0	15.0	2.4	45.0	20,226
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	6.7	35.5	10.2	1.6	41.3	9,221
Tumbuka	8.0	40.2	23.9	3.7	50.8	1,988
Yao	7.8	33.8	13.7	2.2	40.6	3,397
Lomwe	8.6	42.3	15.8	2.4	49.2	4,439
Tonga	8.9	34.3	27.2	3.2	49.1	427
Sena	7.2	30.7	15.9	2.5	38.5	1,040
Nkhonde	9.3	46.4	27.0	4.6	56.9	232
Ngoni	11.3	43.3	22.7	3.8	53.6	2,506
Other ethnicity	8.2	39.8	17.9	2.0	49.5	1,293
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.3	15.9	1.9	0.4	19.5	4,908
Second	5.4	25.8	3.3	0.3	30.2	4,656
Middle	6.8	33.6	4.1	0.5	39.1	4,629
Fourth	7.6	46.1	5.6	0.5	51.2	4,815
Richest	14.5	63.5	54.6	8.9	80.7	5,536
¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media						

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	11.0	58.9	21.7	4.8	65.3	6,791
Area						
Urban	26.4	73.5	48.2	14.5	85.5	1,293
Rural	7.4	55.4	15.4	2.5	60.6	5,498
Region						
North	7.5	50.9	21.0	3.5	56.4	785
Central	10.8	60.2	19.4	4.9	65.9	3,201
South	12.3	59.5	24.5	5.0	67.2	2,805
Age						
15-19	7.7	47.1	21.3	2.3	56.9	1,856
15-17	7.3	45.9	21.1	2.6	55.6	1,125
18-19	8.4	49.1	21.5	1.8	58.8	732
20-24	9.7	59.8	22.4	3.8	66.2	1,273
25-29	13.0	67.1	21.2	5.0	72.6	978
30-34	16.7	67.1	23.8	8.7	71.2	840
35-39	11.7	65.6	22.0	6.3	69.7	766
40-44	12.7	61.0	21.2	6.2	66.8	599
45-49	10.2	57.3	18.6	5.2	61.8	479
Education						
Pre-primary or none	1.3	41.7	11.6	0.4	45.1	303
Primary	5.1	52.9	15.3	1.2	58.6	4,028
Lower Secondary	10.7	64.8	20.9	4.0	69.7	927
Upper Secondary	23.6	74.8	34.6	11.6	83.2	1,202
Higher	47.5	71.4	64.5	28.4	88.8	268
Vocational Training	46.9	77.3	60.0	33.5	91.0	63
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	7.6	51.5	18.8	2.8	57.9	380
Has no functional difficulty	12.1	62.2	22.0	5.4	67.9	5,286
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	9.8	57.6	16.3	3.7	62.1	2,657
Tumbuka	11.4	51.1	24.5	6.4	58.5	509
Yao	8.6	59.3	25.1	2.5	68.3	775
Lomwe	11.5	65.0	24.4	4.2	72.0	1,241
Tonga	14.4	47.0	34.7	5.5	62.2	112
Sena	11.8	55.1	22.4	6.1	61.9	288
Nkhonde	12.9	52.5	40.0	5.7	64.8	60
Ngoni	14.6	62.8	26.7	8.2	70.8	777
Other ethnicity	13.6	56.9	22.1	7.9	62.2	371
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.0	38.4	8.3	0.9	42.6	1,068
Second	7.4	48.7	10.5	1.8	54.1	1,261
Middle	7.3	56.9	14.2	2.2	60.9	1,272
Fourth	7.8	65.9	14.1	2.5	70.4	1,496
Richest	23.7	74.6	50.7	13.3	86.8	1,695
¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media						

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Malawi, 2019-20

Malawi, 2015-20								
	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone			Computer ⁴		
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³			
Total	30.5	10.8	0.6	57.6	57.7	4.1	12.0	25,419
Area								
Urban	51.1	41.5	0.8	88.3	88.4	15.3	34.8	4,054
Rural	26.6	4.9	0.5	51.7	51.9	2.0	7.7	21,365
Region								
North	36.4	15.8	0.5	72.7	72.7	4.1	13.0	2,642
Central	28.7	8.8	0.4	53.8	53.9	3.7	11.4	11,739
South	31.0	11.7	0.8	58.0	58.2	4.5	12.4	11,037
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	16.6	1.6	0.4	32.1	32.4	0.4	3.1	3,869
Primary	26.7	4.9	0.5	52.3	52.5	1.0	6.2	14,775
Lower Secondary	38.4	13.0	0.7	72.9	73.0	4.0	13.9	2,422
Upper Secondary	46.3	27.5	0.7	86.8	86.9	8.7	29.8	3,181
Higher	68.9	69.2	2.3	98.2	98.2	47.6	67.1	962
Vocational Training	59.9	57.1	0.0	98.2	98.2	30.8	53.3	146
Missing/DK	29.9	8.7	1.6	73.2	73.2	4.2	12.8	64
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	26.7	6.8	0.5	50.3	50.4	3.2	9.3	9,926
Tumbuka	37.3	19.5	0.7	75.0	75.1	6.9	18.6	1,891
Yao	26.5	8.9	0.6	53.7	53.8	2.8	10.5	3,499
Lomwe	35.7	11.7	0.5	61.4	61.6	3.7	11.5	4,602
Tonga	37.3	24.6	0.4	77.8	78.0	11.1	23.8	348
Sena	27.6	10.5	1.3	60.0	60.5	4.7	13.1	1,008
Nkhonde	33.5	17.6	1.0	69.2	69.2	5.8	14.5	210
Ngoni	35.3	16.8	0.6	64.6	64.7	6.1	17.5	2,577
Other ethnicity	32.7	13.8	0.8	61.7	61.8	5.0	13.1	1,360
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.2	0.0	0.3	17.8	18.1	0.0	0.4	5,569
Second	15.1	0.2	0.5	41.0	41.2	0.2	3.1	5,238
Middle	28.3	0.2	0.3	59.8	59.9	0.5	5.0	4,868
Fourth	43.0	1.5	0.7	80.1	80.3	1.2	10.9	4,844
Richest	66.8	54.1	1.1	96.0	96.0	19.3	42.6	4,901
¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio								
² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television								
³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone								
⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer								
⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet								

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Total	4.9	2.6	2.1	34.0	52.9	42.1	8.3	7.1	6.3	24,543
Area										
Urban	15.7	9.4	7.8	64.1	79.5	71.5	24.6	22.2	20.8	4,457
Rural	2.5	1.1	0.8	27.4	47.0	35.5	4.7	3.8	3.1	20,086
Region										
North	5.0	2.6	1.8	44.6	71.2	56.1	9.9	7.7	5.8	2,726
Central	4.1	2.4	2.0	29.8	48.0	36.8	7.0	6.0	5.3	11,169
South	5.6	2.8	2.2	35.8	53.4	44.0	9.4	8.2	7.5	10,649
Age										
15-19	4.0	2.2	1.8	15.8	35.7	24.8	5.6	4.7	4.1	5,548
15-17	3.2	1.8	1.4	9.1	28.4	17.4	4.0	3.1	2.6	3,245
18-19	5.2	2.7	2.2	25.2	45.9	35.2	7.7	6.9	6.2	2,303
20-24	6.8	4.0	3.1	34.7	56.0	44.9	11.2	9.2	8.1	4,779
25-29	5.5	2.8	2.4	39.6	59.3	49.4	11.0	9.7	8.5	3,932
30-34	5.1	2.5	2.0	41.5	59.6	48.1	9.7	8.3	7.4	3,394
35-39	3.9	2.2	1.8	44.7	61.1	50.3	6.8	5.9	5.3	3,048
40-44	3.2	1.4	1.2	40.6	57.5	46.1	6.5	6.0	5.4	2,202
45-49	3.7	1.9	1.3	36.7	52.0	41.3	5.7	4.9	3.9	1,641
Education										
Pre-primary or none	0.6	0.1	0.1	16.9	31.2	22.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	2,150
Primary	1.0	0.2	0.2	25.5	45.9	34.0	2.5	1.9	1.5	15,727
Lower Secondary	3.7	1.5	1.2	42.9	65.5	53.1	8.7	7.2	6.2	2,895
Upper Secondary	15.6	7.4	5.5	67.9	82.4	75.1	28.4	24.4	22.1	3,157
Higher	72.8	54.3	46.2	97.9	98.1	97.6	80.2	76.7	70.4	546
Vocational Training	40.3	32.4	29.6	95.8	96.0	95.8	53.1	50.8	45.8	68

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	4.0	2.5	1.3	35.8	57.3	45.8	9.9	7.9	5.2	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	5.2	2.7	2.2	37.9	56.6	45.8	9.0	7.8	6.9	20,226
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	3.7	2.1	1.7	25.8	45.2	32.9	5.9	4.9	4.3	9,221
Tumbuka	7.2	3.6	2.7	49.8	72.8	60.9	14.1	12.4	10.3	1,988
Yao	3.6	1.9	1.5	33.6	48.7	41.3	8.6	7.5	7.0	3,397
Lomwe	5.1	2.3	1.7	37.7	58.5	47.0	7.9	6.8	6.1	4,439
Tonga	9.2	6.5	6.2	45.9	65.9	55.6	15.0	13.0	11.5	427
Sena	5.2	3.0	2.5	33.2	49.0	41.3	7.3	6.4	5.4	1,040
Nkhonde	6.5	3.8	2.5	41.3	69.4	53.2	10.1	8.9	8.3	232
Ngoni	6.5	3.5	3.0	41.5	56.9	48.1	11.6	10.2	8.9	2,506
Other ethnicity	6.5	3.9	2.9	38.1	58.0	46.0	9.8	8.1	6.9	1,293
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.5	27.9	15.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	4,908
Second	0.9	0.0	0.0	19.0	38.8	26.4	1.9	1.2	0.9	4,656
Middle	1.3	0.2	0.1	27.9	49.0	36.8	2.6	1.9	1.4	4,629
Fourth	2.1	0.7	0.4	40.2	62.2	50.4	5.3	4.1	3.4	4,815
Richest	17.3	10.7	8.7	69.1	82.3	76.1	27.8	25.2	22.8	5,536
¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer										
² MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1										
³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone										
⁴ MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1										
⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)										

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Total	13.2	7.3	5.8	50.3	70.7	60.4	22.6	17.5	15.0	6,791
Area										
Urban	34.1	19.8	16.9	72.3	85.5	78.9	49.9	41.2	36.0	1,293
Rural	8.3	4.4	3.2	45.1	67.2	56.0	16.2	11.9	10.1	5,498
Region										
North	14.1	7.4	5.3	59.0	72.2	59.5	28.1	23.3	19.4	785
Central	11.1	5.9	4.8	46.8	68.4	58.7	19.0	13.6	11.6	3,201
South	15.3	9.0	7.1	51.9	72.9	62.6	25.2	20.3	17.7	2,805
Age										
15-19	10.8	6.5	4.5	23.3	51.0	37.1	15.6	11.9	9.9	1,856
15-17	8.1	5.0	2.7	15.4	42.2	28.2	10.0	6.5	5.3	1,125
18-19	15.0	8.8	7.2	35.6	64.5	50.8	24.2	20.2	17.0	732
20-24	16.8	9.4	7.3	47.3	73.2	62.0	34.0	26.6	22.1	1,273
25-29	14.6	8.8	7.5	61.9	79.5	69.0	29.6	22.8	19.8	978
30-34	17.1	7.4	6.0	65.5	82.4	76.2	25.4	18.3	15.2	840
35-39	11.8	6.8	5.9	66.6	80.1	70.2	18.9	14.5	12.8	766
40-44	12.7	6.4	5.6	71.9	81.2	75.0	18.5	16.0	15.0	599
45-49	5.6	3.9	3.3	59.5	74.0	67.2	11.6	9.9	9.2	479
Education										
Pre-primary or none	1.9	0.0	0.0	30.7	46.9	36.7	2.7	2.7	1.8	303
Primary	3.8	1.5	0.7	38.6	62.1	50.2	8.5	5.3	4.4	4,028
Lower Secondary	12.4	6.1	3.8	58.6	79.6	68.5	24.5	18.3	14.6	927
Upper Secondary	30.9	16.2	13.7	75.4	90.8	84.0	56.3	44.4	37.2	1,202
Higher	79.3	62.0	56.2	97.0	99.9	97.6	88.0	82.4	78.7	268
Vocational Training	61.5	29.3	24.6	95.3	96.4	95.3	72.4	68.7	68.4	63

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	8.7	3.6	3.3	42.0	72.9	59.4	20.0	11.2	9.3	380
Has no functional difficulty	14.6	8.1	6.6	58.3	76.6	67.3	25.5	20.3	17.5	5,286
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	10.9	5.9	4.6	45.1	67.5	57.0	17.8	13.1	11.3	2,657
Tumbuka	18.3	9.7	7.5	62.0	75.4	65.6	31.1	26.6	22.2	509
Yao	9.9	6.0	4.4	50.5	71.3	61.0	22.9	17.9	15.2	775
Lomwe	13.9	7.2	5.8	52.7	74.9	64.0	23.8	18.1	15.5	1,241
Tonga	24.6	14.4	11.0	54.8	61.4	53.8	31.4	24.1	22.2	112
Sena	12.4	7.0	6.5	57.3	75.4	65.3	25.5	18.7	17.3	288
Nkhonde	15.8	13.3	7.7	50.9	70.6	52.5	21.6	16.8	11.7	60
Ngoni	16.6	10.1	8.8	50.9	70.9	61.4	28.0	22.4	19.0	777
Other ethnicity	16.2	8.6	5.8	55.3	70.3	61.1	24.8	20.9	17.2	371
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.6	0.8	0.4	19.0	50.2	34.9	6.1	2.8	2.3	1,068
Second	3.1	0.9	0.3	36.9	60.7	46.6	7.6	3.4	2.7	1,261
Middle	5.3	1.6	0.6	47.3	67.3	58.6	12.0	8.6	7.1	1,272
Fourth	9.2	3.7	2.3	58.5	76.1	66.5	22.2	15.8	13.3	1,496
Richest	36.6	23.8	20.2	75.1	88.8	82.6	52.6	45.4	39.6	1,695
¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer										
² MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1										
³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone										
⁴ MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1										
⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)										

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										Number of women
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Total	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.7	2.3	24,543
Area											
Urban	7.4	6.6	6.1	4.0	4.1	4.8	3.0	6.8	2.6	8.8	4,457
Rural	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.9	20,086
Region											
North	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.7	2.3	2,726
Central	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.8	2.3	11,169
South	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.5	2.4	10,649
Age											
15-24 ¹	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.7	2.7	10,327
15-19	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.8	5,548
15-17	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.5	3,245
18-19	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.7	2.3	2,303
20-24	3.0	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.7	1.0	3.6	4,779
25-29	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.2	2.0	0.9	2.6	3,932
30-34	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.5	2.3	3,394
35-39	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.5	2.1	3,048
40-44	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.3	2,202
45-49	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.9	1,641
Education											
Pre-primary or none	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,150
Primary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	15,727
Lower Secondary	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.3	2,895
Upper Secondary	4.5	3.4	4.1	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.6	4.1	1.7	6.5	3,157
Higher	47.2	44.8	37.3	27.1	25.4	30.4	19.9	43.2	14.2	52.9	546
Vocational Training	28.7	27.4	27.4	18.2	26.2	27.5	18.9	27.6	22.9	28.7	68

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Malawi, 2019-20

Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:											
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	Number of women
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.3	2.4	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.7	2.5	20,226
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.9	9,221
Tumbuka	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.7	0.9	3.2	1,988
Yao	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	3,397
Lomwe	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.9	4,439
Tonga	5.9	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	4.4	1.4	4.7	0.8	6.2	427
Sena	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.7	1,040
Nkhonde	3.8	3.8	3.4	1.8	1.8	2.9	1.4	2.9	0.7	3.8	232
Ngoni	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.8	0.9	3.3	2,506
Other ethnicity	2.9	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	2.6	0.4	3.6	1,293
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,908
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,656
Middle	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4,629
Fourth	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	4,815
Richest	8.2	7.0	6.7	4.1	4.4	5.0	3.2	7.4	2.8	9.9	5,536
¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											
² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										Number of men
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Total	5.9	5.2	2.6	2.1	4.6	3.2	1.5	6.1	0.8	6.9	6,791
Area											
Urban	17.1	15.6	8.0	6.6	14.4	10.2	5.9	17.2	2.5	19.1	1,293
Rural	3.2	2.8	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.6	0.5	3.4	0.4	4.1	5,498
Region											
North	6.0	6.1	2.9	2.0	4.5	3.1	1.4	5.5	0.3	7.0	785
Central	4.6	3.4	2.0	1.7	3.7	2.3	1.3	4.6	0.8	5.4	3,201
South	7.3	7.0	3.3	2.7	5.7	4.3	1.9	7.8	0.9	8.7	2,805
Age											
15-24 ¹	5.9	5.1	1.6	1.4	4.3	2.7	1.1	6.7	0.8	7.3	3,129
15-19	4.3	4.1	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.5	0.8	5.4	0.4	5.9	1,856
15-17	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.5	3.9	0.2	4.3	1,125
18-19	7.0	6.3	2.2	2.2	4.9	2.9	1.2	7.8	0.7	8.4	732
20-24	8.2	6.6	2.6	2.0	6.0	4.3	1.6	8.4	1.5	9.2	1,273
25-29	7.6	7.6	4.7	3.6	6.7	5.2	2.2	7.5	1.0	8.4	978
30-34	6.6	4.4	2.8	2.8	5.1	3.1	1.5	5.5	1.0	7.4	840
35-39	5.2	5.0	3.8	2.8	4.3	4.5	2.2	5.2	1.0	6.6	766
40-44	5.1	5.0	3.3	2.3	4.3	2.6	2.2	4.5	0.3	5.3	599
45-49	2.9	3.0	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.7	0.9	3.5	0.1	3.7	479
Education											
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	303
Primary	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	4,028
Lower Secondary	4.2	3.0	0.3	0.2	2.9	1.0	0.5	3.2	0.2	5.3	927
Upper Secondary	12.2	10.8	4.4	3.5	9.9	5.9	2.3	13.5	1.6	15.2	1,202
Higher	58.0	56.4	39.9	35.9	47.5	43.4	25.2	55.5	9.4	60.9	268
Vocational Training	25.1	18.8	13.6	8.8	15.9	19.9	6.4	29.1	10.8	29.3	63

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Malawi, 2019-20

Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:											
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	Number of men
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.7	0.8	3.4	0.0	3.5	380
Has no functional difficulty	6.8	6.0	3.2	2.6	5.3	3.8	1.8	6.7	1.0	7.7	5,286
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	4.6	3.8	2.1	1.8	3.5	2.7	1.1	4.7	0.7	5.5	2,657
Tumbuka	7.8	6.9	5.1	3.2	5.5	4.1	3.0	7.3	1.0	9.2	509
Yao	4.3	4.4	0.9	1.1	4.6	1.9	0.7	5.0	0.1	5.4	775
Lomwe	5.4	4.9	2.7	2.2	4.6	2.8	1.5	6.0	0.8	7.0	1,241
Tonga	12.9	12.6	6.8	6.2	8.4	8.4	5.0	10.9	3.6	13.8	112
Sena	7.0	6.0	2.4	1.6	4.7	4.4	1.1	6.6	1.0	7.0	288
Nkhonde	7.0	9.5	3.4	3.3	5.9	4.5	1.5	9.6	0.0	10.7	60
Ngoni	8.7	7.4	3.1	2.5	6.5	4.6	2.3	9.2	1.3	9.8	777
Other ethnicity	7.8	7.7	3.9	3.3	6.5	4.2	2.4	7.5	1.1	8.6	371
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	1,068
Second	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.8	1,261
Middle	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.4	1,272
Fourth	2.7	2.5	1.1	0.9	2.1	1.4	0.7	3.0	0.5	3.4	1,496
Richest	20.0	17.8	9.3	7.7	15.8	11.3	5.5	19.7	2.8	22.7	1,695
¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											
² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											

4.10 TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.³⁹ If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.⁴⁰ Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.⁴¹

The Malawi MICS 2019-20 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

Tables SR.10.2W and SR.10.2M present results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for women and men respectively.

Table SR.10.3W and SR.10.3M show the use of alcohol among women and men age 15-49 years.

³⁹ "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018.

<http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco>.

⁴⁰ "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.

⁴¹ "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol>.

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, Malawi, 2019-20

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Total	96.9	0.7	0.2	1.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	99.5	24,543
Area											
Urban	97.5	1.2	0.2	0.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	99.5	4,457
Rural	96.8	0.6	0.2	1.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	99.5	20,086
Region											
North	98.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.8	2,726
Central	96.6	0.7	0.2	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	99.7	11,169
South	97.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	99.2	10,649
Age											
15-19	97.3	0.6	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	99.5	5,548
15-17	97.2	0.6	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.6	3,245
18-19	97.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	99.3	2,303
20-24	97.0	1.0	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	99.5	4,779
25-29	97.4	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	99.4	3,932
30-34	97.8	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.8	3,394
35-39	97.0	0.8	0.1	1.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	99.5	3,048
40-44	95.2	1.0	0.6	1.9	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	99.1	2,202
45-49	94.8	1.0	0.5	3.2	4.7	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.9	99.5	1,641
Education											
Pre-primary or none	95.7	0.3	0.6	2.3	3.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	99.4	2,150
Primary	97.0	0.7	0.1	1.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	99.6	15,727
Lower Secondary	97.0	0.8	0.2	1.5	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	99.3	2,895
Upper Secondary	97.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.4	3,157
Higher	96.0	2.8	0.1	0.7	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.4	546
Vocational Training	97.7	1.3	0.0	0.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, Malawi, 2019-20

Tobacco product, Malawi, 2010-20											
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	97.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	99.5	14,993
None	96.3	1.0	0.3	1.8	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	99.4	9,550
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	95.3	0.8	0.2	3.1	4.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	99.3	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	0.8	0.2	1.3	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	99.5	20,226
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	96.3	0.8	0.2	2.2	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	99.5	9,221
Tumbuka	98.2	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.7	1,988
Yao	96.3	0.8	0.2	1.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.2	3,397
Lomwe	97.5	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	99.6	4,439
Tonga	96.7	1.3	0.4	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.8	427
Sena	97.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	99.3	1,040
Nkhonde	98.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	232
Ngoni	97.9	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	99.6	2,506
Other ethnicity	96.8	1.0	0.5	1.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	99.3	1,293
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	96.4	0.8	0.2	1.8	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	99.5	4,908
Second	97.3	0.2	0.2	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	99.5	4,656
Middle	96.7	0.8	0.2	1.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	99.3	4,629
Fourth	97.2	0.5	0.2	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	99.7	4,815
Richest	97.1	1.3	0.2	0.9	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	99.5	5,536
¹ MICS indicator SR.14a - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.a.1											
² MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1											

Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, Malawi, 2019-20

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Total	71.6	24.5	1.6	1.7	27.8	11.0	0.3	0.5	11.8	88.1	6,791
Area											
Urban	70.0	24.3	3.3	2.0	29.6	9.8	1.2	0.4	11.4	88.8	1,293
Rural	71.9	24.6	1.2	1.7	27.4	11.2	0.1	0.5	11.9	87.9	5,498
Region											
North	76.7	18.8	2.2	1.1	22.1	10.1	0.3	0.9	11.3	88.3	785
Central	67.1	29.3	1.4	1.6	32.3	13.2	0.2	0.7	14.2	85.8	3,201
South	75.3	20.7	1.6	2.0	24.3	8.7	0.5	0.0	9.1	90.6	2,805
Age											
15-19	85.7	10.9	0.8	1.9	13.5	3.4	0.1	0.2	3.7	95.8	1,856
15-17	89.9	7.4	0.5	1.4	9.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	2.4	96.9	1,125
18-19	79.2	16.2	1.3	2.7	20.2	5.3	0.3	0.2	5.8	94.1	732
20-24	75.1	20.2	1.3	2.8	24.3	7.9	0.6	1.1	9.7	90.8	1,273
25-29	71.1	26.5	1.5	0.8	28.8	10.6	0.6	0.4	11.6	88.5	978
30-34	62.4	33.6	2.2	1.4	37.2	14.9	0.1	0.3	15.2	84.9	840
35-39	59.3	36.9	2.1	0.6	39.7	17.7	0.0	0.4	18.1	82.0	766
40-44	63.5	31.7	2.6	2.0	36.3	17.8	0.4	0.1	18.3	81.3	599
45-49	54.3	40.3	2.1	2.3	44.7	22.9	0.7	0.7	24.3	73.6	479
Education											
Pre-primary or none	56.2	42.7	0.3	0.8	43.8	26.8	0.2	0.1	27.0	72.5	303
Primary	69.1	27.3	1.4	1.7	30.4	12.8	0.3	0.6	13.7	86.2	4,028
Lower Secondary	76.3	20.5	1.0	1.6	23.2	7.8	0.2	0.2	8.2	91.4	927
Upper Secondary	79.2	15.3	1.6	2.7	19.6	5.2	0.4	0.3	6.0	93.8	1,202
Higher	74.1	19.2	6.3	0.1	25.6	4.3	1.8	0.4	6.5	93.6	268
Vocational Training	77.1	19.4	3.5	0.0	22.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	97.5	63

Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, Malawi, 2019-20

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	70.2	26.1	1.3	1.9	29.2	10.8	0.1	0.4	11.3	88.4	3,447
None	73.0	23.0	1.9	1.6	26.4	11.1	0.6	0.5	12.2	87.7	3,344
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	60.8	29.0	3.8	6.0	38.7	16.6	0.7	3.0	20.4	82.5	380
Has no functional difficulty	68.5	27.9	1.6	1.5	31.0	12.4	0.4	0.3	13.1	86.6	5,286
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	66.8	29.5	1.1	1.8	32.4	14.0	0.2	0.8	15.0	84.9	2,657
Tumbuka	78.8	17.1	2.6	1.2	20.9	9.3	0.4	0.9	10.6	90.0	509
Yao	73.7	23.1	1.7	1.5	26.3	10.5	0.5	0.0	11.0	89.0	775
Lomwe	79.3	18.0	0.9	1.7	20.6	7.0	0.3	0.0	7.3	92.6	1,241
Tonga	66.5	28.5	3.9	0.4	32.7	8.9	0.4	1.9	11.3	88.9	112
Sena	73.7	23.4	1.0	0.7	25.1	9.6	0.4	0.0	9.9	89.8	288
Nkhonde	79.7	17.5	0.4	2.5	20.3	5.2	0.0	2.0	7.3	94.8	60
Ngoni	67.0	26.1	3.2	2.8	32.1	10.8	0.4	0.1	11.4	87.6	777
Other ethnicity	73.7	21.7	2.1	1.6	25.4	9.1	0.9	0.0	10.0	89.1	371
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	59.5	36.1	1.5	2.7	40.3	20.5	0.0	1.4	22.0	79.0	1,068
Second	68.2	28.7	1.0	1.1	30.8	14.3	0.2	0.4	14.9	84.6	1,261
Middle	74.2	23.0	1.4	1.0	25.4	9.9	0.3	0.1	10.3	88.7	1,272
Fourth	74.0	22.1	1.2	1.6	24.8	7.8	0.3	0.2	8.3	91.4	1,496
Richest	77.5	17.5	2.5	2.2	22.2	6.1	0.7	0.4	7.2	92.9	1,695
¹ MICS indicator SR.14a - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.a.1											
² MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1											

Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes (women) ⁴²

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	0.1	24,543
Area		
Urban	0.2	4,457
Rural	0.1	20,086
Region		
North	0.1	2,726
Central	0.1	11,169
South	0.1	10,649
Age		
15-19	0.2	5,548
15-17	0.4	3,245
18-19	0.0	2,303
20-24	0.0	4,779
25-29	0.0	3,932
30-34	0.2	3,394
35-39	0.0	3,048
40-44	0.2	2,202
45-49	0.0	1,641
Education		
Pre-primary or none	0.3	2,150
Primary	0.1	15,727
Lower Secondary	0.0	2,895
Upper Secondary	0.1	3,157
Higher	0.1	546
Vocational Training	0.0	68
Under-5s in the same household		
At least one	0.1	14,993
None	0.1	9,550
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	0.2	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	20,226
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	0.1	9,221
Tumbuka	0.1	1,988
Yao	0.2	3,397
Lomwe	0.2	4,439
Tonga	0.1	427
Sena	0.2	1,040
Nkhonde	0.0	232
Ngoni	0.1	2,506
Other ethnicity	0.1	1,293
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.1	4,908
Second	0.1	4,656
Middle	0.1	4,629
Fourth	0.1	4,815
Richest	0.2	5,536

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

⁴² The percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours for women has been suppressed from the table due to small sample size, resulting in most values being based in unweighted number of cases smaller than 25 women. Of the 28 women in the sample that are current smoking, nearly all (98%) has less than 5 cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in last 24 hours					Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Total	3.2	6,791	74.9	16.8	7.3	1.1	100.0	785
Area								
Urban	3.0	1,293	71.3	18.5	7.9	2.4	100.0	146
Rural	3.2	5,498	75.7	16.4	7.1	0.8	100.0	639
Region								
North	2.1	785	72.4	17.0	7.3	3.3	100.0	82
Central	3.5	3,201	74.5	18.6	6.7	0.1	100.0	441
South	3.1	2,805	76.3	13.5	8.2	2.0	100.0	263
Age								
15-19	2.6	1,856	(96.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	73
15-17	2.3	1,125	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
18-19	3.0	732	(97.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
20-24	2.5	1,273	83.6	11.4	2.3	2.7	100.0	109
25-29	3.6	978	71.0	11.8	16.8	0.5	100.0	115
30-34	5.1	840	71.7	21.4	6.5	0.4	100.0	125
35-39	2.3	766	68.4	23.4	6.8	1.4	100.0	137
40-44	3.1	599	69.7	17.2	11.1	1.9	100.0	112
45-49	4.3	479	72.9	22.1	4.7	0.4	100.0	113
Education								
Pre-primary or none	5.0	303	70.4	25.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	82
Primary	3.8	4,028	76.7	16.1	6.2	1.0	100.0	530
Lower Secondary	2.4	927	74.6	16.4	9.0	0.0	100.0	86
Upper Secondary	1.4	1,202	73.7	8.3	16.4	1.7	100.0	69
Higher	2.4	268	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Vocational Training	0.0	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	3.3	3,447	73.6	19.1	6.4	0.9	100.0	389
None	3.0	3,344	76.2	14.5	8.1	1.3	100.0	396
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	3.0	380	65.4	24.3	9.1	1.2	100.0	67
Has no functional difficulty	3.4	5,286	75.1	16.5	7.4	1.1	100.0	693
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	3.4	2,657	70.6	20.5	7.7	1.2	100.0	381
Tumbuka	2.1	509	70.6	20.0	3.9	5.5	100.0	51
Yao	2.4	775	79.2	5.3	14.9	0.6	100.0	85
Lomwe	2.5	1,241	87.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
Tonga	5.9	112	(84.0)	(13.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Sena	1.0	288	(81.0)	(9.9)	(9.1)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Nkhonde	2.0	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Ngoni	5.3	777	80.4	13.4	6.2	0.0	100.0	90
Other ethnicity	3.0	371	61.2	26.2	10.4	2.1	100.0	37
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.7	1,068	66.2	22.3	10.4	1.1	100.0	220
Second	3.6	1,261	80.8	11.6	6.4	1.1	100.0	186
Middle	3.9	1,272	85.2	12.6	1.8	0.4	100.0	131
Fourth	3.0	1,496	72.6	20.1	7.2	0.2	100.0	127
Richest	2.2	1,695	72.7	15.6	8.9	2.8	100.0	121

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	93.3	0.7	1.8	24,543
Area				
Urban	87.8	1.0	4.0	4,457
Rural	94.5	0.6	1.4	20,086
Region				
North	92.6	1.0	2.1	2,726
Central	92.5	0.8	2.0	11,169
South	94.3	0.5	1.6	10,649
Age				
15-19	94.6	1.3	1.3	5,548
15-17	95.6	1.7	1.2	3,245
18-19	93.2	0.7	1.5	2,303
20-24	93.0	0.5	1.7	4,779
25-29	93.5	0.4	1.8	3,932
30-34	93.2	0.4	1.7	3,394
35-39	93.6	0.7	2.2	3,048
40-44	91.9	0.4	2.6	2,202
45-49	91.0	0.6	2.5	1,641
Education				
Pre-primary or none	94.1	0.6	1.7	2,150
Primary	94.6	0.7	1.5	15,727
Lower Secondary	93.5	0.8	1.9	2,895
Upper Secondary	89.6	0.6	2.3	3,157
Higher	75.9	0.8	7.9	546
Vocational Training	65.4	0.0	17.2	68
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	89.2	1.0	2.9	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	93.2	0.5	1.9	20,226
Ethnicity of household head				
Chewa	93.6	0.6	1.8	9,221
Tumbuka	91.7	1.2	2.3	1,988
Yao	96.5	0.3	0.8	3,397
Lomwe	93.0	0.6	1.8	4,439
Tonga	91.6	0.8	0.8	427
Sena	95.8	0.3	1.2	1,040
Nkhonde	89.2	0.2	2.6	232
Ngoni	90.3	1.3	2.9	2,506
Other ethnicity	91.4	0.6	3.3	1,293
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	96.1	0.5	0.9	4,908
Second	94.9	0.8	1.5	4,656
Middle	93.6	0.6	1.7	4,629
Fourth	94.3	0.5	1.4	4,815
Richest	88.4	0.9	3.3	5,536
¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				

Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	53.9	4.5	20.5	6,791
Area				
Urban	47.5	4.6	25.9	1,293
Rural	55.4	4.5	19.2	5,498
Region				
North	47.7	5.2	25.9	785
Central	50.8	5.2	22.1	3,201
South	59.2	3.5	17.1	2,805
Age				
15-19	79.6	3.9	6.7	1,856
15-17	86.0	4.3	3.9	1,125
18-19	69.7	3.2	11.1	732
20-24	55.8	5.0	18.8	1,273
25-29	42.9	2.8	26.3	978
30-34	42.3	7.8	28.0	840
35-39	34.3	4.6	29.7	766
40-44	42.7	4.9	27.6	599
45-49	37.8	2.6	29.8	479
Education				
Pre-primary or none	47.7	4.4	21.8	303
Primary	55.5	4.9	20.5	4,028
Lower Secondary	52.7	3.7	19.7	927
Upper Secondary	54.2	2.9	18.7	1,202
Higher	44.1	6.0	29.0	268
Vocational Training	41.6	11.1	25.5	63
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	48.6	3.3	21.8	380
Has no functional difficulty	47.5	4.6	23.9	5,286
Ethnicity of household head				
Chewa	53.9	3.9	20.5	2,657
Tumbuka	47.7	6.1	27.3	509
Yao	69.2	2.1	9.9	775
Lomwe	57.2	3.0	17.4	1,241
Tonga	29.2	5.9	30.3	112
Sena	54.0	2.1	23.8	288
Nkhonde	53.6	1.0	16.9	60
Ngoni	41.3	10.8	27.8	777
Other ethnicity	53.4	5.0	23.4	371
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	50.0	5.0	22.7	1,068
Second	54.7	5.9	22.6	1,261
Middle	57.4	4.8	18.8	1,272
Fourth	54.9	2.8	15.9	1,496
Richest	52.3	4.4	22.9	1,695
¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child’s care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Malawi MICS, 2019-20 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Malawi, 2019-20

	Living with neither biological parent					Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	52.0	1.5	1.9	12.6	1.1	23.5	4.6	1.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	19.7	17.1	9.6	56,356
Sex															
Male	52.3	1.5	1.8	11.9	1.1	23.4	4.8	2.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	19.3	16.3	9.7	28,085
Female	51.6	1.6	1.9	13.3	1.1	23.6	4.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	20.1	17.9	9.5	28,270
Area															
Urban	56.9	1.0	1.7	11.6	1.1	19.1	4.3	3.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	19.6	15.4	8.8	7,729
Rural	51.2	1.6	1.9	12.8	1.1	24.2	4.7	1.6	0.4	0.6	100.0	19.7	17.4	9.7	48,627
Region															
North	51.5	1.3	2.7	17.8	0.9	17.8	3.8	3.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	26.8	22.8	9.4	6,391
Central	57.8	1.3	1.5	11.5	0.8	20.8	3.6	1.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	17.6	15.2	7.8	25,162
South	46.2	1.8	2.0	12.4	1.4	27.8	5.9	1.5	0.3	0.8	100.0	19.9	17.6	11.5	24,803
Age															
0-4	62.4	0.5	0.3	4.5	0.2	29.1	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	6.3	5.6	3.2	15,409
5-9	51.9	1.3	1.4	14.3	0.7	23.6	4.0	1.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	20.3	17.8	7.9	17,011
10-14	46.5	2.3	2.9	16.5	1.6	20.5	5.8	2.5	0.6	0.7	100.0	27.0	23.3	13.5	16,731
15-17	42.6	2.4	3.8	16.8	2.6	18.4	8.9	2.8	0.7	0.8	100.0	29.7	25.7	18.5	7,205
Ethnicity of household head															
Chewa	57.7	1.3	1.5	11.6	0.7	20.9	3.8	1.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	17.3	15.0	7.7	21,120
Tumbuka	50.3	1.2	2.7	17.1	1.0	19.7	3.6	3.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	26.2	21.9	9.1	4,397
Yao	39.0	2.2	1.7	15.0	0.8	33.1	5.8	1.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	21.9	19.7	10.9	8,592
Lomwe	49.9	1.6	1.8	11.1	1.5	26.9	5.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	100.0	17.9	16.0	10.3	9,895
Tonga	40.0	1.0	3.4	23.3	2.6	19.9	5.5	3.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	34.5	30.3	12.9	952
Sena	57.2	1.2	2.3	8.3	2.2	17.5	6.4	3.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	18.6	14.0	13.1	2,406
Nkhonde	52.6	1.7	2.1	15.4	0.5	17.0	6.6	2.9	0.7	0.5	100.0	23.6	19.7	11.5	526
Ngoni	54.7	1.6	2.2	12.2	1.0	21.7	4.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	19.0	17.0	9.5	5,482
Other ethnicity	52.0	1.7	2.8	12.0	2.4	19.3	5.8	2.7	0.6	0.8	100.0	22.6	18.9	13.5	2,987
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	43.7	1.5	1.4	9.7	0.8	34.9	6.4	1.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	14.8	13.4	10.4	12,081
Second	52.7	1.5	1.5	11.3	1.1	24.3	4.8	1.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	17.7	15.4	9.4	11,586
Middle	51.5	1.5	2.2	13.0	1.1	23.3	5.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	19.9	17.9	10.4	11,518
Fourth	56.7	1.8	2.2	14.3	1.3	17.6	3.3	1.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	22.3	19.6	9.1	11,065
Richest	56.3	1.3	2.2	15.2	1.0	15.7	3.2	3.7	0.7	0.5	100.0	24.6	19.8	8.6	10,106

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother living elsewhere ^A	Father living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	4.0	24.5	12.5	41.0	0.7	5.2	1.1	6.9	56,356
Sex									
Male	4.3	24.4	11.8	40.4	0.7	5.1	1.1	6.9	28,085
Female	3.7	24.7	13.1	41.6	0.7	5.3	1.0	7.0	28,270
Area									
Urban	5.2	19.8	11.5	36.4	1.2	5.3	1.2	7.7	7,729
Rural	3.8	25.3	12.6	41.7	0.6	5.2	1.0	6.8	48,627
Region									
North	6.1	18.9	17.7	42.7	1.7	8.6	3.9	14.2	6,391
Central	3.6	21.8	11.4	36.7	0.4	3.2	0.6	4.2	25,162
South	3.9	28.8	12.2	44.9	0.7	6.3	0.8	7.9	24,803
Age									
0-4	1.0	29.1	4.5	34.6	0.2	6.1	0.5	6.8	15,409
5-9	3.7	24.5	14.1	42.2	0.9	5.7	1.4	8.0	17,011
10-14	5.8	22.2	16.3	44.3	0.9	4.5	1.3	6.7	16,731
15-17	7.1	20.3	16.5	43.9	0.9	3.8	0.7	5.4	7,205
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	2.2	25.6	13.8	41.7	0.6	5.6	1.2	7.4	50,730
Only mother alive	28.5	na	na	28.5	2.3	na	na	2.3	3,665
Only father alive	na	76.4	na	76.4	na	7.3	na	7.3	1,078
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	608
Unknown	33.0	1.9	0.0	34.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	274
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	3.4	22.0	11.4	36.8	0.4	3.1	0.6	4.0	21,120
Tumbuka	6.3	20.8	17.0	44.1	1.0	10.4	3.4	14.8	4,397
Yao	3.5	34.2	14.8	52.5	1.1	9.4	1.5	12.0	8,592
Lomwe	3.4	28.1	11.0	42.4	0.5	4.9	0.4	5.9	9,895
Tonga	7.2	20.7	23.1	51.1	3.6	9.0	5.3	17.9	952
Sena	5.9	17.4	8.2	31.5	0.9	4.0	0.5	5.4	2,406
Nkhonde	5.4	18.0	15.1	38.5	1.9	2.3	0.6	4.8	526
Ngoni	3.9	22.5	12.1	38.5	0.6	3.8	1.1	5.4	5,482
Other ethnicity	5.9	20.6	11.5	38.0	0.9	4.0	0.9	5.7	2,987
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.5	35.7	9.6	47.8	0.2	4.7	0.4	5.2	12,081
Second	3.3	25.4	11.3	40.0	0.5	3.6	0.6	4.7	11,586
Middle	3.8	24.2	12.7	40.8	0.8	5.8	0.9	7.5	11,518
Fourth	4.4	18.9	14.1	37.4	0.9	5.8	1.7	8.4	11,065
Richest	6.3	16.8	15.1	38.2	1.2	6.3	1.9	9.3	10,106

¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

^A Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household										Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total		
Total	17.1	56,356	0.6	1.0	66.1	5.9	20.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	2.9	100.0	95.5	9,632
Sex														
Male	16.3	28,085	0.6	0.0	68.1	6.6	19.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	2.3	100.0	95.7	4,576
Female	17.9	28,270	0.6	1.9	64.3	5.2	22.1	1.8	0.3	0.5	3.4	100.0	95.3	5,056
Area														
Urban	15.4	7,729	0.4	0.4	41.7	10.7	40.2	2.0	0.9	0.6	3.1	100.0	94.9	1,192
Rural	17.4	48,627	0.6	1.1	69.5	5.2	18.1	1.6	0.5	0.5	2.9	100.0	95.6	8,440
Region														
North	22.8	6,391	0.0	1.5	66.1	4.4	25.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	98.3	1,458
Central	15.2	25,162	0.5	0.7	67.2	6.0	19.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	3.2	100.0	94.8	3,817
South	17.6	24,803	0.8	1.1	65.1	6.2	20.8	2.0	0.4	0.5	3.1	100.0	95.2	4,358
Age														
0-4	5.6	15,409	0.0	0.0	80.9	1.4	11.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	4.8	100.0	95.1	855
5-9	17.8	17,011	0.0	0.0	76.9	3.4	15.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	3.1	100.0	96.7	3,023
10-14	23.3	16,731	0.0	0.0	64.2	6.8	23.5	1.9	0.6	0.5	2.5	100.0	96.4	3,905
15-17	25.7	7,205	2.9	5.2	45.6	10.0	29.1	1.9	1.7	1.2	2.6	100.0	91.7	1,849
Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	14.0	50,730	0.6	1.0	69.7	5.3	18.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.6	100.0	95.7	7,113
Only mother alive	28.7	3,665	0.7	1.7	59.2	7.1	23.6	2.6	0.2	0.5	4.4	100.0	94.2	1,053
Only father alive	79.5	1,078	0.2	0.6	56.5	6.6	29.8	2.2	0.0	0.4	3.7	100.0	95.7	857
Both parents deceased	100.0	608	0.8	0.1	49.8	9.1	31.2	5.1	0.1	0.5	3.3	100.0	95.2	608
Unknown	0.0	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head														
Chewa	15.0	21,120	0.6	1.0	68.6	7.2	16.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	2.9	100.0	95.1	3,172
Tumbuka	21.9	4,397	0.0	1.4	62.7	4.5	29.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	962
Yao	19.7	8,592	0.5	0.9	71.6	3.7	17.6	1.8	0.2	0.4	3.3	100.0	95.6	1,692
Lomwe	16.0	9,895	1.1	1.0	62.8	6.5	22.4	2.1	0.4	0.6	3.0	100.0	94.8	1,582
Tonga	30.3	952	0.0	0.8	64.4	4.3	27.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.1	100.0	97.7	289
Sena	14.0	2,406	0.4	0.8	57.8	8.1	26.6	1.7	0.2	0.5	4.0	100.0	95.0	338
Nkhonde	19.7	526	0.0	2.5	67.5	3.9	25.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	103
Ngoni	17.0	5,482	0.4	0.7	61.2	5.2	26.2	0.9	1.3	0.9	3.1	100.0	94.2	930
Other ethnicity	18.9	2,987	0.4	0.9	64.2	6.0	20.7	1.8	0.2	0.7	5.2	100.0	93.6	563

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care (continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household										Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total			
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	13.4	12,081	1.4	2.3	73.4	6.8	10.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	4.5	100.0	94.0	1,620	
Second	15.4	11,586	0.5	1.5	72.2	6.0	14.9	2.2	0.0	0.2	2.6	100.0	96.8	1,788	
Middle	17.9	11,518	0.5	0.8	73.0	5.7	16.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	100.0	96.6	2,058	
Fourth	19.6	11,065	0.2	0.6	67.7	3.4	22.1	1.9	1.0	0.6	2.5	100.0	95.7	2,163	
Richest	19.8	10,106	0.3	0.2	45.8	7.8	37.8	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.7	100.0	94.2	2,002	

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

^A Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

- Null denominator

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births. Reduction of child mortality continues to be prioritized as one of the most important health outcomes in national plans and programmes. Malawi set its under-five mortality rate target to 48 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2022⁴³.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life⁴⁴
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

⁴³ MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION National Health Indicators Handbook for Monitoring Healthy Indicators Performance, June 2018. Malawi_National_Health_Indicators_FINAL_v11_clean_wt_sign_combo.pdf (healthdatacollaborative.org)

⁴⁴ The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Malawi, 2019-20

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	26	14	40	17	56
5-9	20	19	39	23	61
10-14	25	25	50	29	77
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Malawi, 2019-20

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	26	14	40	17	56
Area					
Urban	22	7	30	13	42
Rural	26	15	42	17	58
Region					
North	23	6	29	10	39
Central	26	14	40	18	57
South	26	16	42	17	59
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	15	20	35	19	54
Primary	27	16	43	19	61
Lower Secondary	27	9	36	10	46
Upper Secondary	25	3	28	6	34
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Vocational Training	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head					
Chewa	27	16	44	17	60
Tumbuka	21	5	26	11	36
Yao	19	18	36	21	56
Lomwe	27	12	39	18	56
Tonga	27	6	34	10	44
Sena	28	9	38	9	47
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ngoni	22	16	38	21	58
Other ethnicity	35	17	52	10	61
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	32	18	50	12	62
Second	24	20	45	18	62
Middle	25	12	38	23	60
Fourth	19	10	30	22	51
Richest	24	7	31	8	39

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases

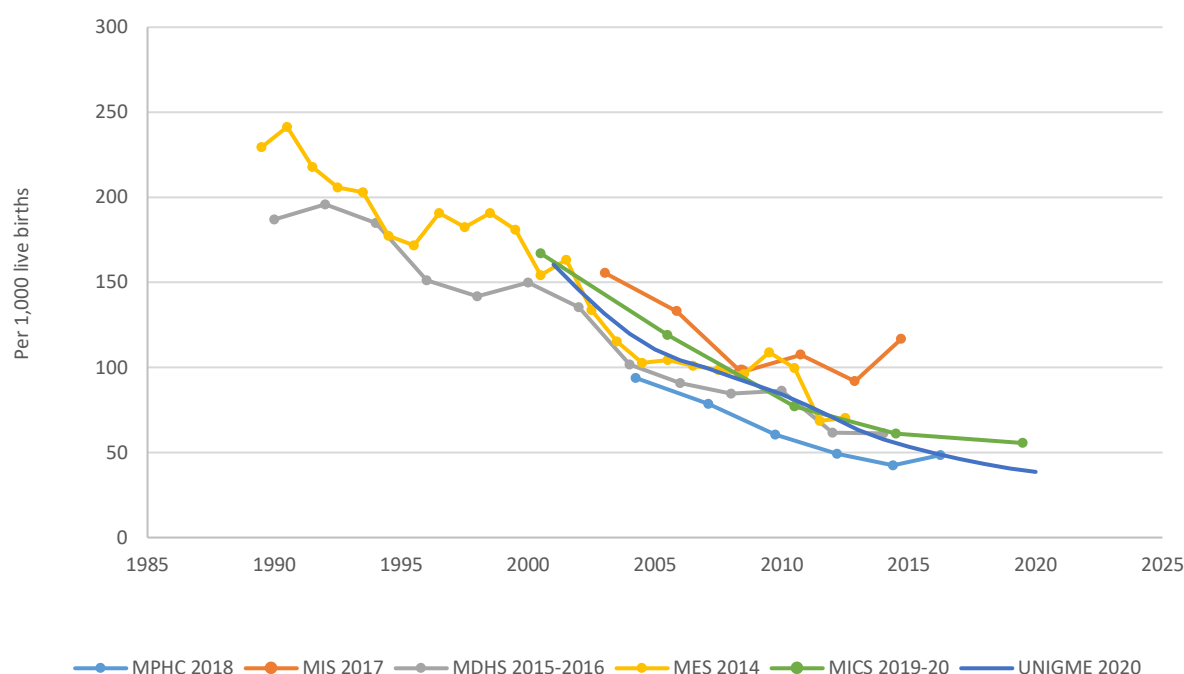
Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Malawi, 2019-20

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	26	14	40	17	56
Sex					
Male	29	14	43	19	62
Female	22	15	37	14	50
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	30	15	45	14	58
20-34	23	13	36	17	53
35-49	30	22	53	19	70
Birth order					
1	28	13	41	15	55
2-3	23	13	36	16	51
4-6	24	15	40	18	56
7+	35	25	60	27	85
Previous birth interval					
< 2 years	37	32	69	29	96
2 years	20	14	34	20	54
3 years	24	12	36	10	45
4+ years	24	14	38	18	55
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
^B Excludes first order births					

Figure CS.1 compares the findings of this survey on under-5 mortality rates, with those from other data sources. Further qualification and analysis of the consistency and discrepancies of the findings of MICS with other data sources needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CS.1: Trends in under-5 mortality rates, Malawi MICS 2019/20, MPHC 2018, MIS 2017, MDHS 2015/16, MES 2014, UNIGME estimates



Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of MICS 2019-20, with the exception of UNIGME 2020, Malawi Population and Housing Census (MPHC) 2018, Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS) 2017, Malawi Demographic Healthy Survey (MDHS) 2015/16 and Malawi MDG Endline Survey (MES) 2014 which are downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available).

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Malawi, 2019-20

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	75	149	136
20-24	163	223	212
25-29	145	194	184
30-34	103	157	146
35-39	76	116	108
40-44	15	46	41
45-49	2	18	16
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	2.9	4.5	4.2
GFR ^C	101.7	151.7	142.5
CBR ^D	27.0	33.3	32.3

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

^B TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

^C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

^D CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

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

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing and fatherhood indicators for young women and men age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁴⁵

Table TM.2.2M presents findings on early fatherhood. Percentages among men age 15-19 and age 20-24 years who became fathers before ages 15 and 18, respectively, show the extent to which men are becoming fathers when they are still children.

Tables TM.2.3W and TM.2.3M are designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women and early fatherhood for men, by presenting percentages of women and men who became mother and fathers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

⁴⁵ Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Malawi, 2019-20

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	136	4.2
Area		
Urban	75	2.9
Rural	149	4.5
Region		
North	119	4.1
Central	137	4.1
South	139	4.4
Education^B		
Pre-primary or none	225	5.1
Primary	164	4.6
Lower secondary	111	3.9
Upper secondary	49	2.7
Higher	(22)	(*)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	163	3.8
Has no functional difficulty	170	4.4
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	142	4.3
Tumbuka	112	3.7
Yao	146	4.8
Lomwe	135	4.0
Tonga	91	4.0
Sena	148	4.9
Nkhonde	122	3.7
Ngoni	135	3.8
Other ethnicity	113	3.7
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	204	5.4
Second	162	4.9
Middle	140	4.2
Fourth	114	3.9
Richest	60	2.9
¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2		
^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.		
^B The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	21.7	5.5	27.2	1.4	5,548	28.9	4,779
Area							
Urban	13.3	2.0	15.4	1.0	959	20.8	870
Rural	23.5	6.2	29.7	1.5	4,589	30.7	3,909
Region							
North	19.1	4.9	24.0	1.3	649	27.9	560
Central	19.5	5.9	25.4	1.0	2,455	23.8	2,226
South	24.5	5.3	29.8	1.8	2,444	34.8	1,992
Education ^A							
Pre-primary or none	58.9	7.7	66.6	4.0	106	41.6	198
Primary	25.0	6.5	31.5	1.9	3,786	38.4	2,860
Lower Secondary	15.7	3.2	18.9	0.1	928	21.3	626
Upper Secondary	7.3	2.7	10.1	0.0	678	6.7	929
Higher	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	40	2.2	142
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	42.5	5.5	48.0	6.6	100	23.9	157
Has no functional difficulty	42.7	9.2	51.9	1.9	2,203	29.0	4,622
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	20.2	6.8	27.0	1.1	2,045	25.1	1,920
Tumbuka	16.5	4.4	20.9	1.3	456	26.2	417
Yao	25.5	5.8	31.3	2.5	759	37.9	637
Lomwe	23.7	4.2	27.9	1.1	978	33.5	786
Tonga	17.8	4.1	21.9	2.4	125	18.6	88
Sena	28.0	5.4	33.4	3.1	257	32.8	216
Nkhonde	24.8	3.0	27.8	1.0	64	23.8	39
Ngoni	21.1	3.1	24.2	0.9	540	25.5	449
Other ethnicity	20.3	6.6	26.9	0.7	324	32.6	226
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.7	9.1	42.8	2.1	1,085	35.4	1,120
Second	28.3	5.4	33.7	2.3	1,012	33.6	1,003
Middle	22.0	6.2	28.2	1.5	1,067	34.4	822
Fourth	19.0	5.0	24.0	0.8	1,126	23.1	847
Richest	8.2	2.2	10.4	0.5	1,258	16.9	986

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Total	2.5	0.0	1,856	1.7	1,273
Area					
Urban	3.2	0.0	306	1.1	224
Rural	2.3	0.0	1550	1.8	1049
Region					
North	3.0	0.0	215	2.1	154
Central	2.5	0.0	834	0.9	586
South	2.3	0.0	807	2.4	534
Education ^A					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	23	(6.0)	41
Primary	1.7	0.0	1,344	2.3	690
Lower Secondary	2.1	0.0	275	1.0	165
Upper Secondary	8.5	0.1	200	0.6	318
Higher	(*)	(*)	15	(0.0)	36
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	10.1	0.0	55	1.2	85
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	0.0	676	1.7	1,188
Ethnicity of household head					
Chewa	2.6	0.0	698	1.0	514
Tumbuka	1.1	0.0	131	0.7	104
Yao	0.3	0.0	232	3.3	126
Lomwe	1.3	0.1	348	2.8	219
Tonga	3.2	0.0	29	0.1	20
Sena	0.0	0.0	73	1.8	52
Nkhonde	(6.0)	(0.0)	23	(*)	7
Ngoni	8.4	0.0	219	1.2	153
Other ethnicity	0.5	0.0	101	3.7	78
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	2.8	0.0	261	2.4	229
Second	1.1	0.0	300	2.8	261
Middle	1.5	0.0	422	2.2	219
Fourth	3.4	0.0	451	0.4	257
Richest	3.3	0.1	423	0.9	307

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Malawi, 2019-20

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	3.6	4457	27.6	3497	5.4	20,086	34.4	15497	5.0	24543	33.1	18,995
Age												
15-19	1.0	959	na	na	1.5	4,589	na	na	1.4	5548	na	na
15-17	0.7	569	na	na	1.0	2,676	na	na	0.9	3245	na	na
18-19	1.5	390	na	na	2.2	1,913	na	na	2.1	2303	na	na
20-24	1.6	870	20.8	870	4.1	3,909	30.7	3909	3.7	4779	28.9	4,779
25-29	4.7	765	27.3	765	5.9	3,167	35.6	3167	5.7	3932	34.0	3,932
30-34	7.9	675	30.6	675	7.6	2,718	35.4	2718	7.6	3394	34.5	3,394
35-39	4.6	592	30.0	592	7.2	2,455	37.2	2455	6.7	3048	35.8	3,048
40-44	2.7	363	34.0	363	9.0	1,838	36.9	1838	8.0	2202	36.4	2,202
45-49	3.4	231	28.3	231	8.1	1,410	31.6	1410	7.5	1641	31.2	1,641

na: not applicable

Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Malawi, 2019-20

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.6	1,293	3.6	987	0.2	5,498	3.1	3,948	0.3	6,791	3.2	4,935
Age												
15-19	0.0	306	na	na	0.0	1,550	na	na	0.0	1,856	na	na
15-17	0.0	172	na	na	0.0	953	na	na	0.0	1,125	na	na
18-19	0.0	134	na	na	0.0	597	na	na	0.0	732	na	na
20-24	0.0	224	1.1	224	0.0	1,049	1.8	1,049	0.0	1,273	1.7	1,273
25-29	0.0	212	2.1	212	0.2	765	3.3	765	0.2	978	3.0	978
30-34	3.3	184	3.9	184	0.4	657	4.4	657	1.0	840	4.3	840
35-39	0.9	189	5.9	189	0.3	577	3.6	577	0.5	766	4.1	766
40-44	0.0	101	2.2	101	0.8	498	3.0	498	0.6	599	2.9	599
45-49	0.0	77	11.0	77	0.0	402	3.7	402	0.0	479	4.9	479

na: not applicable

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴⁶

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while Table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union and are sexually active. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories.

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

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table 3.4 for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic⁴⁷ and iii) fecund⁴⁸ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

⁴⁶ PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

⁴⁷ A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁴⁸ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁴⁹ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

⁴⁹ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women currently married or in union	
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method				Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method¹
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other						
Total	34.4	8.2	0.1	1.2	33.6	17.8	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	64.7	0.9	65.6	15,242	
Area																				
Urban	34.4	7.3	0.1	2.0	33.3	17.1	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	64.5	1.1	65.6	2516	
Rural	34.4	8.3	0.1	1.0	33.6	17.9	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	64.8	0.8	65.6	12726	
Region																				
North	39.1	5.2	0.0	1.7	28.6	18.1	2.5	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	59.7	1.3	60.9	1697	
Central	30.4	10.6	0.1	1.1	31.4	21.8	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	68.8	0.8	69.6	7188	
South	37.7	6.2	0.1	1.1	37.4	13.0	2.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	61.5	0.9	62.3	6357	
Age																				
15-19	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	28.1	14.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	46.5	0.1	46.6	1159	
15-17	68.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	19.6	4.9	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	31.6	163	
18-19	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	29.5	16.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	48.9	0.1	49.0	996	
20-24	34.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	38.0	22.8	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	65.3	0.5	65.7	3170	
25-29	30.4	2.0	0.1	0.9	38.4	23.2	2.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	68.3	1.3	69.6	3080	
30-34	29.1	6.7	0.0	1.4	37.9	19.8	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	70.1	0.9	70.9	2684	
35-39	30.8	13.5	0.3	1.7	33.5	13.8	3.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	68.3	0.8	69.2	2358	
40-44	34.2	24.5	0.2	1.0	24.4	9.9	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	64.4	1.4	65.8	1652	
45-49	46.4	24.5	0.1	0.8	17.1	6.8	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	52.6	1.0	53.6	1138	

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method							
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Education ^A																			
Pre-primary or none	37.5	11.8	0.2	1.1	28.8	17.3	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	61.7	0.8	62.5	1,596
Primary	34.0	8.7	0.1	0.9	33.8	17.8	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	65.1	0.9	66.0	10,200
Lower Secondary	32.7	5.2	0.1	1.9	39.1	16.5	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	66.7	0.6	67.3	1,565
Upper Secondary	33.3	4.1	0.0	1.7	34.9	18.7	4.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	65.6	1.1	66.7	1,584
Higher	41.4	8.1	0.0	5.2	14.1	20.3	5.6	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	56.1	2.5	58.6	267
Vocational Training	(64.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(32.4)	(3.5)	(35.9)	31
Number of living children																			
0	93.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.7	0.3	7.0	803
1	37.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	38.8	18.7	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	62.4	0.7	63.0	3,068
2	30.1	1.4	0.0	1.7	37.5	24.1	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	69.0	0.9	69.9	3,102
3	29.2	5.1	0.1	1.1	37.8	21.9	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	69.8	1.0	70.8	2,705
4+	29.4	19.0	0.2	1.2	30.7	14.1	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	69.5	1.0	70.6	5,564
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	34.7	14.3	0.4	1.2	28.9	14.4	4.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	64.8	0.5	65.3	715
Has no functional difficulty	34.0	8.0	0.1	1.2	34.0	18.1	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	65.1	0.9	66.0	14,365
Ethnicity of household head																			
Chewa	30.9	11.6	0.1	1.1	30.4	21.5	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	68.4	0.7	69.1	6,024
Tumbuka	38.9	5.4	0.0	1.3	28.5	18.0	2.8	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	59.6	1.5	61.1	1,203
Yao	43.6	3.5	0.1	0.8	35.7	12.4	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	55.6	0.8	56.4	2,038
Lomwe	33.2	7.5	0.1	1.1	38.8	14.2	2.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	65.8	1.0	66.8	2,717
Tonga	48.9	6.2	0.0	2.4	22.4	14.0	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	48.6	2.6	51.1	208
Sena	33.7	3.6	0.0	1.4	38.5	18.1	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	65.4	0.9	66.3	650
Nkhonde	31.6	5.4	0.0	1.6	23.4	31.0	1.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	68.2	0.2	68.4	130
Ngoni	32.0	7.8	0.1	1.9	37.0	16.8	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	67.3	0.7	68.0	1,518
Other ethnicity	36.5	5.8	0.0	0.7	36.7	14.5	2.9	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	62.8	0.8	63.5	754

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method			Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Wealth index quintile		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other					
Poorest	33.4	6.5	0.2	1.5	33.4	20.8	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	65.8	0.8	66.6	3,022
Second	33.5	7.4	0.0	0.6	35.6	18.5	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	65.6	0.8	66.5	3,074
Middle	33.5	10.6	0.1	0.9	33.6	17.9	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	66.0	0.5	66.5	2,910
Fourth	37.0	7.9	0.0	0.7	33.4	15.2	3.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	62.2	0.8	63.0	3,108
Richest	34.4	8.6	0.2	2.1	32.0	16.5	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	64.2	1.4	65.6	3,128

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

^A The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)				
Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Malawi, 2019-20				
	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	44.4	0.2	44.5	1,595
Area				
Urban	35.7	0.4	36.1	400
Rural	47.3	0.1	47.4	1,195
Region				
North	42.5	0.0	42.6	140
Central	37.9	0.2	38.1	635
South	49.7	0.2	49.9	821
Age				
15-19	20.0	0.0	20.0	484
15-17	11.4	0.0	11.4	275
18-19	31.4	0.0	31.4	209
20-24	43.1	0.4	43.5	392
25-29	59.5	0.0	59.5	233
30-34	68.0	0.6	68.6	188
35-39	62.6	0.1	62.7	150
40-44	63.1	0.0	63.1	95
45-49	40.1	0.0	40.1	53
Education				
Pre-primary or none	62.3	0.0	62.3	90
Primary	48.3	0.1	48.4	932
Lower Secondary	38.3	0.0	38.3	191
Upper Secondary	33.9	0.5	34.4	306
Higher	36.7	0.0	36.7	67
Vocational training	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Number of living children				
0	11.5	0.2	11.8	647
1	66.1	0.0	66.1	316
2	61.2	0.0	61.2	228
3	72.8	0.0	72.8	155
4+	69.0	0.5	69.5	249
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	65.9	0.0	65.9	70
Has no functional difficulty	50.4	0.2	50.6	1,250
Ethnicity of household head				
Chewa	41.3	0.0	41.3	483
Tumbuka	42.4	0.0	42.4	110
Yao	51.9	0.0	51.9	239
Lomwe	49.9	0.5	50.4	345
Tonga	26.9	0.0	26.9	28
Sena	39.8	1.3	41.1	82
Nkhonde	(75.4)	(0.0)	(75.4)	18
Ngoni	35.3	0.0	35.3	183
Other ethnicity	44.0	0.0	44.0	106
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	58.4	0.0	58.4	316
Second	54.3	0.0	54.3	255
Middle	41.4	0.1	41.4	305
Fourth	37.8	0.6	38.4	270
Richest	34.9	0.2	35.1	449
^A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Malawi, 2019-20

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	9.2	6.2	15.4	35.4	30.2	65.6	44.6	36.5	81.0	15,242	81.0	79.9	12,353
Area													
Urban	8.4	8.3	16.7	32.2	33.4	65.6	40.6	41.7	82.3	2,516	79.7	78.4	2,071
Rural	9.4	5.8	15.2	36.0	29.6	65.6	45.4	35.4	80.8	12,726	81.2	80.2	10,281
Region													
North	10.7	7.6	18.3	34.5	26.5	60.9	45.1	34.1	79.2	1,697	76.9	75.3	1,345
Central	8.1	5.3	13.5	36.6	33.0	69.6	44.8	38.3	83.1	7,188	83.8	82.8	5,974
South	10.0	6.9	16.8	34.2	28.1	62.3	44.2	35.0	79.2	6,357	78.7	77.6	5,034
Age													
15-19	20.3	1.0	21.3	43.5	3.1	46.6	63.8	4.1	67.9	1,159	68.6	68.5	787
15-17	30.5	0.0	30.5	29.7	1.9	31.6	60.2	2.0	62.1	163	50.9	50.9	101
18-19	18.6	1.2	19.8	45.8	3.2	49.0	64.4	4.5	68.8	996	71.2	71.1	686
20-24	14.9	1.4	16.3	59.2	6.5	65.7	74.1	7.9	82.0	3,170	80.1	79.5	2,601
25-29	10.9	2.8	13.8	50.2	19.4	69.6	61.1	22.2	83.4	3,080	83.5	82.0	2,569
30-34	7.6	7.1	14.7	34.9	36.0	70.9	42.5	43.1	85.6	2,684	82.9	81.8	2,298
35-39	4.8	9.5	14.3	17.7	51.5	69.2	22.5	61.0	83.5	2,358	82.8	81.8	1,969
40-44	1.7	14.4	16.1	5.0	60.7	65.8	6.7	75.2	81.9	1,652	80.3	78.6	1,353
45-49	1.1	13.4	14.6	2.2	51.4	53.6	3.4	64.8	68.2	1,138	78.6	77.1	776
Education													
Pre-primary or none	6.8	8.8	15.6	23.9	38.6	62.5	30.7	47.4	78.1	1,596	80.0	79.0	1,246
Primary	8.9	6.1	14.9	35.4	30.5	66.0	44.3	36.6	80.9	10,200	81.5	80.5	8,249
Lower Secondary	10.5	6.3	16.8	40.5	26.7	67.3	51.0	33.0	84.0	1,565	80.1	79.4	1,315
Upper Secondary	11.8	4.2	16.1	42.0	24.7	66.7	53.8	29.0	82.8	1,584	80.6	79.3	1,311
Higher	12.9	7.1	20.0	34.1	24.5	58.6	47.1	31.6	78.7	267	74.5	71.3	210
Vocational Training	(11.4)	(21.5)	(32.9)	(29.9)	(6.0)	(35.9)	(41.3)	(27.6)	(68.9)	31	(*)	(*)	21

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Malawi, 2019-20

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	6.2	7.6	13.8	27.0	38.4	65.3	33.1	46.0	79.1	715	82.6	82.0	565
Has no functional difficulty	9.1	6.2	15.3	35.9	30.2	66.0	45.0	36.4	81.4	14,365	81.1	80.0	11,686
Ethnicity of household head													
Chewa	8.1	5.0	13.0	35.8	33.3	69.1	43.8	38.3	82.1	6,024	84.1	83.3	4,948
Tumbuka	11.2	7.5	18.7	33.2	27.9	61.1	44.4	35.4	79.8	1,203	76.6	74.7	960
Yao	13.2	7.6	20.9	35.0	21.4	56.4	48.2	29.0	77.3	2,038	73.0	72.0	1,575
Lomwe	7.9	7.2	15.1	34.5	32.3	66.8	42.4	39.5	81.9	2,717	81.5	80.3	2,226
Tonga	19.0	8.2	27.2	29.7	21.4	51.1	48.7	29.6	78.3	208	65.3	62.0	163
Sena	9.3	3.7	12.9	41.4	24.9	66.3	50.7	28.5	79.2	650	83.7	82.6	515
Nkhonde	5.2	8.8	13.9	42.3	26.1	68.4	47.5	34.8	82.3	130	83.1	82.8	107
Ngoni	8.7	6.8	15.5	34.9	33.1	68.0	43.6	39.9	83.5	1,518	81.5	80.6	1,267
Other ethnicity	7.9	7.1	15.0	35.7	27.8	63.5	43.6	34.9	78.5	754	80.9	80.0	592
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	9.9	5.0	14.9	40.8	25.8	66.6	50.7	30.8	81.5	3,022	81.7	80.7	2,464
Second	10.1	5.3	15.4	37.4	29.0	66.5	47.5	34.4	81.9	3,074	81.2	80.2	2,517
Middle	8.1	6.2	14.4	34.6	31.9	66.5	42.7	38.1	80.9	2,910	82.3	81.6	2,354
Fourth	9.5	6.6	16.1	32.9	30.1	63.0	42.5	36.7	79.1	3,108	79.6	78.6	2,460
Richest	8.3	7.9	16.2	31.3	34.3	65.6	39.6	42.2	81.8	3,128	80.2	78.5	2,558

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Malawi, 2019-20

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	37.9	7.0	44.8	27.7	16.9	44.5	65.5	23.8	89.4	1,595	49.8	49.6	1,425
Area													
Urban	44.2	7.4	51.7	24.9	11.2	36.1	69.1	18.6	87.7	400	41.1	40.6	351
Rural	35.7	6.8	42.5	28.6	18.8	47.4	64.3	25.6	89.9	1,195	52.7	52.6	1,074
Region													
North	38.3	8.5	46.8	29.8	12.8	42.6	68.0	21.3	89.3	140	47.6	47.6	125
Central	45.5	7.1	52.6	23.8	14.3	38.1	69.3	21.3	90.7	635	42.0	41.8	576
South	31.9	6.6	38.5	30.3	19.6	49.9	62.1	26.2	88.4	821	56.4	56.2	725
Age													
15-19	69.0	2.5	71.5	18.5	1.5	20.0	87.5	4.0	91.5	484	21.9	21.9	443
15-17	77.2	2.8	80.0	10.7	0.7	11.4	87.9	3.5	91.4	275	12.5	12.5	251
18-19	58.2	2.1	60.3	28.8	2.6	31.4	87.0	4.7	91.7	209	34.2	34.2	192
20-24	44.5	2.8	47.3	35.3	8.2	43.5	79.8	11.0	90.8	392	47.9	47.4	356
25-29	23.7	3.4	27.1	44.0	15.5	59.5	67.7	18.9	86.6	233	68.7	68.7	202
30-34	10.7	13.8	24.5	38.9	29.7	68.6	49.6	43.5	93.1	188	73.6	73.0	175
35-39	8.0	17.1	25.1	18.0	44.8	62.7	25.9	61.9	87.8	150	71.4	71.3	131
40-44	3.3	17.5	20.8	10.1	53.0	63.1	13.4	70.5	83.9	95	75.2	75.2	80
45-49	9.8	22.0	31.9	1.8	38.3	40.1	11.6	60.3	71.9	53	(55.7)	(55.7)	38
Education^B													
Pre-primary or none	11.4	7.9	19.3	18.1	44.2	62.3	29.5	52.1	81.6	90	76.4	76.4	74
Primary	33.7	8.2	41.9	29.0	19.4	48.4	62.7	27.7	90.3	932	53.6	53.5	842
Lower Secondary	46.7	6.2	52.9	26.2	12.1	38.3	72.8	18.3	91.2	191	42.0	42.0	174
Upper Secondary	47.3	5.0	52.3	26.5	7.9	34.4	73.8	12.9	86.7	306	39.7	39.1	265
Higher	55.2	0.0	55.2	35.0	1.7	36.7	90.2	1.7	91.9	67	39.9	39.9	62

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union) (continued)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Malawi, 2019-20

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	16.8	8.9	25.7	43.9	22.1	65.9	60.7	31.0	91.6	70	72.0	72.0	64
Has no functional difficulty	30.4	7.8	38.2	30.5	20.2	50.6	60.9	27.9	88.8	1,250	57.0	56.8	1,110
Ethnicity of household head													
Chewa	42.6	5.9	48.5	26.0	15.3	41.3	68.6	21.2	89.8	483	46.0	46.0	434
Tumbuka	40.9	7.0	47.9	22.0	20.5	42.4	62.9	27.5	90.3	110	47.0	47.0	100
Yao	32.8	6.8	39.6	34.3	17.6	51.9	67.1	24.4	91.5	239	56.7	56.7	219
Lomwe	30.2	6.7	36.9	28.8	21.6	50.4	59.0	28.3	87.3	345	57.7	57.2	301
Tonga	62.3	5.9	68.2	19.7	7.2	26.9	82.1	13.1	95.1	28	28.3	28.3	27
Sena	37.7	4.6	42.3	33.6	7.5	41.1	71.3	12.0	83.4	82	49.3	47.7	68
Nkhonde	(20.2)	(3.2)	(23.3)	(59.3)	(16.1)	(75.4)	(79.5)	(19.3)	(98.7)	18	(76.4)	(76.4)	18
Ngoni	43.2	11.4	54.5	20.3	15.0	35.3	63.5	26.3	89.8	183	39.3	39.3	165
Other ethnicity	36.9	7.9	44.8	27.2	16.8	44.0	64.1	24.8	88.8	106	49.5	49.5	94
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	29.5	7.6	37.1	35.0	23.4	58.4	64.5	30.9	95.5	316	61.1	61.1	302
Second	26.2	6.3	32.5	31.0	23.3	54.3	57.3	29.5	86.8	255	62.6	62.6	221
Middle	38.7	7.0	45.7	24.9	16.5	41.4	63.6	23.5	87.1	305	47.6	47.5	266
Fourth	45.0	6.5	51.5	25.5	12.9	38.4	70.5	19.4	89.9	270	42.7	42.0	243
Richest	45.4	7.2	52.6	23.7	11.4	35.1	69.2	18.6	87.7	449	40.0	39.7	394

^A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

^B The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

6.4 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁵⁰ WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁵⁰

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

⁵⁰ WHO. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Malawi, 2019-20

	Provider of antenatal care ^A						Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant ^D	Community health worker	Other/Missing	No antenatal care			
Total	26.7	70.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.1	100.0	96.8	6,423
Area									
Urban	21.3	77.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.5	857
Rural	27.6	68.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.3	100.0	96.5	5,567
Region									
North	20.2	78.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.5	696
Central	25.1	71.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.0	100.0	96.1	2,844
South	29.9	67.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.7	100.0	97.0	2,884
Education^C									
Pre-primary or none	25.9	70.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	2.8	100.0	96.1	542
Primary	27.5	69.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.1	100.0	96.8	4,376
Lower Secondary	25.2	72.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	100.0	97.2	749
Upper Secondary	23.6	72.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	2.3	100.0	96.6	654
Higher	32.7	66.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	96
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	26.6	70.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.4	100.0	97.5	1,510
20-34	27.2	69.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	2.3	100.0	96.5	4,110
35-49	24.7	71.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.5	100.0	96.6	802
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	28.6	67.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.0	217
Has no functional difficulty	26.7	70.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.1	100.0	96.8	5,995
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	25.8	70.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.9	100.0	96.0	2,434
Tumbuka	22.3	76.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.3	484
Yao	30.0	68.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	98.4	1,048
Lomwe	27.0	70.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.7	100.0	97.1	1,104
Tonga	13.0	81.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.6	100.0	94.0	102
Sena	30.8	63.7	0.0	2.0	0.9	2.6	100.0	94.5	318
Nkhonde	10.7	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50
Ngoni	28.9	68.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.7	100.0	97.5	576
Other ethnicity	27.9	67.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.4	100.0	95.1	307
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	28.5	67.9	0.0	1.2	0.1	2.4	100.0	96.3	1,751
Second	28.5	67.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	2.4	100.0	96.2	1,383
Middle	25.8	70.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	2.6	100.0	96.4	1,136
Fourth	25.0	72.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.7	100.0	97.2	1,158
Richest	24.4	73.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.3	995

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Other qualified.

^C The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^D A small loss of information may have occurred with respect to "Traditional birth attendant" which may consequently be underestimated due to minor shifted entries during first data collection. These errors were accounted for and corrected during analysis.

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing				
Total	2.1	46.9	50.5	1.0	0.4	2.1	27.6	49.7	19.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	6,423	4.0	6,276
Area															
Urban	1.1	39.2	59.0	1.3	0.7	1.1	23.9	56.3	18.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	857	4.0	846
Rural	2.3	48.1	49.3	1.0	0.4	2.3	28.1	48.7	19.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	5567	4.0	5,430
Region															
North	0.5	42.5	56.9	1.1	0.1	0.5	29.8	49.7	19.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	696	4.0	692
Central	3.0	48.5	48.4	1.0	0.2	3.0	22.9	49.9	22.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	2,844	4.0	2,757
South	1.7	46.5	51.1	1.0	0.7	1.7	31.7	49.5	16.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	2,884	4.0	2,827
Education ^A															
Pre-primary or none	2.8	49.7	47.1	2.0	0.4	2.8	31.8	42.4	21.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	542	4.0	525
Primary	2.1	49.4	48.1	0.9	0.3	2.1	27.0	49.4	19.8	1.5	0.2	100.0	4,376	4.0	4,276
Lower Secondary	2.0	43.1	54.2	0.6	0.7	2.0	25.7	55.0	16.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	749	4.0	734
Upper Secondary	2.3	36.1	61.2	0.9	0.4	2.3	26.9	51.3	18.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	654	4.0	640
Higher	0.0	23.9	75.2	5.3	0.9	0.0	47.7	50.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96	4.0	96
Age at most recent live birth ^B															
Less than 20	1.4	48.0	49.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	25.5	56.3	15.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,510	4.0	1,488
20-34	2.3	45.9	51.5	1.0	0.2	2.3	28.3	48.6	19.6	1.1	0.1	100.0	4,110	4.0	4,010
35-49	2.5	50.2	47.0	1.0	0.3	2.5	27.6	42.9	24.1	2.3	0.5	100.0	802	4.0	778

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	3.3	49.3	47.0	0.8	0.3	3.3	29.3	41.5	24.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	217	4.0	209
Has no functional difficulty	2.1	46.7	50.8	1.1	0.4	2.1	27.7	50.0	18.8	1.2	0.2	100.0	5,995	4.0	5,860
Ethnicity of household head															
Chewa	2.9	50.6	46.2	0.9	0.3	2.9	22.3	49.6	23.0	2.1	0.1	100.0	2,434	5.0	2,359
Tumbuka	0.4	41.6	58.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	30.5	51.3	17.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	484	4.0	482
Yao	0.9	44.2	54.3	1.4	0.5	0.9	35.4	49.8	13.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,048	4.0	1,038
Lomwe	1.7	48.0	50.1	0.8	0.3	1.7	29.2	49.7	18.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	1,104	4.0	1,081
Tonga	5.6	41.8	51.8	1.2	0.8	5.6	28.6	44.4	20.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	102	4.0	96
Sena	2.6	43.0	52.2	1.5	2.2	2.6	30.7	43.6	21.8	0.5	0.8	100.0	318	4.0	307
Nkhonde	0.0	47.2	52.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	42.4	35.7	21.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	50	4.0	50
Ngoni	1.7	42.6	55.7	1.1	0.0	1.7	28.0	52.7	16.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	576	4.0	566
Other ethnicity	3.4	46.1	49.5	0.6	1.0	3.4	25.4	52.5	17.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	307	4.0	296
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	2.4	53.4	43.9	0.8	0.3	2.4	26.4	47.1	21.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	1,751	4.0	1,702
Second	2.4	47.0	50.2	0.6	0.5	2.4	25.9	51.5	19.1	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,383	4.0	1,346
Middle	2.6	48.1	49.0	0.9	0.3	2.6	29.4	48.8	18.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,136	4.0	1,105
Fourth	1.7	44.8	53.3	1.1	0.2	1.7	29.1	49.7	18.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,158	4.0	1,138
Richest	1.1	36.7	61.4	2.0	0.8	1.1	28.1	52.9	17.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	995	4.0	984

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	83.9	31.6	93.0	29.3	6,423
Area					
Urban	95.1	38.6	95.3	37.2	857
Rural	82.2	30.5	92.7	28.1	5,567
Region					
North	94.9	40.3	95.0	39.0	696
Central	78.2	27.5	91.5	24.9	2,844
South	86.8	33.5	94.0	31.3	2,884
Education^B					
Pre-primary or none	80.2	33.9	90.4	29.8	542
Primary	82.5	29.5	93.4	27.4	4,376
Lower Secondary	86.1	36.4	93.3	34.1	749
Upper Secondary	91.7	35.5	91.9	33.9	654
Higher	97.8	44.6	97.0	43.7	96
Age at most recent live birth^C					
Less than 20	79.3	31.0	94.1	28.6	1,510
20-34	84.7	31.5	92.9	29.4	4,110
35-49	88.3	32.7	91.6	30.3	802
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	85.7	35.4	93.2	33.4	217
Has no functional difficulty	83.9	31.3	92.9	29.0	5,995
Ethnicity of household head					
Chewa	77.9	26.4	91.7	24.3	2,434
Tumbuka	94.4	41.7	94.7	40.5	484
Yao	88.9	35.5	95.4	32.8	1,048
Lomwe	85.1	30.9	93.9	28.6	1,104
Tonga	79.5	36.2	86.0	30.5	102
Sena	87.9	40.0	91.8	38.0	318
Nkhonde	92.4	33.4	93.5	26.5	50
Ngoni	85.1	32.1	93.5	29.6	576
Other ethnicity	87.2	33.6	91.9	33.1	307
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	78.6	25.5	91.9	23.2	1,751
Second	81.1	29.8	93.2	27.2	1,383
Middle	84.1	33.0	92.0	30.0	1,136
Fourth	87.5	33.1	93.8	31.3	1,158
Richest	92.7	41.1	94.9	39.8	995

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care^A

^A For HIV testing and counselling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

^B The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^C The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁵¹ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁵²

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

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

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.⁵³

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

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

⁵¹ Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." *The Lancet* 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(07)61261-6.

⁵² "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

⁵³ Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 80, no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi: PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection							
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Malawi, 2019-20							
	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	74.0	9.5	1.1	1.8	0.5	86.9	6,423
Area							
Urban	82.7	7.3	0.7	1.5	0.2	92.3	857
Rural	72.7	9.9	1.1	1.9	0.5	86.1	5,567
Region							
North	76.4	11.7	1.9	3.0	0.9	93.9	696
Central	74.5	8.5	0.8	1.5	0.2	85.6	2,844
South	73.0	10.1	1.1	1.8	0.6	86.6	2,884
Mother's education^A							
Pre-primary or none	73.4	6.8	2.2	2.4	0.5	85.3	542
Primary	72.6	10.4	0.9	1.9	0.5	86.2	4,376
Lower Secondary	79.7	7.4	1.9	1.0	0.3	90.3	749
Upper Secondary	76.1	9.1	0.3	1.6	0.7	87.9	654
Higher	82.1	7.9	1.6	1.5	0.0	93.2	96
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	72.7	5.2	1.8	6.0	0.6	86.4	217
Has no functional difficulty	74.0	10.0	1.1	1.7	0.5	87.3	5,995
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	74.1	8.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	85.6	2,434
Tumbuka	76.9	11.4	2.0	2.5	1.1	93.8	484
Yao	75.9	9.0	0.7	1.1	0.1	86.8	1,048
Lomwe	73.7	10.8	1.0	2.0	0.9	88.3	1,104
Tonga	77.0	6.7	0.6	2.1	0.6	87.0	102
Sena	74.3	6.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	82.6	318
Nkhonde	70.8	9.9	2.8	3.4	1.9	88.9	50
Ngoni	69.5	11.0	1.8	3.1	0.7	86.1	576
Other ethnicity	71.7	10.2	2.0	2.6	0.9	87.5	307
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	74.8	8.6	1.1	1.1	0.3	86.0	1,751
Second	72.0	12.2	0.8	1.2	0.6	86.7	1,383
Middle	72.7	9.7	1.0	2.6	0.8	86.8	1,136
Fourth	73.5	8.5	1.1	2.2	0.3	85.5	1,158
Richest	77.7	8.6	1.3	2.6	0.5	90.7	995
¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection							
^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.							

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵⁴

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵⁵ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.⁵⁴ The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition⁵⁴, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

⁵⁴ WHO. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁵⁵ Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Malawi, 2019-20

	Place of delivery							Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility			Home	Other	DK/ Missing	Total		
	Public sector	Private sector	CHAM/ Mission						
Total	83.6	3.1	10.0	2.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	96.7	6,423
Area									
Urban	90.2	5.0	4.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	857
Rural	82.6	2.8	10.9	3.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	96.3	5,567
Region									
North	88.0	2.2	7.1	2.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.3	696
Central	83.5	4.3	8.9	2.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	96.7	2,844
South	82.6	2.3	11.7	2.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	96.6	2,884
Education ^A									
Pre-primary or none	78.1	5.8	8.7	6.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	92.6	542
Primary	84.9	2.3	9.5	2.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	96.6	4,376
Lower Secondary	84.2	2.5	10.7	2.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.4	749
Upper Secondary	82.7	5.2	11.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.0	654
Higher	58.1	17.1	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	96
Age at most recent live birth ^B									
Less than 20	86.4	2.0	8.4	2.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.8	1,510
20-34	83.3	3.4	10.5	2.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.2	4,110
35-49	79.8	3.8	10.0	5.2	1.1	0.2	100.0	93.6	802
Number of antenatal care visits									
None	74.0	5.6	4.1	14.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	83.7	136
1-3 visits	84.9	2.8	8.4	3.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	96.2	3,015
4+ visits	82.8	3.3	11.5	1.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	97.6	3,247
8+ visits	74.6	7.2	16.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	65
DK/Missing	(77.0)	(0.0)	(20.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.8)	25
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	87.3	3.9	5.3	2.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	96.6	217
Has no functional difficulty	83.4	3.1	10.1	2.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	96.6	5,995
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	83.2	3.2	9.9	3.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	96.3	2,434
Tumbuka	83.1	3.4	10.9	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.4	484
Yao	81.3	3.5	10.5	4.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.3	1,048
Lomwe	84.2	2.1	11.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	97.5	1,104
Tonga	93.5	0.5	4.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	102
Sena	84.3	4.4	8.5	2.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.2	318
Nkhonde	90.4	1.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	50
Ngoni	85.4	4.9	8.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.2	576
Other ethnicity	85.0	1.2	10.3	2.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	96.5	307
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	83.0	2.5	9.5	4.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	95.0	1,751
Second	83.7	2.4	9.8	3.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.9	1,383
Middle	85.2	2.3	9.2	2.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	96.8	1,136
Fourth	83.6	3.9	10.7	1.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	98.2	1,158
Richest	82.6	5.3	11.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.9	995

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.^B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Malawi, 2019-20

	Person assisting at delivery								Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant			Other				Decided before onset of labour pains			Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²		
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Other qualified	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other/ Missing						No attendant	
Total	27.2	69.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	96.4	1.8	5.9	7.7	6,423
Area														
Urban	25.5	73.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.9	4.8	7.2	12.0	857
Rural	27.5	68.5	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.7	100.0	96.0	1.4	5.7	7.0	5,567
Region														
North	23.5	73.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	100.0	96.7	1.8	6.4	8.2	696
Central	26.1	70.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	96.2	2.3	4.4	6.7	2,844
South	29.1	67.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	96.5	1.3	7.2	8.6	2,884
Education ^A														
Pre-primary or none	24.4	69.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.9	0.3	1.9	100.0	93.9	0.6	3.8	4.3	542
Primary	26.9	69.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.6	100.0	96.2	1.4	5.3	6.8	4,376
Lower Secondary	26.6	70.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	96.9	2.0	5.7	7.7	749
Upper Secondary	28.4	70.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	98.7	3.5	9.6	13.1	654
Higher	50.7	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.5	17.8	33.3	96
Age at most recent live birth ^B														
Less than 20	27.2	69.4	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	96.6	1.1	7.7	8.8	1,510
20-34	27.4	69.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.8	100.0	96.6	2.1	5.4	7.5	4,110
35-49	26.1	68.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.9	0.1	1.1	100.0	94.9	2.0	4.9	6.9	802
Number of antenatal care visits														
None	34.4	46.5	0.0	6.4	0.0	4.9	0.9	6.9	100.0	80.9	1.3	2.7	4.0	136
1-3 visits	25.7	70.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	95.7	1.6	4.6	6.2	3,015
4+ visits	28.1	69.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.7	2.1	7.1	9.2	3,247
8+ visits	29.9	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	9.4	13.3	22.7	65
DK/Missing	(52.5)	(45.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.8)	(1.6)	(17.1)	(18.8)	25

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Malawi, 2019-20

	Person assisting at delivery								Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Skilled attendant			Other							Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²		
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Other qualified	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant							
Place of delivery															
Home	3.5	10.8	0.0	24.3	0.8	46.4	1.2	12.9	100.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	173	
Health facility	27.9	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.1	1.9	6.1	8.0	6,210	
Public	27.0	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.0	1.7	6.0	7.7	5,369	
Private	31.7	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	0.9	5.5	6.4	201	
CHAM/Mission	34.9	64.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	3.8	7.3	11.0	640	
Other/DK/Missing	(14.3)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(46.5)	(4.4)	(0.8)	100.0	(31.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	30.5	66.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	96.6	0.2	7.1	7.4	217	
Has no functional difficulty	27.1	69.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	96.4	1.9	5.8	7.8	5,995	
Ethnicity of household head															
Chewa	25.9	69.9	0.0	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	95.8	1.7	4.7	6.3	2,434	
Tumbuka	27.0	69.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	100.0	96.8	3.6	6.4	10.0	484	
Yao	24.8	71.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	96.1	0.8	5.5	6.4	1,048	
Lomwe	28.3	68.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	97.1	1.7	6.7	8.4	1,104	
Tonga	15.4	83.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	2.4	12.1	14.5	102	
Sena	33.4	63.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.2	100.0	96.7	1.7	8.2	9.9	318	
Nkhonde	9.5	86.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	96.4	0.0	5.4	5.4	50	
Ngoni	35.6	61.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	97.4	3.3	7.0	10.3	576	
Other ethnicity	26.7	69.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	96.0	1.9	6.2	8.1	307	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	24.2	70.9	0.0	0.8	0.3	3.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	95.1	1.2	3.7	4.9	1,751	
Second	27.3	67.9	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.2	1.2	100.0	95.3	1.1	5.4	6.4	1,383	
Middle	30.8	65.4	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.9	100.0	96.2	1.1	6.7	7.8	1,136	
Fourth	24.8	73.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.0	1.7	4.6	6.3	1,158	
Richest	30.9	67.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.6	5.0	11.1	16.1	995	

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

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

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{56,57}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{58,59,60} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{61,62} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{63,64}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighed are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶⁵ To help overcome some of these

⁵⁶ Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

⁵⁷ Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

⁵⁸ Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

⁵⁹ Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

⁶⁰ Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

⁶¹ Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

⁶² Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

⁶³ Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

⁶⁴ Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

⁶⁵ Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶⁶ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

⁶⁶ UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Malawi. 2019-20

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	39.1	54.2	94.7	6,423	5.0	8.5	13.9	6,060
Area								
Urban	34.2	62.7	97.7	857	3.9	7.7	11.9	834
Rural	39.9	52.9	94.2	5567	5.2	8.6	14.2	5,225
Region								
North	52.1	44.7	97.5	696	4.5	6.1	10.6	677
Central	35.4	58.9	95.0	2,844	4.3	8.5	12.8	2,692
South	39.6	51.9	93.7	2,884	5.9	9.0	15.9	2,691
Education^C								
Pre-primary or none	34.6	52.5	89.5	542	6.3	9.1	16.3	483
Primary	38.9	54.0	94.4	4,376	4.6	8.8	13.9	4,112
Lower Secondary	42.0	53.1	96.2	749	6.2	7.6	14.0	718
Upper Secondary	43.9	54.6	98.6	654	6.0	7.5	13.4	645
Higher	19.2	80.8	100.0	96	0.9	4.6	5.5	96
Age at most recent live birth^D								
Less than 20 years	38.9	53.7	94.3	1,510	5.0	11.6	16.8	1,417
20-34 years	39.0	55.2	95.3	4,110	5.1	7.5	13.0	3,905
35-49 years	40.2	50.4	92.6	802	4.9	7.7	13.4	737
Place of delivery								
Home	10.0	18.7	30.1	173	(4.7)	(19.7)	(29.1)	52
Health facility	40.1	55.3	96.8	6,210	5.0	8.4	13.7	5,986
Public	39.8	55.5	96.7	5,369	4.8	8.3	13.4	5,170
Private	39.5	55.8	96.3	201	4.7	9.4	15.2	194
CHAM/Mission	43.0	53.5	97.3	640	7.4	8.1	15.9	622
Other/DK/Missing	(14.9)	(32.8)	(55.6)	(40)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	40.2	53.5	95.3	1,970	5.7	10.6	16.6	1,869
2-3	39.4	54.8	95.2	2,521	4.8	6.7	12.0	2,396
4-5	38.0	55.6	94.8	1,272	4.9	8.9	14.1	1,200
6+	37.1	51.6	90.6	661	4.1	8.0	12.9	594
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	33.6	56.8	92.5	217	3.2	14.0	17.2	198
Has no functional difficulty	39.4	54.2	94.9	5,995	5.0	8.2	13.7	5,667
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	36.7	56.8	94.3	2,434	5.1	8.7	13.8	2,285
Tumbuka	51.9	45.3	97.9	484	4.8	5.2	10.0	474
Yao	36.0	55.1	94.0	1,048	4.9	11.0	17.0	984
Lomwe	42.3	52.8	95.8	1,104	4.6	8.1	12.9	1,054
Tonga	35.7	60.5	96.2	102	5.4	12.0	17.4	98
Sena	43.4	41.0	89.5	318	5.6	5.5	13.5	280
Nkhonde	46.2	48.5	94.7	50	10.5	5.8	16.3	47
Ngoni	35.0	60.8	96.5	576	5.5	8.3	13.8	554
Other ethnicity	40.2	49.9	93.0	307	4.4	7.5	13.4	283
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	34.2	55.5	91.4	1,751	5.4	10.3	16.5	1,594
Second	40.6	51.1	93.5	1,383	6.5	8.2	14.9	1,285
Middle	43.0	51.5	95.2	1,136	4.4	9.3	14.1	1,080
Fourth	41.4	54.5	96.9	1,158	4.5	8.0	12.8	1,120
Richest	38.4	59.2	98.9	995	3.7	5.5	9.6	980

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birthweight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

^C The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^D The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.8 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁶⁷ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁶⁸, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁶⁹.

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

The conventional Postnatal care program / services implies provision of care for mothers and their newborn from time of delivery till the end of puerperium (first 6 weeks after delivery or 42 days after delivery). It includes provision of routine checking to ensure wellbeing, to detect complications early, to provide preventive care such as provision of vit A and iron supplementation, and to provide vaccination services. This is in addition to provision of counselling services to support mothers for breast feeding and home care and support them to be able to recognize any danger signs for complications that require immediate visit to health care facilities. All these services are provided through a schedule of routine visits.

The new evidence recognizes that the time of birth and immediately after birth (especially the first 24 hours which is regarded as the most crucial period for both mother and their newborns), represent a critical window of opportunity to deliver life-saving interventions.

Safe motherhood programs have recently increased emphasis on the importance of early post-natal care (previously named as postpartum period) and recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery regardless of place of birth. Malawi has adopted this new definition and recently added first visit in their postnatal schedule for all institutional deliveries, which means that mothers and their newborns should receive their first postnatal checking within first two days after delivery, second visit at the end of first week and the third visit within 4-6 weeks after delivery.

The newly adopted Schedule for PNC in Malawi includes three postnatal checking:

- First visit within 2 days in a health facility providing delivery services (hospital or PHCC with labor room)
- Second visit within one week after delivery (at PHCC) where both mothers and babies are checked for their wellbeing,
- babies receive their BCG vaccination.
- Third visit at the end of puerperium (at PHCC) for both mothers and babies.

There is a system of postnatal care visits at home in the country where Health Surveillance Assistants conduct postnatal visits in homes for follow up.

⁶⁷ UNICEF, et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017.

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

⁶⁸ Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

⁶⁹ WHO et al. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.⁷⁰ To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁷¹ Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 make use in part of question PN23 in the Woman's questionnaire which experienced minor shifted entries for a limited number of interviews that were conducted at the beginning of data collection. There errors were accounted for and corrected during the analysis but a small loss of information may have occurred with respect to "Post-natal health check for mothers" in table TM.8.7 and "Provider of first

⁷⁰ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

⁷¹ WHO. *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

PNC visit for mothers: Traditional birth attendant” in table TM.8.8 which may consequently be underestimated.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Malawi, 2019-20

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	2.6	1.7	2.8	66.9	26.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	6,210
Area									
Urban	3.6	2.3	2.6	64.7	26.9	0.0	100.0	94.1	850
Rural	2.4	1.6	2.8	67.3	25.9	0.0	100.0	96.0	5,360
Region									
North	2.1	0.8	1.7	66.6	28.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	677
Central	2.2	1.4	2.3	67.0	27.1	0.0	100.0	96.4	2,749
South	3.1	2.2	3.5	67.0	24.2	0.0	100.0	94.7	2,784
Education^A									
Pre-primary or none	4.3	1.9	1.4	65.3	27.1	0.0	100.0	93.8	502
Primary	2.2	1.8	3.1	67.9	25.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	4,229
Lower Secondary	2.6	1.6	2.8	66.1	26.9	0.0	100.0	95.8	729
Upper Secondary	2.0	1.5	2.0	65.2	29.3	0.0	100.0	96.5	648
Higher	12.5	0.0	0.1	50.4	36.8	0.0	100.0	87.4	96
Age at most recent live birth^B									
Less than 20	1.8	1.7	1.6	62.0	32.8	0.1	100.0	96.4	1,463
20-34	2.8	1.8	3.1	68.9	23.4	0.0	100.0	95.4	3,997
35-49	2.8	1.3	3.2	66.2	26.5	0.0	100.0	95.9	750
Type of health facility									
Public	2.6	1.8	2.9	67.6	25.1	0.0	100.0	95.6	5,369
Private	5.6	1.3	1.1	65.7	26.3	0.0	100.0	93.1	201
CHAM/Mission	1.8	0.6	2.2	61.7	33.7	0.0	100.0	97.6	640
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	2.8	1.8	3.0	72.1	20.3	0.0	100.0	95.4	5,715
C-section	0.5	0.2	0.0	7.8	91.5	0.0	100.0	99.2	495
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	1.5	2.8	1.6	63.7	30.4	0.0	100.0	95.7	210
Has no functional difficulty	2.6	1.7	2.8	67.3	25.5	0.0	100.0	95.7	5,793
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	1.6	1.3	2.6	68.7	25.7	0.0	100.0	97.0	2,344
Tumbuka	1.7	0.7	1.2	66.9	29.4	0.0	100.0	97.6	471
Yao	3.8	1.4	2.2	69.6	23.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	998
Lomwe	2.3	3.0	5.0	65.2	24.5	0.0	100.0	94.7	1,076
Tonga	1.2	1.7	2.6	62.8	31.7	0.0	100.0	97.1	101
Sena	5.6	3.1	2.2	64.9	23.9	0.4	100.0	91.0	309
Nkhonde	1.1	0.5	2.7	65.3	30.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	48
Ngoni	3.8	1.5	2.1	59.9	32.7	0.0	100.0	94.6	566
Other ethnicity	3.4	1.6	1.7	67.9	25.3	0.0	100.0	94.9	297
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.5	1.2	3.1	68.0	25.0	0.1	100.0	96.2	1,664
Second	2.1	2.3	3.0	67.4	25.2	0.0	100.0	95.6	1,326
Middle	2.5	1.8	2.8	65.0	27.9	0.0	100.0	95.7	1,099
Fourth	2.9	1.2	2.0	69.5	24.4	0.0	100.0	95.9	1,137
Richest	2.9	2.2	2.6	63.8	28.5	0.0	100.0	94.9	984

¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Malawi, 2019-20

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Total	87.1	4.6	1.5	1.1	3.2	18.9	70.2	0.4	100.0	88.4	6,423
Sex of newborn											
Male	87.5	4.6	1.7	1.3	3.2	18.3	70.4	0.4	100.0	88.8	3,173
Female	86.7	4.6	1.3	0.9	3.2	19.5	70.0	0.4	100.0	88.0	3,250
Area											
Urban	94.1	4.1	1.4	0.5	1.5	24.9	67.2	0.4	100.0	94.7	857
Rural	86.1	4.7	1.6	1.2	3.5	18.0	70.7	0.4	100.0	87.4	5,567
Region											
North	90.0	1.7	3.1	3.0	5.3	25.5	61.1	0.2	100.0	90.6	696
Central	90.4	2.8	1.2	0.8	2.7	14.1	78.2	0.2	100.0	91.9	2,844
South	83.2	7.1	1.5	1.0	3.2	22.0	64.5	0.7	100.0	84.4	2,884
Education^D											
Pre-primary or none	82.4	6.2	0.7	0.7	2.9	11.5	77.3	0.8	100.0	84.2	542
Primary	86.6	4.7	1.4	1.1	3.4	18.5	70.5	0.4	100.0	87.9	4,376
Lower Secondary	87.7	2.8	2.2	1.6	2.3	20.3	70.7	0.1	100.0	88.7	749
Upper Secondary	92.5	3.6	1.9	1.0	3.3	26.1	63.5	0.6	100.0	93.1	654
Higher	98.5	11.5	1.4	0.1	2.3	22.8	61.8	0.0	100.0	99.7	96
Age at most recent live birth^E											
Less than 20	84.9	3.4	1.3	1.4	3.5	18.0	71.9	0.6	100.0	86.0	1,510
20-34	88.3	4.7	1.7	1.0	3.4	19.3	69.7	0.4	100.0	89.5	4,110
35-49	85.4	6.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	18.9	69.8	0.5	100.0	86.9	802
Place of delivery											
Home	7.4	22.6	3.9	1.2	0.6	4.6	67.0	0.0	100.0	33.9	173
Health facility	89.8	4.0	1.5	1.1	3.3	19.4	70.3	0.4	100.0	90.2	6,210
Public	89.4	4.1	1.4	1.2	3.2	19.4	70.2	0.5	100.0	89.9	5,369
Private	90.7	5.5	0.5	0.1	7.4	23.2	63.3	0.0	100.0	90.9	201
CHAM/Mission	92.4	2.2	2.0	0.5	3.0	18.2	73.9	0.2	100.0	92.4	640
Other/DK/Missing	(25.5)	(26.5)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(1.4)	(6.3)	(63.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(45.6)	40
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	88.7	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.2	19.7	73.1	0.2	100.0	90.1	217
Has no functional difficulty	87.1	4.7	1.6	1.1	3.2	18.9	70.1	0.4	100.0	88.4	5,995
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	88.9	3.1	1.5	1.1	2.7	12.8	78.5	0.3	100.0	90.5	2,434
Tumbuka	91.7	2.8	3.2	2.5	5.0	29.0	57.5	0.0	100.0	92.4	484
Yao	85.4	9.1	1.3	0.5	1.9	14.2	72.6	0.5	100.0	86.9	1,048
Lomwe	84.1	4.3	1.0	1.1	3.3	29.7	60.4	0.3	100.0	84.7	1,104
Tonga	83.3	3.1	0.6	1.5	3.4	24.6	66.7	0.0	100.0	83.5	102
Sena	84.1	8.3	2.4	1.4	4.1	14.8	67.3	1.8	100.0	86.1	318
Nkhonde	86.9	1.2	5.2	2.5	4.6	9.4	76.8	0.3	100.0	86.9	50
Ngoni	89.7	3.9	1.6	0.9	3.4	23.0	66.3	0.8	100.0	90.7	576
Other ethnicity	82.8	3.6	0.3	1.2	6.7	25.0	62.3	0.9	100.0	83.3	307
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	83.7	3.9	1.4	1.1	2.9	15.2	75.0	0.5	100.0	85.0	1,751
Second	84.7	4.6	1.3	1.4	3.7	19.0	69.6	0.4	100.0	85.9	1,383
Middle	87.5	5.4	1.6	1.1	3.1	17.4	71.2	0.2	100.0	88.5	1,136
Fourth	89.8	4.6	1.7	1.1	4.3	20.7	67.2	0.4	100.0	91.4	1,158
Richest	93.1	5.0	1.9	0.7	1.9	24.8	65.0	0.7	100.0	94.2	995

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

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

^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^A above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^B above) within two days of delivery.

^D The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^E The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Malawi, 2019-20

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	CHAM/ Mission	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	18.7	71.6	3.0	6.3	0.3	100.0	81.7	13.8	4.5	100.0	672
Sex of newborn											
Male	20.0	71.2	4.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	80.8	14.9	4.3	100.0	345
Female	17.2	72.1	1.7	8.3	0.7	100.0	82.6	12.7	4.7	100.0	327
Area											
Urban	9.2	77.2	13.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.2	6.6	0.2	100.0	64
Rural	19.7	71.0	2.0	7.0	0.4	100.0	80.5	14.6	4.9	100.0	608
Region											
North	24.4	66.8	1.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	80.3	19.5	0.1	100.0	92
Central	26.2	65.7	3.2	3.9	1.1	100.0	72.4	17.8	9.8	100.0	213
South	12.9	76.3	3.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	87.4	10.1	2.5	100.0	367
Education ^A											
Pre-primary or none	24.4	63.0	6.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	71.7	23.3	5.0	100.0	57
Primary	18.8	73.3	1.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	81.5	13.2	5.3	100.0	466
Lower Secondary	18.2	70.9	3.1	7.8	0.0	100.0	83.7	16.3	0.0	100.0	67
Upper Secondary	16.2	66.5	10.1	3.8	3.5	100.0	86.6	9.9	3.6	100.0	64
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	28.8	64.0	0.7	6.5	0.0	100.0	77.0	15.4	7.6	100.0	145
20-34	14.6	76.3	3.0	5.6	0.5	100.0	83.7	13.2	3.1	100.0	441
35-49	22.5	60.7	7.2	9.6	0.0	100.0	79.3	14.7	6.0	100.0	87

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Malawi, 2019-20

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	CHAM/Mission	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Place of delivery ^B												
Home	(40.2)	(45.8)	(5.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(53.3)	(17.5)	(29.2)	100.0	49	
Health facility	17.3	73.4	3.0	6.2	0.1	100.0	83.6	13.8	2.5	100.0	611	
Public	15.7	82.9	0.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	84.2	13.3	2.4	100.0	533	
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27	
CHAM/Mission	26.9	0.7	4.5	67.8	0.0	100.0	81.2	13.6	5.2	100.0	50	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	
Has no functional difficulty	18.0	71.8	3.2	6.6	0.4	100.0	82.1	13.4	4.5	100.0	636	
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	23.7	68.1	3.3	4.5	0.4	100.0	73.6	16.5	9.8	100.0	205	
Tumbuka	28.8	59.2	5.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	79.0	20.8	0.2	100.0	65	
Yao	14.5	75.2	0.4	9.9	0.0	100.0	84.3	11.9	3.8	100.0	134	
Lomwe	14.8	74.1	6.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	88.7	9.1	2.2	100.0	107	
Tonga	(11.7)	(71.2)	(2.9)	(14.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(88.3)	(11.7)	(0.0)	100.0	9	
Sena	4.9	87.3	0.9	6.9	0.0	100.0	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	51	
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	
Ngoni	19.0	72.3	0.3	6.1	2.4	100.0	83.0	13.2	3.8	100.0	57	
Other ethnicity	17.8	73.2	4.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	79.8	20.2	0.0	100.0	36	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	23.5	68.8	1.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	77.1	16.2	6.8	100.0	164	
Second	23.1	70.2	0.4	6.4	0.0	100.0	72.3	19.7	8.0	100.0	152	
Middle	17.0	72.9	2.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	82.9	15.3	1.8	100.0	127	
Fourth	14.0	76.4	2.9	6.0	0.7	100.0	90.2	8.2	1.6	100.0	135	
Richest	12.2	70.2	10.9	5.3	1.4	100.0	91.1	6.6	2.4	100.0	95	

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Other/DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	DK/Don't remember		
Total	86.8	44.0	14.8	4.9	79.7	0.6	100.0	6,423
Sex of newborn								
Male	86.2	43.4	14.6	4.7	80.2	0.5	100.0	3,173
Female	87.4	44.5	14.9	5.2	79.1	0.8	100.0	3,250
Area								
Urban	84.9	53.8	8.8	5.7	83.9	1.7	100.0	857
Rural	87.1	42.5	15.7	4.8	79.0	0.4	100.0	5,567
Region								
North	91.6	34.7	6.2	1.7	91.5	0.6	100.0	696
Central	86.5	51.5	8.3	3.7	87.4	0.5	100.0	2,844
South	85.9	38.8	23.2	7.0	69.2	0.7	100.0	2,884
Education^A								
Pre-primary or none	84.6	36.8	17.1	4.9	78.0	0.0	100.0	542
Primary	86.9	43.7	15.4	4.5	79.5	0.7	100.0	4,376
Lower Secondary	88.8	50.8	13.4	4.9	81.0	0.7	100.0	749
Upper Secondary	85.1	44.0	11.3	7.6	80.5	0.7	100.0	654
Higher	91.8	42.7	8.3	9.4	82.2	0.0	100.0	96
Age at most recent live birth^B								
Less than 20	85.0	42.3	14.1	4.5	80.8	0.6	100.0	1,510
20-34	88.4	44.6	14.7	5.2	79.4	0.7	100.0	4,110
35-49	81.8	44.1	16.2	4.6	79.0	0.2	100.0	802
Place of delivery								
Home	74.2	15.5	21.4	9.0	67.6	1.9	100.0	173
Health facility	87.2	44.9	14.5	4.8	80.1	0.6	100.0	6,210
Public	87.3	44.4	14.3	4.5	80.5	0.6	100.0	5,369
Private	85.8	46.4	15.2	6.2	77.4	1.2	100.0	201
CHAM/Mission	86.4	48.3	15.4	6.7	77.6	0.3	100.0	640
Other/DK/Missing	(76.3)	(28.4)	(29.2)	(10.3)	(60.5)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	82.1	49.1	11.4	4.3	83.5	0.8	100.0	217
Has no functional difficulty	87.0	43.7	14.8	5.0	79.5	0.6	100.0	5,995
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	85.7	50.0	9.8	4.2	85.0	1.0	100.0	2,434
Tumbuka	91.5	31.5	6.6	2.4	90.6	0.4	100.0	484
Yao	87.3	40.2	17.7	5.1	77.0	0.3	100.0	1,048
Lomwe	87.5	40.0	21.8	7.2	70.7	0.4	100.0	1,104
Tonga	89.7	45.5	5.5	3.2	91.1	0.3	100.0	102
Sena	83.3	40.9	37.5	6.7	55.6	0.2	100.0	318
Nkhonde	83.3	50.3	8.4	2.7	88.9	0.0	100.0	50
Ngoni	86.8	47.0	11.7	5.7	81.6	0.9	100.0	576
Other ethnicity	86.4	39.3	18.2	4.0	77.6	0.2	100.0	307
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	87.8	41.9	15.7	4.3	79.4	0.7	100.0	1,751
Second	87.1	42.5	16.7	4.9	77.7	0.7	100.0	1,383
Middle	84.6	44.0	16.5	5.2	77.9	0.4	100.0	1,136
Fourth	89.4	44.6	12.2	4.1	83.2	0.4	100.0	1,158
Richest	84.0	48.9	11.4	6.9	80.9	0.8	100.0	995

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

² MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Malawi, 2019-20

	Instrument used to cut the cord						Substances ^B applied to the cord							Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
							Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:								
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance				
Total	82.3	1.9	8.3	3.9	3.6	100.0	14.1	82.9	68.1	4.8	16.4	72.8	213		
Sex of newborn															
Male	84.8	2.8	2.5	5.2	4.7	100.0	8.2	85.0	66.7	5.2	20.7	71.9	104		
Female	79.8	1.1	13.9	2.6	2.6	100.0	19.7	80.9	69.5	4.3	12.2	73.8	109		
Area															
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7		
Rural	83.0	2.0	7.6	3.7	3.8	100.0	14.1	83.3	67.3	4.9	16.9	72.2	206		
Region															
North	(93.9)	(0.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(19.8)	(94.0)	(72.6)	(0.1)	(26.6)	(72.7)	19		
Central	76.0	1.3	10.3	6.8	5.5	100.0	4.6	78.0	61.4	8.0	16.0	69.4	95		
South	86.0	2.8	6.8	1.9	2.5	100.0	22.0	85.4	73.6	2.5	14.8	76.1	99		
Education															
Pre-primary or none	(85.6)	(5.7)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(6.6)	100.0	(25.7)	(85.9)	(73.9)	(8.6)	(14.3)	(82.5)	40		
Primary	80.2	1.2	9.4	5.7	3.5	100.0	12.0	80.2	65.2	3.2	17.6	68.4	147		
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20		
Upper Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6		
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	(83.7)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(1.8)	(8.0)	100.0	(18.2)	(83.7)	(56.0)	(1.0)	(26.2)	(57.0)	48		
20-34	81.1	1.6	9.6	6.6	1.1	100.0	7.6	81.3	66.7	6.2	15.1	72.9	114		
35-49	(83.4)	(4.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	100.0	(24.5)	(85.8)	(82.4)	(5.0)	(10.1)	(87.4)	52		
Place of delivery															
Home	86.4	2.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	100.0	15.2	88.5	67.3	3.7	18.9	71.0	173		
Other/DK/Missing	(61.5)	(0.0)	(29.9)	(4.9)	(3.7)	100.0	(9.4)	(58.7)	(71.4)	(9.3)	(5.2)	(80.7)	40		

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Malawi, 2019-20

	Instrument used to cut the cord						Substances ^B applied to the cord					Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance		
							Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}					
Assistance at delivery													
Skilled attendant	(68.5)	(3.7)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(7.5)	100.0	(23.7)	(72.8)	(49.7)	(13.6)	(13.0)	(63.3)	37
Traditional birth attendant	(82.6)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(4.6)	(4.6)	100.0	(0.1)	(82.6)	(71.1)	(0.1)	(16.3)	(71.2)	49
Other / No attendant	85.9	2.2	5.1	4.7	2.2	100.0	16.7	86.0	72.3	4.0	17.4	76.3	127
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	82.9	2.0	8.2	4.1	2.7	100.0	14.7	83.6	66.6	5.0	17.0	71.6	202
Ethnicity of household head													
Chewa	81.1	0.0	8.7	6.2	4.0	100.0	2.9	79.5	62.1	3.7	16.4	65.8	89
Tumbuka	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Yao	(91.3)	(1.5)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(4.9)	100.0	(31.6)	(93.6)	(78.1)	(1.5)	(15.2)	(79.7)	50
Lomwe	(78.1)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(2.2)	(2.0)	100.0	(10.4)	(74.5)	(69.2)	(4.0)	(11.9)	(73.1)	28
Tonga	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Sena	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ngoni	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	83.3	2.8	7.2	5.3	1.4	100.0	15.2	81.5	69.3	2.0	18.2	71.3	87
Second	90.0	0.6	2.5	1.1	5.8	100.0	11.7	90.0	67.7	2.2	15.4	69.9	57
Middle	(71.4)	(3.5)	(14.1)	(6.2)	(4.9)	100.0	(18.2)	(73.6)	(69.5)	(14.1)	(12.4)	(83.6)	37
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11

¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

^A Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors

^B Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding		Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total	62.1	72.6	85.4	77.9	88.1	44.8	71.9	89.8	6,423
Sex of newborn									
Male	61.9	72.4	85.4	77.7	88.0	45.2	71.3	90.0	3,173
Female	62.3	72.9	85.4	78.0	88.2	44.3	72.5	89.6	3,250
Area									
Urban	71.1	82.2	91.5	80.8	93.0	47.7	81.2	93.5	857
Rural	60.7	71.2	84.5	77.4	87.3	44.3	70.5	89.2	5,567
Region									
North	71.5	81.1	91.5	86.0	93.1	61.8	80.8	94.6	696
Central	66.2	75.8	87.4	78.5	90.0	41.6	73.7	91.5	2,844
South	55.8	67.5	81.9	75.3	85.0	43.8	68.0	86.9	2,884
Education ^A									
Pre-primary or none	55.2	64.1	74.8	70.5	79.6	42.4	61.2	81.5	542
Primary	62.7	71.9	85.6	77.9	88.4	44.9	71.3	90.3	4,376
Lower Secondary	59.0	75.4	88.6	79.8	90.3	44.8	76.0	91.9	749
Upper Secondary	66.3	79.9	88.9	81.2	90.5	45.5	77.2	91.2	654
Higher	71.9	83.8	86.8	81.2	88.4	47.0	90.6	88.4	96
Age at most recent live birth ^B									
Less than 20	61.2	73.4	83.7	77.0	87.6	43.3	69.2	90.0	1,510
20-34	63.6	73.5	86.6	78.2	88.8	44.9	72.8	90.3	4,110
35-49	56.4	66.8	82.7	77.5	84.9	46.8	72.7	86.6	802

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:						Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding		Counselling or observation	Weight assessment			
			Counselling	Observation					
Place of delivery									
Home	23.0	26.7	45.2	43.3	49.3	23.8	41.5	50.9	173
Health facility	63.4	74.1	86.7	79.0	89.4	45.5	73.0	91.1	6,210
Public	62.9	73.5	86.6	78.9	89.3	45.4	72.8	91.0	5,369
Private	63.4	72.7	83.1	77.5	85.3	45.1	71.8	88.7	201
CHAM/Mission	67.8	80.2	88.7	80.9	91.0	46.6	74.6	92.7	640
Other/DK/Missing	(37.0)	(39.8)	(52.6)	(47.9)	(55.6)	(24.8)	(42.2)	(58.9)	40
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	52.6	66.6	86.9	80.8	92.5	42.0	72.0	93.1	217
Has no functional difficulty	62.4	72.9	85.4	77.9	87.9	44.9	72.0	89.7	5,995
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	64.1	73.7	85.8	76.5	88.3	41.9	71.9	90.2	2,434
Tumbuka	71.1	80.5	92.3	85.8	93.8	60.0	80.9	94.9	484
Yao	57.2	66.3	80.4	76.9	83.6	44.1	65.6	84.5	1,048
Lomwe	59.0	71.0	85.5	78.1	88.1	43.4	72.3	89.8	1,104
Tonga	58.4	72.5	76.7	67.0	80.4	40.0	71.1	82.8	102
Sena	59.4	67.4	80.1	71.9	83.2	36.1	63.1	86.9	318
Nkhonde	72.3	82.6	92.4	89.6	95.9	56.4	74.8	95.9	50
Ngoni	64.0	79.7	90.0	83.2	93.6	50.3	78.3	95.1	576
Other ethnicity	58.9	70.1	86.4	76.7	88.2	48.9	74.8	91.0	307
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	58.9	68.1	81.4	74.9	84.4	43.2	67.5	86.8	1,751
Second	59.3	69.7	82.8	75.8	86.4	43.2	68.3	88.3	1,383
Middle	64.6	72.5	87.3	78.8	89.2	48.8	74.2	91.0	1,136
Fourth	64.9	77.4	88.2	81.6	90.8	45.4	74.1	91.9	1,158
Richest	65.7	79.3	90.6	80.5	92.3	44.3	79.7	93.5	995

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Malawi, 2019-20

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post- natal care visit	DK/ Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
PNC visit for mothers^B											
Total	82.9	1.9	0.7	0.8	2.0	14.0	80.3	0.3	100.0	83.7	6,423
Sex of newborn											
Male	83.3	2.0	0.7	0.8	2.0	14.6	79.6	0.3	100.0	84.0	3,173
Female	82.6	1.8	0.7	0.8	2.0	13.5	81.0	0.3	100.0	83.5	3,250
Area											
Urban	90.7	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.8	22.1	73.8	0.3	100.0	90.9	857
Rural	81.7	1.9	0.7	0.8	2.2	12.8	81.3	0.3	100.0	82.6	5,567
Region											
North	85.7	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.8	31.9	60.9	0.2	100.0	86.2	696
Central	85.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	10.4	85.6	0.1	100.0	86.3	2,844
South	79.8	2.9	0.5	0.7	2.3	13.3	79.7	0.5	100.0	80.7	2,884
Education^D											
Pre-primary or none	77.2	2.8	0.4	0.4	1.7	7.0	87.1	0.6	100.0	78.2	542
Primary	82.0	1.9	0.5	0.8	2.1	13.1	81.2	0.3	100.0	82.9	4,376
Lower Secondary	85.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.8	15.7	78.8	0.0	100.0	86.5	749
Upper Secondary	88.4	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.0	23.3	71.0	0.2	100.0	88.5	654
Higher	98.6	0.7	1.1	0.3	1.9	19.9	76.1	0.0	100.0	98.6	96
Age at most recent live birth^E											
Less than 20	80.4	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.9	12.4	82.4	0.5	100.0	81.1	1,510
20-34	84.0	1.8	0.9	0.7	2.2	14.5	79.7	0.2	100.0	84.9	4,110
35-49	82.0	2.7	0.3	1.0	1.4	14.7	79.6	0.4	100.0	83.0	802
Place of delivery											
Home	7.4	13.1	4.8	1.0	0.6	2.9	77.5	0.0	100.0	25.7	173
Health facility	85.4	1.5	0.6	0.8	2.1	14.4	80.4	0.3	100.0	85.7	6,210
Public	85.1	1.5	0.6	0.8	2.0	14.3	80.5	0.3	100.0	85.4	5,369
Private	81.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	5.3	12.5	79.2	0.2	100.0	81.1	201
CHAM/Mission	89.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	2.0	15.8	80.1	0.2	100.0	89.4	640
Other/DK/Missing	(22.4)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(71.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(38.4)	40

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Malawi, 2019-20

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	82.0	1.9	0.7	0.8	2.0	13.3	81.1	0.2	100.0	82.9	5,928
C-section	94.0	2.0	0.3	0.4	2.9	22.9	70.9	0.6	100.0	94.3	495
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	85.1	0.5	0.0	2.2	1.4	12.1	83.8	0.0	100.0	85.9	217
Has no functional difficulty	82.7	1.9	0.7	0.7	2.0	14.2	80.2	0.3	100.0	83.6	5,995
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	84.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.6	9.1	86.4	0.2	100.0	85.1	2,434
Tumbuka	85.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.4	31.8	61.7	0.0	100.0	85.9	484
Yao	81.1	4.4	0.8	0.4	1.6	10.0	82.5	0.3	100.0	82.5	1,048
Lomwe	80.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	2.3	19.2	76.3	0.1	100.0	80.8	1,104
Tonga	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	31.4	64.7	0.0	100.0	79.4	102
Sena	80.4	5.0	0.8	1.5	3.0	7.1	81.8	0.9	100.0	81.3	318
Nkhonde	84.8	0.0	1.3	3.6	1.0	14.4	79.7	0.0	100.0	84.8	50
Ngoni	86.6	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.0	15.8	79.1	0.4	100.0	86.8	576
Other ethnicity	81.3	1.6	0.1	1.2	3.9	18.4	73.8	1.0	100.0	82.4	307
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	79.2	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	9.8	85.1	0.3	100.0	80.5	1,751
Second	79.6	2.0	0.5	0.8	2.1	12.9	81.2	0.6	100.0	80.3	1,383
Middle	84.4	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.7	12.3	83.1	0.2	100.0	84.8	1,136
Fourth	86.1	2.6	1.3	1.0	3.2	16.8	75.2	0.0	100.0	87.3	1,158
Richest	88.6	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	22.0	73.4	0.3	100.0	89.0	995

¹ MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

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

^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^A above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^B above) within two days of delivery.

^D The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^E The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Malawi, 2019-20

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers			Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant		
Total	28.6	63.5	4.8	3.1	100.0	72.9	22.4	4.7	100.0	346
Sex of newborn										
Male	30.7	63.6	5.5	0.2	100.0	71.1	23.1	5.8	100.0	176
Female	26.5	63.5	4.0	6.1	100.0	74.7	21.7	3.7	100.0	170
Area										
Urban	(12.3)	(70.4)	(17.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.2)	(7.2)	(1.6)	100.0	33
Rural	30.3	62.8	3.5	3.4	100.0	70.9	24.0	5.1	100.0	313
Region										
North	31.9	61.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	68.1	29.5	2.3	100.0	48
Central	38.0	54.7	2.3	5.0	100.0	66.2	25.4	8.4	100.0	111
South	22.2	69.2	5.8	2.8	100.0	78.0	18.8	3.2	100.0	186
Education ^A										
Pre-primary or none	(23.9)	(67.7)	(4.7)	(3.6)	100.0	(80.5)	(9.5)	(10.0)	100.0	28
Primary	31.0	62.3	3.8	2.8	100.0	69.6	25.1	5.3	100.0	234
Lower Secondary	21.4	70.0	4.8	3.9	100.0	77.3	20.4	2.3	100.0	41
Upper Secondary	26.7	58.0	11.6	3.8	100.0	81.7	18.0	0.3	100.0	36
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	30.8	65.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	73.0	21.7	5.3	100.0	71
20-34	26.8	64.1	4.5	4.6	100.0	72.9	23.4	3.7	100.0	232
35-49	(34.7)	(56.6)	(8.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(72.4)	(17.8)	(9.7)	100.0	42
Place of delivery ^B										
Home	(28.9)	(58.9)	(0.0)	(12.2)	100.0	(68.2)	(7.9)	(24.0)	100.0	34
Health facility	29.5	63.5	5.4	1.7	100.0	72.9	24.4	2.7	100.0	302
Public	27.5	71.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	74.0	23.5	2.5	100.0	260
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
CHAM/Mission	(39.1)	(23.2)	(21.4)	(16.3)	100.0	(73.7)	(20.4)	(5.9)	100.0	25

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Malawi, 2019-20

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	28.9	63.7	4.9	2.6	100.0	72.0	23.3	4.7	100.0	318
C-section	(25.0)	(62.2)	(3.7)	(9.1)	100.0	(82.6)	(11.9)	(5.5)	100.0	28
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Has no functional difficulty	27.9	63.7	5.1	3.3	100.0	73.2	21.7	5.0	100.0	324
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	37.7	53.7	3.5	5.2	100.0	66.1	24.9	8.9	100.0	104
Tumbuka	(28.7)	(62.6)	(8.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(72.3)	(26.1)	(1.6)	100.0	32
Yao	(24.4)	(71.5)	(2.1)	(2.0)	100.0	(77.0)	(17.5)	(5.5)	100.0	75
Lomwe	23.6	61.6	12.7	2.1	100.0	78.9	18.4	2.7	100.0	48
Tonga	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Sena	(11.0)	(83.4)	(1.3)	(4.3)	100.0	(85.6)	(12.7)	(1.7)	100.0	33
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Ngoni	30.1	64.3	0.6	5.0	100.0	72.5	27.5	0.0	100.0	27
Other ethnicity	(37.3)	(54.8)	(7.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(59.2)	(37.8)	(3.0)	100.0	21
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	34.4	57.8	1.6	6.2	100.0	67.6	27.5	4.9	100.0	84
Second	38.7	57.5	3.3	0.5	100.0	58.6	34.0	7.3	100.0	75
Middle	27.5	67.9	2.7	2.0	100.0	74.0	21.9	4.1	100.0	51
Fourth	17.5	74.8	6.1	1.6	100.0	84.4	12.9	2.7	100.0	93
Richest	25.3	55.9	12.9	5.9	100.0	81.4	13.5	5.1	100.0	44

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Other/DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Total	88.4	83.7	81.0	9.1	0.2	6,423
Sex of newborn						
Male	88.8	84.0	81.6	8.9	0.2	3,173
Female	88.0	83.5	80.5	9.2	0.2	3,250
Area						
Urban	94.7	90.9	89.7	4.4	0.3	857
Rural	87.4	82.6	79.7	9.8	0.2	5,567
Region						
North	90.6	86.2	84.7	8.1	0.2	696
Central	91.9	86.3	84.6	6.5	0.1	2,844
South	84.4	80.7	76.6	11.8	0.3	2,884
Education^A						
Pre-primary or none	84.2	78.2	76.3	14.0	0.0	542
Primary	87.9	82.9	79.9	9.3	0.2	4,376
Lower Secondary	88.7	86.5	83.7	8.5	0.0	749
Upper Secondary	93.1	88.5	86.8	5.4	0.2	654
Higher	99.7	98.6	98.3	0.0	0.0	96
Age at most recent live birth^B						
Less than 20	86.0	81.1	76.9	10.1	0.2	1,510
20-34	89.5	84.9	82.6	8.3	0.2	4,110
35-49	86.9	83.0	80.9	11.0	0.1	802
Place of delivery						
Home	33.9	25.7	22.4	62.9	0.0	173
Health facility	90.2	85.7	83.0	7.3	0.2	6,210
Public	89.9	85.4	82.7	7.6	0.2	5,369
Private	90.9	81.1	78.7	6.7	0.0	201
CHAM/Mission	92.4	89.4	86.9	5.3	0.2	640
Other/DK/Missing	(45.6)	(38.4)	(35.2)	(51.2)	(0.0)	40
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	88.0	82.9	80.3	9.6	0.1	5,928
C-section	93.4	94.3	89.7	2.7	0.6	495
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	90.1	85.9	84.6	8.6	0.0	217
Has no functional difficulty	88.4	83.6	80.9	9.1	0.2	5,995
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	90.5	85.1	83.3	7.8	0.2	2,434
Tumbuka	92.4	85.9	84.7	6.4	0.0	484
Yao	86.9	82.5	79.4	9.9	0.0	1,048
Lomwe	84.7	80.8	77.1	11.8	0.1	1,104
Tonga	83.5	79.4	77.7	14.8	0.0	102
Sena	86.1	81.3	76.6	10.1	0.9	318
Nkhonde	86.9	84.8	81.7	10.1	0.0	50
Ngoni	90.7	86.8	83.6	6.4	0.4	576
Other ethnicity	83.3	82.4	78.5	12.8	0.0	307
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	85.0	80.5	76.9	11.8	0.3	1,751
Second	85.9	80.3	77.5	11.4	0.2	1,383
Middle	88.5	84.8	81.4	8.2	0.1	1,136
Fourth	91.4	87.3	85.4	6.8	0.0	1,158
Richest	94.2	89.0	87.7	4.7	0.3	995

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

² MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

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

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

6.9 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.^{72,73} A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.⁷³ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

⁷² UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

⁷³ UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	87.2	74.7	1.5	24,543	32.3	367
Area						
Urban	84.1	72.1	1.4	4,457	49.1	61
Rural	87.8	75.3	1.5	20,086	29.0	306
Region						
North	84.5	69.9	1.2	2,726	52.8	32
Central	87.2	76.0	1.5	11,169	32.2	171
South	87.8	74.6	1.5	10,649	28.4	164
Age						
15-24	69.9	60.0	1.6	10,327	34.4	161
15-19	48.9	40.6	1.3	5,548	33.9	71
15-17	29.6	23.3	0.9	3,245	(67.1)	28
18-19	76.2	65.0	1.9	2,303	(12.3)	43
20-24	94.3	82.5	1.9	4,779	34.8	90
25-29	99.2	89.2	1.6	3,932	38.7	64
30-39	99.8	87.1	1.6	6,441	29.1	106
40-49	99.9	78.7	0.9	3,843	(20.8)	36
Education						
Pre-primary or none	98.6	82.7	1.3	2,150	(34.3)	28
Primary	87.4	76.0	1.7	15,727	24.9	263
Lower Secondary	81.0	68.1	0.8	2,895	(50.4)	23
Upper Secondary	83.2	69.3	1.4	3,157	55.7	44
Higher	88.9	72.8	1.6	546	(*)	9
Vocational Training	95.4	76.6	0.0	68	-	0
Marital status ^A						
Ever married/in union	100.0	87.8	1.6	19,056	25.0	302
Never married/in union	42.5	29.4	1.2	5,486	66.4	64
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	95.4	78.5	1.8	1,072	(44.8)	20
Has no functional difficulty	95.9	82.8	1.6	20,226	28.5	319
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	87.5	76.8	1.6	9,221	28.8	148
Tumbuka	83.9	67.3	0.7	1,988	(*)	14
Yao	88.3	72.0	1.4	3,397	(26.0)	46
Lomwe	87.7	76.8	1.6	4,439	28.4	71
Tonga	81.4	62.2	1.2	427	(*)	5
Sena	87.7	76.7	1.7	1,040	(*)	18
Nkhonde	80.7	67.5	2.1	232	(*)	5
Ngoni	87.3	74.9	1.8	2,506	41.7	46
Other ethnicity	86.7	74.8	1.0	1,293	(56.2)	13
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	90.5	76.1	2.1	4,908	18.5	105
Second	89.2	77.6	1.2	4,656	24.7	56
Middle	87.6	74.6	1.3	4,629	35.1	60
Fourth	86.3	75.4	1.4	4,815	36.5	65
Richest	82.8	70.6	1.5	5,536	49.9	81

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

² MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Malawi, 2019-20						
	Percentage of men who:				Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months ¹	Number of men		
Total	84.0	74.7	13.4	6,791	39.1	911
Area						
Urban	82.8	73.4	12.3	1,293	43.4	159
Rural	84.3	75.0	13.7	5,498	38.2	752
Region						
North	78.9	73.7	12.7	785	39.1	100
Central	85.5	75.2	13.2	3,201	42.8	424
South	83.7	74.4	13.8	2,805	35.0	388
Age						
15-24	66.4	51.3	10.8	3,129	65.5	337
15-19	51.4	34.9	7.2	1,856	79.6	133
15-17	39.3	24.8	5.0	1,125	(81.4)	56
18-19	70.1	50.4	10.5	732	78.4	77
20-24	88.1	75.2	16.0	1,273	56.2	204
25-29	98.4	91.9	19.1	978	23.6	187
30-39	99.1	94.7	16.1	1,606	27.9	258
40-49	99.9	97.3	12.0	1,078	15.1	130
Education						
Pre-primary or none	94.6	85.9	9.5	303	(38.5)	29
Primary	81.9	73.0	14.3	4,028	34.0	577
Lower Secondary	82.3	73.5	12.2	927	52.2	113
Upper Secondary	87.1	76.0	12.4	1,202	48.0	150
Higher	94.6	83.1	14.1	268	(44.7)	38
Vocational Training	89.9	83.3	8.8	63	(*)	6
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.6	16.1	3,909	21.8	628
Never married/in union	62.4	43.6	9.8	2,882	77.5	283
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	91.7	82.1	14.0	380	23.3	53
Has no functional difficulty	93.0	84.8	15.2	5,286	37.2	802
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	85.5	74.8	11.9	2,657	44.0	317
Tumbuka	79.1	73.4	15.3	509	47.3	78
Yao	84.4	74.2	14.8	775	21.7	115
Lomwe	82.9	73.5	13.4	1,241	31.3	167
Tonga	88.0	81.9	10.3	112	(19.8)	12
Sena	85.2	78.0	17.6	288	34.3	51
Nkhonde	82.2	74.7	12.6	60	(*)	8
Ngoni	83.5	74.7	15.4	777	46.1	119
Other ethnicity	81.9	75.7	12.4	371	54.3	46
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	87.9	81.7	14.5	1,068	34.6	155
Second	86.0	75.9	12.0	1,261	31.6	151
Middle	82.4	73.3	13.6	1,272	43.1	173
Fourth	82.6	72.9	15.4	1,496	37.7	230
Richest	82.6	72.1	11.9	1,695	46.3	202
¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships						
² MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:			Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
Total	69.9	9.0	1.6	10,327	60.2	5,158	7.4	28.9	6,193	64.3	1,787	34.4	161
Area													
Urban	62.6	5.6	1.3	1,829	56.6	1,210	7.5	45.4	978	71.0	444	(54.4)	23
Rural	71.5	9.7	1.6	8,498	61.3	3,948	7.4	25.7	5,215	62.1	1,343	31.1	138
Region													
North	65.6	8.5	1.2	1,209	66.4	627	10.3	24.0	657	68.1	157	(54.3)	14
Central	70.1	7.8	1.8	4,682	60.5	2,316	6.5	27.2	2,839	68.7	773	32.7	83
South	71.0	10.3	1.4	4,436	58.1	2,215	7.6	31.8	2,697	59.6	857	32.2	64
Age													
15-19	48.9	8.5	1.3	5,548	67.6	4,188	4.2	48.0	2,252	66.1	1,081	33.9	71
15-17	29.6	9.5	0.9	3,245	75.1	3,040	2.6	77.0	756	68.1	583	(67.1)	28
18-19	76.2	7.1	1.9	2,303	47.8	1,148	4.9	33.3	1,496	63.7	498	(12.3)	43
20-24	94.3	9.5	1.9	4,779	28.1	970	9.3	17.9	3,941	61.6	707	34.8	90
20-22	92.6	9.6	2.1	3,141	30.7	752	8.1	20.6	2,528	60.6	521	28.9	66
23-24	97.5	9.3	1.5	1,638	18.9	217	11.4	13.2	1,413	64.3	186	(51.2)	24
Education													
Pre-primary or none	92.2	14.2	0.5	305	46.3	51	13.5	12.7	253	(26.9)	32	(*)	2
Primary	70.4	11.4	1.7	6,646	67.6	2,916	7.6	23.3	4,107	57.4	959	30.0	115
Lower Secondary	64.8	5.5	0.9	1,555	60.4	907	6.6	32.5	841	72.7	274	(*)	13
Upper Secondary	68.4	2.5	1.7	1,607	46.4	1,094	6.3	48.6	868	75.5	422	(43.8)	27
Higher	70.4	1.3	2.3	182	33.2	163	2.9	81.3	101	74.3	82	(*)	4
Vocational Training	(90.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	(11.0)	28	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	19	-	0
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	100.0	11.9	2.1	5,169	na	0	9.3	7.1	4,743	48.1	337	21.9	108
Never married/in union	39.8	6.1	1.0	5,158	60.2	5,158	1.3	100.0	1,450	68.1	1,450	60.3	53
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	83.5	10.0	2.8	257	44.3	96	7.2	23.4	190	(75.0)	45	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	88.6	8.7	1.8	6,825	38.5	2,022	8.1	22.1	5,246	62.0	1,160	26.4	126

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Malawi, 2019-20													
	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
Ethnicity of household head													
Chewa	71.4	8.1	2.0	3,965	62.1	1,827	6.8	23.8	2,473	72.0	588	32.3	80
Tumbuka	64.2	7.6	0.5	873	66.4	471	10.5	23.2	457	66.0	106	(*)	5
Yao	72.5	9.7	1.0	1,396	56.6	680	8.4	31.3	798	53.6	249	(*)	14
Lomwe	69.4	10.3	1.5	1,764	59.3	911	6.9	32.5	1,095	55.9	356	(29.5)	26
Tonga	63.2	7.7	1.3	213	61.6	127	3.1	46.4	103	67.7	48	(*)	3
Sena	73.1	11.8	1.4	473	57.4	222	9.5	29.0	298	62.0	86	(*)	7
Nkhonde	56.7	10.4	1.4	103	72.0	62	7.6	30.4	48	(82.6)	15	(*)	1
Ngoni	68.4	8.9	2.0	990	55.7	561	6.1	38.3	587	65.8	225	(52.8)	20
Other ethnicity	69.2	9.1	1.1	550	57.3	295	8.9	34.1	334	67.7	114	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	79.0	12.1	2.6	2,205	65.6	704	7.4	18.4	1,539	65.3	284	(17.5)	58
Second	75.2	10.4	0.7	2,015	61.7	808	6.9	20.9	1,337	54.1	280	(*)	15
Middle	70.0	9.6	1.3	1,889	59.6	951	6.6	28.7	1,118	59.6	321	(38.0)	25
Fourth	66.8	7.8	1.3	1,973	60.0	1,092	8.4	32.1	1,123	70.4	361	(49.7)	26
Richest	58.9	5.2	1.7	2,244	57.5	1,602	7.8	50.4	1,075	67.8	542	(48.3)	38
¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people													
² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex													
³ MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners													
⁴ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners													
⁵ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners													
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Total	66.4	18.1	10.8	3,129	40.6	2,583	74.9	1,605	79.5	1,203	65.5	337
Area												
Urban	60.0	15.2	9.4	530	43.9	484	84.5	226	85.9	191	79.1	50
Rural	67.7	18.7	11.0	2,599	39.9	2,099	73.4	1,380	78.3	1,012	63.1	287
Region												
North	56.5	11.5	4.9	369	50.9	315	74.5	180	86.2	135	(73.1)	18
Central	68.7	19.8	12.2	1,420	38.0	1,167	74.5	734	81.5	546	73.4	173
South	66.6	18.1	10.9	1,341	40.5	1,101	75.5	691	75.7	522	55.1	146
Age												
15-19	51.4	20.1	7.2	1,856	50.2	1,791	94.0	648	76.7	609	79.6	133
15-17	39.3	21.4	5.0	1,125	61.0	1,119	99.1	279	70.9	277	(81.4)	56
18-19	70.1	18.1	10.5	732	32.4	672	90.1	368	81.5	332	78.4	77
20-24	88.1	15.2	16.0	1,273	19.0	792	62.0	958	82.4	594	56.2	204
20-22	85.7	15.8	16.7	861	20.3	608	68.7	623	82.7	428	54.4	144
23-24	93.3	14.2	14.5	412	14.6	184	49.7	335	81.8	166	60.5	60
Education^A												
Pre-primary or none	74.3	19.3	10.9	64	(37.5)	44	(52.0)	40	(*)	21	(*)	7
Primary	65.0	20.2	10.6	2,034	42.9	1,657	74.2	1,040	77.1	772	61.4	215
Lower Secondary	62.8	16.8	8.7	440	42.9	378	77.9	212	80.7	166	(67.4)	38
Upper Secondary	72.1	11.3	12.3	518	33.0	437	77.2	270	90.3	209	74.6	64
Higher	(80.3)	(14.9)	(25.5)	51	(21.6)	46	(88.2)	29	(70.6)	26	(*)	13

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:								Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months				
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	99.8	18.9	18.0	541	na	0	24.2	531	72.4	128	32.2	97
Never married/in union	59.4	17.9	9.3	2,588	40.6	2,583	100.0	1,074	80.4	1,074	79.0	239
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	78.4	12.2	9.5	140	26.1	116	76.7	83	79.4	63	(*)	13
Has no functional difficulty	81.8	16.6	14.3	1,864	25.1	1,348	69.4	1,243	82.3	863	62.3	267
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	69.9	19.4	10.4	1,212	37.3	979	71.7	637	83.2	457	74.0	127
Tumbuka	55.7	12.1	8.1	235	51.2	203	78.0	111	85.8	86	(65.9)	19
Yao	66.9	23.1	9.4	359	37.7	315	82.7	176	62.7	145	(36.2)	34
Lomwe	63.3	17.4	9.4	568	44.4	466	75.4	272	79.1	205	49.6	54
Tonga	(73.7)	(16.8)	(5.0)	49	33.4	38	78.4	31	90.5	25	(*)	2
Sena	66.1	15.5	14.2	125	44.1	96	69.9	69	78.6	48	(*)	18
Nkhonde	(67.7)	(15.8)	(9.8)	30	36.2	27	(80.7)	17	(*)	13	(*)	3
Ngoni	66.6	16.3	16.1	372	40.2	306	76.0	197	82.5	149	73.8	60
Other ethnicity	62.9	16.1	11.5	179	43.5	153	76.6	97	71.2	74	(*)	21

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	74.5	19.6	13.0	490	38.6	323	60.9	320	78.2	195	54.4	63
Second	69.8	21.6	9.3	561	38.9	435	66.1	296	74.3	196	(47.3)	52
Middle	65.4	16.6	11.3	641	41.0	537	79.4	329	73.6	261	72.7	72
Fourth	63.7	18.0	9.8	708	42.3	606	78.6	340	83.1	267	71.8	69
Richest	61.7	15.8	10.9	730	40.9	682	88.7	320	86.2	284	74.0	80
¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people ² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex ³ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners ⁴ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners												
na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases ^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.												

6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁷³ Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.^{72,73} The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.^{72,73} The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In Malawi, 2019-20 MICS all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Malawi, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and supernatural means. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, sharing food with someone with HIV and supernatural means.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid transmission to the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.⁷³

The following questions were asked in Malawi, 2019-20 MICS to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.^{72,73} Questions related to

knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.^{72,73} The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	98.9	83.7	67.5	60.2	85.1	80.8	86.0	92.5	63.5	40.6	24,543
Area											
Urban	99.5	86.5	69.1	62.5	92.0	88.1	89.9	95.9	76.0	48.7	4,457
Rural	98.7	83.1	67.1	59.7	83.6	79.1	85.2	91.7	60.7	38.8	20,086
Region											
North	99.8	84.3	68.4	60.8	72.4	76.1	88.0	89.8	52.0	34.9	2,726
Central	98.7	82.1	63.8	56.3	85.5	80.4	85.7	93.8	63.3	37.9	11,169
South	98.8	85.2	71.0	64.1	87.9	82.3	85.9	91.8	66.6	44.8	10,649
Age											
15-24 ¹	98.3	81.3	64.2	56.7	80.8	83.4	87.5	92.2	63.4	39.2	10,327
15-19	97.5	79.2	63.0	55.0	77.9	83.2	86.2	91.1	61.3	37.6	5,548
15-17	97.0	77.9	62.0	53.6	75.8	82.5	84.8	90.3	59.1	36.0	3,245
18-19	98.2	81.0	64.6	56.9	80.9	84.3	88.3	92.4	64.5	40.0	2,303
20-24	99.1	83.8	65.6	58.6	84.1	83.7	89.0	93.5	65.8	41.0	4,779
25-29	99.1	85.5	70.7	63.8	85.2	80.1	87.2	92.5	63.9	42.5	3,932
30-39	99.3	85.7	70.1	63.0	89.5	79.6	85.1	93.1	64.9	42.4	6,441
40-49	99.5	84.8	68.6	61.3	89.2	76.1	82.3	92.0	60.9	39.1	3,843
Education											
Pre-primary or none	97.8	80.1	65.9	57.4	80.9	69.3	75.9	85.9	49.3	31.0	2,150
Primary	98.7	82.2	66.9	59.1	82.4	78.1	84.0	91.6	58.2	36.9	15,727
Lower Secondary	99.5	86.1	69.9	63.1	89.2	88.5	92.7	95.7	75.1	48.1	2,895
Upper Secondary	99.7	89.3	68.0	63.1	94.8	91.7	94.5	97.3	83.4	53.4	3,157
Higher	100.0	93.9	72.6	68.6	98.4	96.7	97.8	97.6	93.2	65.6	546
Vocational Training	100.0	95.4	74.1	73.0	97.8	89.9	98.0	92.7	85.8	62.5	68

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Marital status ^B											
Ever married/in union	99.3	84.7	68.5	61.3	86.2	79.7	85.5	92.6	62.7	40.3	19,056
Never married/in union	97.4	80.2	63.9	56.3	81.1	84.6	87.9	92.0	66.1	41.5	5,486
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	98.9	81.0	66.9	58.3	84.4	74.6	83.0	90.7	56.9	34.8	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	99.2	84.8	68.4	61.3	86.6	80.8	86.4	92.9	64.5	41.6	20,226
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	98.6	81.9	63.4	55.8	84.6	80.4	84.8	93.6	62.0	36.9	9,221
Tumbuka	99.8	84.5	67.8	60.4	73.5	78.8	89.7	90.2	55.6	36.9	1,988
Yao	98.8	83.2	71.6	64.1	84.3	81.8	84.5	90.5	63.3	43.4	3,397
Lomwe	99.5	86.2	71.7	65.0	90.0	83.7	87.8	94.1	69.4	46.4	4,439
Tonga	98.9	80.6	65.0	55.1	81.7	80.1	91.9	90.6	64.7	37.1	427
Sena	96.2	86.1	70.4	65.0	86.6	74.8	82.4	86.1	61.4	43.0	1,040
Nkhonde	99.6	87.2	69.3	64.3	72.3	74.7	84.6	88.6	49.8	34.3	232
Ngoni	99.0	84.9	66.7	59.7	89.0	80.9	87.2	93.1	67.3	42.2	2,506
Other ethnicity	99.1	84.7	70.0	62.2	86.1	79.2	85.8	92.5	63.1	41.8	1,293
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	98.4	81.4	64.7	57.3	80.9	75.7	81.8	90.8	54.1	34.1	4,908
Second	98.0	79.7	65.9	57.6	80.5	77.0	83.6	90.4	57.2	35.5	4,656
Middle	98.9	84.3	67.3	60.6	83.5	79.8	85.0	91.3	61.0	38.9	4,629
Fourth	99.3	85.1	70.0	62.3	87.1	81.5	86.9	93.6	65.0	42.6	4,815
Richest	99.6	87.4	69.1	62.8	92.3	88.6	91.8	95.7	77.9	50.2	5,536

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

^B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	99.0	87.1	73.4	66.5	89.3	79.3	89.5	92.8	68.0	47.0	6,791
Area											
Urban	99.9	89.8	73.2	67.3	92.7	88.7	94.3	94.5	78.7	55.0	1,293
Rural	98.7	86.4	73.4	66.3	88.5	77.1	88.4	92.4	65.5	45.1	5,498
Region											
North	99.0	85.2	76.1	68.5	83.1	81.2	92.8	93.5	66.9	51.5	785
Central	99.2	87.3	73.1	66.2	89.6	79.1	89.0	93.1	67.6	45.7	3,201
South	98.7	87.3	72.9	66.2	90.7	78.9	89.1	92.2	68.8	47.1	2,805
Age											
15-24 ¹	98.4	84.4	72.1	64.4	85.9	79.7	88.3	91.2	65.4	43.9	3,129
15-19	97.8	82.3	71.6	63.1	83.2	80.9	87.0	91.3	63.6	43.0	1,856
15-17	97.4	79.4	71.7	61.6	81.1	81.6	86.0	90.8	62.6	40.9	1,125
18-19	98.3	86.9	71.4	65.4	86.3	79.9	88.5	92.2	65.1	46.2	732
20-24	99.2	87.3	72.7	66.2	89.8	78.0	90.3	91.0	68.0	45.4	1,273
25-29	99.5	88.5	76.2	69.9	92.7	81.1	91.0	93.5	73.2	53.1	978
30-39	99.3	88.1	72.9	65.7	92.5	80.2	90.9	94.1	71.6	48.8	1,606
40-49	99.8	92.1	75.5	70.7	91.8	75.1	89.5	94.6	65.7	47.5	1,078
Education											
Pre-primary or none	96.9	83.9	69.3	61.7	85.3	61.1	75.8	82.2	50.7	34.8	303
Primary	98.6	85.3	73.9	66.4	86.7	73.4	86.5	91.2	59.7	41.3	4,028
Lower Secondary	99.6	87.5	70.3	62.2	92.4	87.5	95.1	96.1	78.7	51.0	927
Upper Secondary	99.9	91.2	74.2	69.1	95.5	92.1	95.9	96.7	85.4	59.9	1,202
Higher	100.0	94.4	76.0	73.6	95.6	98.7	99.0	97.5	93.4	70.0	268
Vocational Training	100.0	99.7	78.8	78.8	90.1	93.7	100.0	99.8	83.9	63.4	63

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men
		Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	99.4	89.6	74.0	68.2	92.3	77.7	89.9	93.7	68.7	48.3	3,909
Never married/in union	98.3	83.6	72.6	64.2	85.3	81.4	89.0	91.5	67.1	45.2	2,882
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	97.5	80.2	72.0	63.8	89.3	69.4	86.5	89.7	59.3	37.4	380
Has no functional difficulty	99.4	89.2	73.9	67.7	91.1	79.5	90.5	93.4	69.8	48.9	5,286
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	99.2	87.0	73.5	66.6	89.2	78.9	88.9	93.2	67.0	45.8	2,657
Tumbuka	99.0	87.3	76.5	69.7	84.5	84.2	94.9	94.6	71.7	55.3	509
Yao	98.2	83.0	73.6	62.8	89.5	76.6	84.9	86.8	65.0	42.6	775
Lomwe	98.9	90.7	74.1	69.5	91.9	80.8	91.4	93.9	72.5	50.8	1,241
Tonga	99.4	79.4	67.4	57.5	88.0	82.4	90.6	92.7	69.6	46.1	112
Sena	98.3	84.2	65.9	60.2	83.3	79.6	89.4	93.1	63.8	41.6	288
Nkhonde	97.7	82.7	70.2	60.5	69.9	68.8	85.9	85.0	48.6	34.5	60
Ngoni	99.4	89.7	72.7	67.2	92.7	79.5	90.0	95.5	68.6	47.0	777
Other ethnicity	98.3	83.3	75.0	65.6	89.6	76.3	89.0	91.1	65.9	46.3	371
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.6	83.1	73.4	64.6	86.5	70.2	82.8	87.5	56.2	37.4	1,068
Second	99.1	85.6	75.1	67.2	87.0	72.2	87.7	91.5	59.4	41.5	1,261
Middle	98.9	87.2	73.8	67.0	89.1	77.0	89.3	93.4	65.9	46.2	1,272
Fourth	98.9	87.3	73.1	66.4	88.8	83.1	90.3	93.8	71.8	50.1	1,496
Richest	99.9	90.4	72.1	66.8	93.6	88.7	94.6	95.7	80.1	54.8	1,695

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Total	74.3	79.5	85.0	91.0	65.4	80.4	75.5	9.0	24,543
Area									
Urban	75.7	84.5	87.7	92.6	68.9	85.3	81.4	7.4	4,457
Rural	73.9	78.4	84.4	90.6	64.6	79.3	74.1	9.3	20,086
Region									
North	69.0	74.4	79.2	88.0	56.9	76.9	69.3	12.0	2,726
Central	72.7	78.5	85.3	90.5	64.6	78.8	74.9	9.5	11,169
South	77.3	81.9	86.2	92.3	68.3	82.9	77.6	7.7	10,649
Age group									
15-24	69.4	72.6	83.2	88.8	58.4	73.1	69.0	11.1	10,327
15-19	66.9	69.0	80.6	86.9	55.2	66.2	62.2	13.1	5,548
15-17	65.4	67.8	78.0	85.0	53.1	61.7	57.1	14.9	3,245
18-19	69.1	70.7	84.3	89.5	58.1	72.6	69.4	10.5	2,303
20-24	72.3	76.7	86.1	91.0	62.3	81.2	76.9	8.9	4,779
25-29	77.3	82.4	86.8	92.3	69.3	85.0	80.3	7.7	3,932
30-39	78.8	86.1	87.0	93.1	71.9	87.6	82.1	6.8	6,441
40-49	76.6	84.4	84.5	91.9	68.9	83.0	76.6	8.0	3,843
Education									
Pre-primary or none	75.7	78.3	84.2	90.0	66.2	79.0	74.5	9.9	2,150
Primary	73.2	76.9	83.4	89.7	63.7	78.6	73.3	10.2	15,727
Lower Secondary	77.9	83.6	87.9	93.7	69.0	83.8	78.9	6.3	2,895
Upper Secondary	74.1	86.9	88.9	94.1	67.7	84.7	80.5	5.8	3,157
Higher	79.8	93.4	94.4	97.2	75.9	93.9	91.2	2.8	546
Vocational Training	80.5	96.6	89.9	100.0	76.6	94.3	84.2	0.0	68

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Marital status^A									
Ever married/in union	76.2	81.9	86.0	92.1	67.8	84.0	78.8	7.9	19,056
Never married/in union	67.7	71.2	81.2	87.2	56.7	68.0	64.0	12.7	5,486
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	76.6	79.7	85.2	90.6	67.3	80.9	76.5	9.1	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	75.6	81.4	86.1	92.0	67.2	83.3	78.3	8.0	20,226
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	72.4	77.9	85.2	90.2	64.2	77.2	73.4	9.7	9,221
Tumbuka	70.6	75.1	80.0	88.5	58.4	79.2	72.5	11.5	1,988
Yao	75.2	81.3	86.6	91.4	67.8	82.4	78.0	8.6	3,397
Lomwe	78.1	83.1	87.6	93.5	69.1	84.8	79.7	6.5	4,439
Tonga	73.1	80.5	84.4	93.2	61.3	83.9	76.5	6.8	427
Sena	81.1	80.2	85.3	91.0	71.4	81.9	76.5	8.9	1,040
Nkhonde	70.8	76.2	81.8	90.6	58.0	80.3	72.6	9.4	232
Ngoni	74.5	80.0	82.7	90.1	64.9	81.6	75.4	9.7	2,506
Other ethnicity	73.0	79.9	82.8	91.2	63.5	80.0	72.6	8.7	1,293
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	73.2	75.9	84.3	89.2	64.0	76.5	72.8	10.7	4,908
Second	72.1	77.1	82.2	89.0	62.9	76.9	71.8	10.9	4,656
Middle	74.7	78.6	85.1	91.2	65.6	80.7	75.5	8.7	4,629
Fourth	75.1	81.0	85.6	92.0	65.8	82.7	76.8	7.9	4,815
Richest	75.9	84.3	87.2	93.1	67.9	84.5	79.6	6.9	5,536

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Total	69.1	80.3	87.1	94.5	57.9	72.0	66.6	5.4	6,791
Area									
Urban	67.6	85.8	87.3	95.9	58.2	77.3	70.9	4.0	1,293
Rural	69.4	79.0	87.0	94.2	57.8	70.7	65.6	5.8	5,498
Region									
North	69.4	83.6	87.8	94.3	60.3	78.3	73.8	5.5	785
Central	67.1	79.1	87.0	94.5	55.9	67.8	62.7	5.5	3,201
South	71.2	80.6	87.0	94.6	59.4	75.0	69.1	5.3	2,805
Age group									
15-24	66.9	77.1	85.0	92.7	54.2	66.1	61.0	7.2	3,129
15-19	67.1	75.4	82.2	90.6	54.0	61.2	55.6	9.3	1,856
15-17	64.9	73.8	81.3	89.7	51.1	59.3	53.6	10.2	1,125
18-19	70.5	77.8	83.6	92.0	58.6	64.1	58.5	8.0	732
20-24	66.6	79.5	89.0	95.8	54.5	73.3	68.9	4.1	1,273
25-29	69.6	80.0	89.4	96.0	58.2	72.3	66.8	3.8	978
30-39	71.5	85.4	90.6	96.5	62.5	79.4	74.5	3.4	1,606
40-49	71.2	82.2	85.9	95.2	61.1	77.6	71.1	4.8	1,078
Education									
Pre-primary or none	61.1	72.7	81.1	89.1	51.8	61.6	54.6	10.9	303
Primary	69.9	75.2	85.6	93.3	56.1	67.9	62.5	6.6	4,028
Lower Secondary	69.4	84.8	91.0	95.9	61.3	78.2	75.4	3.9	927
Upper Secondary	67.6	92.2	89.4	97.9	60.7	81.8	74.9	2.1	1,202
Higher	71.8	93.7	89.4	97.0	67.6	76.2	71.4	3.0	268
Vocational Training	62.8	88.2	98.2	99.4	55.1	84.3	83.1	0.6	63

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	71.5	82.2	89.0	96.1	60.9	77.1	71.6	3.9	3,909
Never married/in union	65.8	77.6	84.4	92.3	53.7	65.0	59.8	7.6	2,882
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	63.4	68.1	82.1	90.8	48.1	63.0	58.3	8.9	380
Has no functional difficulty	70.4	82.5	88.7	95.8	60.0	75.3	70.0	4.2	5,286
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	66.5	79.0	87.3	94.2	55.9	65.7	60.9	5.8	2,657
Tumbuka	73.0	84.1	89.3	95.3	63.4	77.2	73.2	4.4	509
Yao	63.5	73.1	84.8	92.3	51.1	68.4	62.8	7.6	775
Lomwe	73.7	84.2	88.3	96.1	61.3	79.2	72.9	3.9	1,241
Tonga	66.9	81.2	82.3	90.2	58.1	72.1	66.6	9.8	112
Sena	74.7	78.3	84.5	92.7	61.2	78.3	71.8	7.1	288
Nkhonde	69.4	81.1	86.5	92.9	61.4	75.8	71.6	7.1	60
Ngoni	70.9	83.4	86.9	96.0	60.6	76.9	70.6	4.0	777
Other ethnicity	70.7	80.6	87.5	94.6	57.5	77.0	72.1	5.3	371
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	68.2	73.6	86.3	92.7	56.2	66.6	61.6	7.3	1,068
Second	68.8	75.6	86.4	93.5	55.8	70.1	65.1	6.5	1,261
Middle	70.2	77.2	85.1	92.7	57.3	68.8	63.5	7.1	1,272
Fourth	70.4	83.2	87.7	95.6	59.4	74.5	68.4	4.4	1,496
Richest	67.8	87.7	89.0	96.8	59.5	76.8	71.6	3.2	1,695
¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV									

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	19.1	10.4	22.6	79.2	65.2	35.1	14.3	37.5	24,265
Area									
Urban	11.3	5.9	13.6	79.3	63.5	35.2	8.4	29.5	4,435
Rural	20.8	11.3	24.6	79.2	65.6	35.1	15.6	39.3	19,830
Region									
North	15.6	9.8	19.5	72.3	53.9	28.2	18.6	34.4	2,720
Central	22.2	12.4	25.9	80.1	67.9	37.7	15.7	38.7	11,023
South	16.7	8.3	19.9	80.0	65.4	34.3	11.7	37.1	10,522
Age									
15-24	24.0	12.7	27.8	77.1	65.2	34.1	19.2	42.1	10,147
15-19	26.6	14.4	30.3	75.1	64.0	32.6	21.4	44.9	5,409
15-17	28.0	15.1	31.9	72.4	64.4	32.8	23.4	47.1	3,146
18-19	24.6	13.5	28.2	78.8	63.4	32.3	18.5	41.8	2,263
20-24	21.1	10.7	24.8	79.5	66.6	35.8	16.6	39.0	4,738
25-29	18.9	9.5	21.8	80.8	67.0	36.0	13.8	37.1	3,898
30-39	14.5	7.6	17.5	81.7	65.3	36.8	10.7	33.8	6,395
40-49	13.7	9.7	18.1	78.7	63.2	34.2	7.8	31.9	3,825
Education									
Pre-primary or none	25.8	17.2	31.7	78.0	64.4	37.4	11.8	38.8	2,103
Primary	22.9	12.4	26.8	77.6	64.1	34.2	16.4	40.9	15,521
Lower Secondary	11.1	4.6	13.3	82.3	68.5	34.4	13.0	33.5	2,881
Upper Secondary	6.1	2.8	8.0	84.4	69.6	38.8	8.7	26.1	3,147
Higher	1.1	1.3	2.1	82.1	57.9	35.5	3.0	26.9	546
Vocational Training	10.8	8.5	10.8	75.1	67.6	31.0	14.0	12.2	68

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Marital status^C									
Ever married/in union	18.1	10.0	21.7	80.3	65.3	35.5	13.1	36.5	18,918
Never married/in union	22.4	11.6	25.7	75.4	64.9	33.8	18.6	41.3	5,346
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	20.1	10.5	24.3	79.2	64.4	40.6	15.2	38.2	1,060
Has no functional difficulty	17.6	9.6	21.0	80.2	65.4	35.2	12.8	36.0	20,059
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	23.1	12.6	27.0	80.8	68.8	38.3	16.9	39.8	9,091
Tumbuka	15.3	9.2	19.3	72.4	55.9	31.0	15.8	32.8	1,984
Yao	24.5	12.1	27.9	76.0	59.7	31.1	10.4	35.5	3,357
Lomwe	12.6	7.1	15.9	80.1	63.0	32.5	10.8	36.7	4,417
Tonga	17.2	9.6	20.4	81.2	61.0	32.5	17.9	38.4	422
Sena	19.8	8.3	23.5	80.7	75.4	44.3	13.9	44.8	1,001
Nkhonde	11.5	7.2	14.3	74.8	47.8	22.8	17.0	29.6	231
Ngoni	15.1	9.3	17.8	82.1	70.4	37.0	13.0	36.0	2,482
Other ethnicity	13.7	7.1	16.3	76.8	62.9	31.1	16.6	35.1	1,281
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	28.1	16.7	32.7	78.8	64.2	36.2	17.5	42.8	4,830
Second	24.2	13.7	28.9	78.0	65.3	36.5	17.3	42.5	4,560
Middle	19.2	10.2	22.8	79.2	64.7	32.8	14.2	38.1	4,579
Fourth	15.4	7.1	18.0	79.3	65.4	33.9	12.7	35.7	4,783
Richest	10.0	5.1	12.3	80.4	66.4	36.1	10.4	29.9	5,512

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

^C The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total	12.2	7.6	14.9	80.7	67.4	40.9	20.9	36.0	6,720
Area									
Urban	8.2	3.7	9.2	83.1	73.6	43.8	14.9	28.3	1,291
Rural	13.2	8.5	16.3	80.1	66.0	40.3	22.3	37.8	5,429
Region									
North	9.9	5.6	12.0	67.5	54.7	32.5	20.8	31.7	777
Central	13.8	9.1	17.0	85.0	70.4	39.0	20.5	38.4	3,176
South	11.1	6.4	13.3	79.4	67.6	45.5	21.4	34.5	2,768
Age									
15-24	18.3	12.0	22.0	78.0	67.6	41.2	27.8	39.5	3,078
15-19	20.8	13.7	25.1	75.6	65.7	40.1	30.2	40.3	1,815
15-17	25.3	14.3	29.1	73.5	63.7	40.5	31.3	41.5	1,096
18-19	13.9	12.9	19.0	78.8	68.7	39.5	28.5	38.5	719
20-24	14.7	9.4	17.5	81.4	70.4	42.8	24.3	38.4	1,263
25-29	7.7	4.0	9.9	84.0	67.4	39.3	17.0	33.7	973
30-39	6.4	3.8	7.7	83.1	68.4	42.4	14.5	32.2	1,594
40-49	7.8	3.9	9.7	81.9	65.4	39.5	14.1	33.6	1,075
Education									
Pre-primary or none	20.1	18.5	29.2	73.8	56.4	43.8	25.9	49.1	294
Primary	17.0	10.6	20.4	79.3	66.6	40.0	24.3	42.9	3,972
Lower Secondary	4.9	1.7	5.7	82.4	69.7	37.2	15.9	24.6	923
Upper Secondary	3.0	1.2	3.7	85.9	72.3	45.2	14.7	22.7	1,201
Higher	2.4	1.4	3.1	78.9	62.4	40.1	10.3	22.7	268
Vocational Training	0.4	0.0	0.4	82.4	65.8	65.4	20.7	18.4	63

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	8.1	4.4	10.0	82.6	68.1	41.3	16.7	34.7	3,887
Never married/in union	18.0	11.9	21.7	78.1	66.5	40.5	26.7	37.8	2,833
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	14.8	9.0	17.2	80.7	79.1	45.0	22.3	38.3	371
Has no functional difficulty	9.3	6.1	11.8	82.2	67.4	40.7	18.6	34.7	5,254
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	13.8	9.5	17.1	83.8	69.7	39.9	22.2	40.7	2,637
Tumbuka	8.8	5.2	10.7	71.6	57.1	32.3	17.2	33.9	504
Yao	16.1	9.4	19.5	80.2	65.1	52.6	26.7	43.0	761
Lomwe	8.7	4.1	9.9	81.2	69.2	40.6	18.4	30.3	1,228
Tonga	12.1	10.3	18.5	82.2	65.0	31.4	23.7	35.2	111
Sena	11.9	7.1	15.5	79.9	68.7	38.4	20.9	28.6	283
Nkhonde	17.4	8.4	21.1	65.2	52.2	35.8	26.5	20.8	59
Ngoni	12.4	6.4	13.8	82.7	70.3	44.0	17.8	30.0	773
Other ethnicity	8.9	7.2	12.3	68.2	60.6	36.9	17.9	30.6	365
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	16.9	11.9	20.9	83.5	68.5	42.2	26.3	45.2	1,042
Second	15.9	11.2	19.8	80.6	65.2	37.7	21.3	41.3	1,249
Middle	13.6	8.3	16.5	79.7	64.8	41.6	23.8	37.0	1,258
Fourth	11.5	6.4	14.0	77.4	67.3	39.4	20.0	32.9	1,479
Richest	6.3	2.7	7.3	82.5	70.4	43.5	15.9	28.4	1,692

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	95.7	87.8	86.7	56.7	56.0	34.2	6.6	24,543
Area								
Urban	96.9	87.7	87.1	55.0	54.7	51.8	11.6	4,457
Rural	95.5	87.8	86.6	57.1	56.3	30.3	5.5	20,086
Region								
North	96.5	85.4	83.8	50.6	49.9	28.5	3.4	2,726
Central	94.5	85.7	84.5	53.2	52.5	22.8	2.6	11,169
South	96.8	90.7	89.7	62.0	61.2	47.7	11.7	10,649
Age								
15-24	91.2	74.0	73.0	51.7	51.1	32.4	6.8	10,327
15-19	85.2	56.4	55.7	40.1	39.6	27.4	5.3	5,548
15-17	78.8	41.4	40.8	29.1	28.7	24.6	5.1	3,245
18-19	94.0	77.4	76.7	55.5	54.9	31.4	5.4	2,303
20-24	98.2	94.4	93.2	65.3	64.6	38.1	8.6	4,779
25-29	98.8	98.2	97.4	67.2	66.7	39.5	7.5	3,932
30-39	99.0	98.3	97.2	61.5	60.7	35.9	6.8	6,441
40-49	99.0	96.9	94.9	51.3	50.2	31.0	5.0	3,843
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	98.3	95.7	94.5	63.6	62.9	35.4	7.3	18,340
15-24 ³	96.8	91.0	89.9	66.5	65.8	35.4	8.4	6,193
15-19	94.0	80.6	79.9	62.6	62.0	31.1	7.4	2,252
15-17	89.9	66.6	65.8	55.0	54.2	31.1	9.8	756
18-19	96.1	87.6	87.0	66.4	65.9	31.1	6.2	1,496
20-24	98.4	97.0	95.7	68.8	67.9	37.8	9.0	3,941
25-49	99.1	98.1	96.9	62.2	61.4	35.4	6.8	12,147
Sexually inactive	87.9	64.4	63.5	36.2	35.6	30.8	4.6	6,203

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Education								
Pre-primary or none	96.6	94.3	91.5	59.7	57.7	25.8	5.0	2,150
Primary	94.6	86.9	85.8	56.5	55.8	28.7	4.7	15,727
Lower Secondary	97.3	85.3	84.6	54.8	54.5	41.1	8.6	2,895
Upper Secondary	98.5	89.1	88.5	56.9	56.4	52.6	12.1	3,157
Higher	99.8	93.2	92.6	59.9	59.5	80.4	26.3	546
Vocational Training	100.0	97.3	97.3	55.4	55.4	65.8	13.8	68
Marital status ^B								
Ever married/in union	98.8	97.5	96.2	62.9	62.1	34.5	6.5	19,056
Never married/in union	84.8	54.2	53.5	35.0	34.6	33.3	7.1	5,486
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	97.0	93.8	91.9	57.1	55.5	29.1	5.2	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	98.3	94.9	93.8	61.1	60.4	36.0	7.0	20,226
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	94.3	86.0	84.9	54.0	53.4	24.2	3.4	9,221
Tumbuka	97.0	85.9	84.5	51.6	51.1	33.0	4.7	1,988
Yao	96.3	90.0	88.6	63.6	62.4	44.1	10.7	3,397
Lomwe	97.7	91.1	90.2	60.1	59.5	44.9	10.1	4,439
Tonga	95.0	83.4	82.6	49.6	49.2	33.5	2.0	427
Sena	93.2	86.7	85.7	60.1	59.3	39.9	7.6	1,040
Nkhonde	94.4	84.5	83.8	48.3	47.9	29.2	5.3	232
Ngoni	96.3	88.2	87.2	55.4	54.9	34.8	8.4	2,506
Other ethnicity	96.9	88.7	87.3	57.3	56.4	40.3	7.7	1,293

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	94.6	88.7	87.1	58.9	58.0	25.2	3.8	4,908
Second	94.9	87.9	86.6	57.9	57.0	25.9	5.1	4,656
Middle	95.7	88.5	87.5	56.9	56.2	30.3	5.4	4,629
Fourth	96.2	87.2	85.9	56.6	56.0	34.8	6.6	4,815
Richest	96.9	87.0	86.4	53.6	53.3	52.0	11.5	5,536
¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV								
² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results								
³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results								
^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing								
^B The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.								

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	94.9	76.3	75.2	47.1	46.5	45.6	10.0	6,791
Area								
Urban	96.4	81.5	81.1	44.5	44.3	65.8	16.8	1,293
Rural	94.6	75.1	73.8	47.7	47.0	40.8	8.4	5,498
Region								
North	91.6	72.9	71.7	42.6	41.9	38.0	4.5	785
Central	94.8	72.7	72.0	42.0	41.7	37.8	5.4	3,201
South	96.0	81.4	79.9	54.1	53.3	56.6	16.7	2,805
Age								
15-24	90.3	58.0	56.7	38.8	38.1	39.3	9.9	3,129
15-19	86.7	44.1	42.9	27.7	27.0	32.7	7.1	1,856
15-17	83.0	35.9	34.4	22.1	21.4	29.3	6.2	1,125
18-19	92.2	56.8	55.9	36.2	35.7	38.1	8.5	732
20-24	95.7	78.2	77.0	55.0	54.3	48.9	14.0	1,273
25-29	98.9	91.6	91.1	57.0	56.8	54.5	12.7	978
30-39	98.5	91.9	91.0	52.6	52.0	52.0	8.9	1,606
40-49	99.3	92.4	90.9	54.1	53.3	46.0	9.1	1,078
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	97.8	85.9	84.9	54.2	53.5	49.0	11.1	5,073
15-24 ³	94.8	71.0	69.9	51.2	50.4	44.3	12.6	1,605
15-19	91.9	54.2	52.9	37.9	37.1	38.7	9.3	648
15-17	86.5	43.7	42.7	31.9	31.4	33.7	6.8	279
18-19	96.0	62.1	60.6	42.4	41.4	42.5	11.1	368
20-24	96.8	82.5	81.5	60.2	59.4	48.1	14.8	958
25-49	99.1	92.7	91.8	55.5	55.0	51.2	10.4	3,467
Sexually inactive	86.5	48.1	46.7	26.2	25.8	35.4	6.6	1,718

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Education								
Pre-primary or none	92.3	78.2	77.9	43.4	43.2	24.9	6.8	303
Primary	93.0	70.4	69.0	44.1	43.3	37.0	7.3	4,028
Lower Secondary	96.6	80.6	79.8	51.2	50.9	49.6	9.0	927
Upper Secondary	99.4	88.5	87.8	52.4	52.0	66.0	16.2	1,202
Higher	99.3	91.3	90.5	55.5	55.2	83.7	27.3	268
Vocational Training	98.2	89.2	89.2	60.7	60.7	80.5	18.2	63
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	98.9	92.6	91.6	57.3	56.7	49.2	10.2	3,909
Never married/in union	89.5	54.2	52.9	33.3	32.6	40.6	9.6	2,882
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	91.4	79.5	75.8	53.1	51.4	42.0	9.2	380
Has no functional difficulty	97.7	84.7	83.9	52.0	51.5	49.3	10.8	5,286
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	95.0	71.8	71.1	42.9	42.6	38.7	5.8	2,657
Tumbuka	92.3	72.6	71.5	42.3	41.5	40.4	6.8	509
Yao	94.5	77.6	76.7	54.0	54.0	51.7	15.3	775
Lomwe	96.7	83.1	81.6	50.6	49.7	55.5	14.1	1,241
Tonga	92.3	74.1	71.3	51.9	50.0	45.0	5.0	112
Sena	94.2	83.5	81.4	62.2	61.3	48.8	12.8	288
Nkhonde	88.3	69.6	69.6	26.9	26.9	26.3	4.8	60
Ngoni	95.9	78.3	77.5	44.3	43.7	49.0	12.6	777
Other ethnicity	93.4	80.2	77.7	53.3	51.6	49.6	14.3	371

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:							
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	Number of men
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	93.2	73.4	72.3	48.6	47.8	33.2	6.3	1,068
Second	94.7	77.5	76.1	50.3	49.5	31.7	6.4	1,261
Middle	93.7	71.9	70.7	43.4	42.9	40.1	8.6	1,272
Fourth	94.9	77.1	75.8	47.0	46.4	48.0	10.0	1,496
Richest	97.1	79.8	79.1	46.6	46.3	65.5	15.9	1,695
¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV								
² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results								
³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results								
^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing								

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Total	96.8	83.3	95.2	94.9	82.3	84.3	6,423
Area							
Urban	98.5	90.9	97.1	97.1	90.2	91.0	857
Rural	96.5	82.2	94.9	94.6	81.1	83.3	5,567
Region							
North	98.5	89.4	97.1	96.7	88.0	88.2	696
Central	96.1	80.5	94.5	94.1	79.6	82.1	2,844
South	97.0	84.7	95.4	95.2	83.6	85.5	2,884
Age							
15-24	97.5	80.3	95.8	95.4	79.5	82.1	2,945
15-19	96.9	75.0	95.6	94.9	74.2	79.7	979
15-17	97.3	72.1	94.2	94.0	71.5	75.5	211
18-19	96.8	75.8	96.0	95.1	75.0	80.9	768
20-24	97.8	82.9	95.9	95.7	82.1	83.2	1,966
25-29	96.3	86.0	96.2	96.0	85.0	87.2	1,507
30-39	95.7	85.6	93.2	93.0	84.2	84.7	1,690
40-49	98.0	87.5	95.0	94.6	85.8	89.5	282
Education^B							
Pre-primary or none	96.1	80.8	92.7	92.4	79.8	83.5	542
Primary	96.8	82.2	94.9	94.6	81.1	82.9	4,376
Lower Secondary	97.2	86.1	96.2	95.9	84.8	85.6	749
Upper Secondary	96.6	88.1	96.8	96.8	87.7	90.9	654
Higher	99.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	94.4	96.2	96

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	96.7	83.6	95.1	94.9	82.5	84.2	6,050
Never married/in union	97.5	78.8	95.4	95.2	78.5	86.3	373
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	96.0	79.7	95.9	95.9	79.5	83.4	217
Has no functional difficulty	96.8	83.9	95.2	94.9	82.8	84.6	5,995
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	96.0	79.5	94.4	94.0	78.5	81.1	2,434
Tumbuka	98.3	90.3	96.4	95.9	88.5	88.3	484
Yao	98.4	87.3	97.1	97.0	86.5	89.3	1,048
Lomwe	97.1	85.4	95.8	95.7	84.5	86.3	1,104
Tonga	94.0	81.6	92.4	92.4	81.6	81.0	102
Sena	94.5	79.1	90.4	90.2	77.7	80.1	318
Nkhonde	100.0	86.0	96.4	96.4	82.4	81.3	50
Ngoni	97.5	84.3	96.7	96.4	83.2	85.9	576
Other ethnicity	95.1	84.4	93.1	92.8	83.4	82.4	307
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.3	80.6	94.5	94.3	79.2	81.4	1,751
Second	96.2	80.0	94.5	94.0	79.1	81.5	1,383
Middle	96.4	83.4	94.1	93.8	82.2	84.1	1,136
Fourth	97.2	85.5	96.2	95.9	84.6	86.6	1,158
Richest	98.3	90.1	97.3	97.3	89.6	90.7	995

¹ MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)

² MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care

³ MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

^A In this context, counselling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

^B The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:							Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ⁴	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years				
Total	39.2	58.4	91.2	73.0	51.1	60.0	10,327	65.8	6,193	27.8	10,147
Area											
Urban	46.3	60.8	93.0	72.1	48.0	53.5	1,829	67.4	978	18.3	1,816
Rural	37.7	57.9	90.8	73.2	51.8	61.4	8,498	65.5	5,215	29.8	8,331
Region											
North	33.6	53.0	93.0	68.8	43.7	54.3	1,209	62.4	657	24.8	1,206
Central	36.4	55.8	88.1	68.0	46.1	60.6	4,682	61.6	2,839	31.9	4,582
South	43.6	62.7	94.0	79.5	58.4	60.8	4,436	71.0	2,697	24.2	4,358
Age											
15-19	37.6	55.2	85.2	55.7	39.6	40.6	5,548	62.0	2,252	30.3	5,409
15-17	36.0	53.1	78.8	40.8	28.7	23.3	3,245	54.2	756	31.9	3,146
18-19	40.0	58.1	94.0	76.7	54.9	65.0	2,303	65.9	1,496	28.2	2,263
20-24	41.0	62.3	98.2	93.2	64.6	82.5	4,779	67.9	3,941	24.8	4,738
20-22	41.2	61.4	98.2	92.6	64.2	80.5	3,141	68.5	2,528	25.9	3,116
23-24	40.6	64.0	98.4	94.4	65.3	86.3	1,638	67.0	1,413	22.7	1,622
Education											
Pre-primary or none	31.2	55.6	92.3	82.6	59.8	82.9	305	62.7	253	41.7	292
Primary	34.2	55.4	88.5	70.6	49.7	61.8	6,646	64.5	4,107	35.1	6,495
Lower Secondary	44.9	64.2	95.2	73.3	51.4	54.1	1,555	70.5	841	15.3	1,544
Upper Secondary	52.2	64.0	97.4	79.5	54.1	54.0	1,607	68.5	868	10.0	1,601
Higher	69.6	71.1	99.5	82.3	56.8	55.3	182	65.9	101	4.0	182
Vocational Training	(57.0)	(77.1)	(100.0)	(96.5)	(61.4)	(72.0)	33	(*)	24	(22.5)	33

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:											
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	37.8	61.2	98.3	94.9	68.6	91.8	5,169	69.2	4,743	28.8	5,124
Never married/in union	40.6	55.6	84.1	51.2	33.7	28.1	5,158	54.6	1,450	26.7	5,023
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	31.7	59.5	94.2	85.8	56.7	74.1	257	64.5	190	35.4	255
Has no functional difficulty	41.0	60.9	97.0	87.9	61.6	76.9	6,825	67.5	5,246	25.5	6,746
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	35.5	56.6	88.0	69.2	48.2	62.4	3,965	63.2	2,473	32.8	3,874
Tumbuka	35.3	53.6	94.4	70.6	44.9	52.3	873	63.8	457	24.9	871
Yao	42.9	62.8	93.2	77.8	58.3	57.1	1,396	70.6	798	31.9	1,373
Lomwe	46.6	61.2	94.5	78.9	56.6	62.1	1,764	70.2	1,095	20.3	1,746
Tonga	33.8	55.4	90.7	68.4	41.6	48.6	213	54.0	103	24.9	209
Sena	38.0	66.3	88.9	75.4	54.5	62.9	473	66.2	298	27.4	447
Nkhonde	36.5	53.5	88.2	66.3	36.2	46.7	103	52.1	48	17.0	103
Ngoni	40.8	56.9	92.3	72.9	49.1	59.3	990	64.7	587	23.8	979
Other ethnicity	39.9	57.7	94.3	74.9	53.6	60.7	550	68.8	334	19.9	544
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	34.3	57.3	89.9	76.5	53.8	69.8	2,205	63.6	1,539	35.8	2,160
Second	34.5	55.8	90.5	74.2	53.0	66.4	2,015	66.1	1,337	35.3	1,949
Middle	36.2	60.1	91.0	74.4	52.9	59.2	1,889	64.6	1,118	28.0	1,855
Fourth	42.7	57.9	91.5	70.3	51.2	56.9	1,973	69.0	1,123	22.7	1,951
Richest	47.7	61.1	93.2	69.9	45.3	47.9	2,244	66.4	1,075	17.6	2,232

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:							Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years				
Total	43.9	54.2	90.3	56.7	38.1	51.3	3,129	50.4	1,605	22.0	3,078
Area											
Urban	50.6	55.3	92.3	62.5	35.1	42.6	530	47.9	226	14.1	529
Rural	42.6	54.0	89.9	55.5	38.8	53.1	2,599	50.8	1,380	23.6	2,549
Region											
North	44.2	59.7	84.1	50.8	27.7	49.0	369	44.7	180	16.4	364
Central	43.7	52.4	89.8	49.2	32.6	51.7	1,420	43.6	734	26.8	1,406
South	44.1	54.7	92.6	66.3	46.8	51.5	1,341	59.1	691	18.4	1,308
Age											
15-19	43.0	54.0	86.7	42.9	27.0	34.9	1,856	37.1	648	25.1	1,815
15-17	40.9	51.1	83.0	34.4	21.4	24.8	1,125	31.4	279	29.1	1,096
18-19	46.2	58.6	92.2	55.9	35.7	50.4	732	41.4	368	19.0	719
20-24	45.4	54.5	95.7	77.0	54.3	75.2	1,273	59.4	958	17.5	1,263
20-22	43.8	54.6	95.3	76.0	53.1	72.3	861	57.1	623	18.8	855
23-24	48.6	54.2	96.5	78.9	56.9	81.3	412	63.6	335	14.9	408
Education ^B											
Pre-primary or none	33.8	28.9	87.1	65.2	47.3	62.1	64	(56.0)	40	(44.8)	62
Primary	37.7	51.6	87.2	48.1	32.9	51.2	2,034	45.1	1,040	29.7	1,985
Lower Secondary	52.9	62.1	93.8	64.6	43.1	48.3	440	55.2	212	8.5	439
Upper Secondary	57.7	60.4	98.9	79.9	51.4	52.2	518	62.8	270	4.2	518
Higher	(81.1)	(70.3)	(100.0)	(79.5)	(50.8)	(58.3)	51	(69.5)	29	(0.0)	51

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	45.6	57.9	98.0	87.6	68.2	98.1	541	68.6	531	16.2	537
Never married/in union	43.6	53.4	88.7	50.3	31.8	41.5	2,588	41.4	1,074	23.2	2,541
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	40.1	42.4	88.8	56.6	45.6	59.0	140	50.7	83	26.4	139
Has no functional difficulty	46.1	57.0	94.8	70.2	47.7	66.7	1,864	54.6	1,243	17.4	1,843
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	44.2	53.0	90.7	50.0	35.4	52.6	1,212	47.7	637	26.0	1,203
Tumbuka	49.6	60.5	86.0	49.9	27.4	47.0	235	42.0	111	14.3	232
Yao	37.5	44.5	88.9	56.3	42.9	48.9	359	51.6	176	30.8	345
Lomwe	45.7	57.9	93.1	68.6	45.0	47.9	568	56.8	272	12.7	555
Tonga	42.2	54.0	82.3	52.0	40.4	64.2	49	55.2	31	33.6	48
Sena	31.9	53.8	89.0	68.1	51.1	54.8	125	71.8	69	20.0	122
Nkhonde	(33.0)	(67.2)	(82.5)	(54.5)	(17.1)	(54.9)	30	(21.2)	17	18.5	30
Ngoni	47.6	58.9	91.7	59.3	32.3	52.9	372	47.9	197	21.2	368
Other ethnicity	45.2	50.0	88.4	62.8	45.4	54.1	179	50.5	97	17.0	175
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	34.8	54.8	87.8	54.1	40.5	65.2	490	48.1	320	30.4	474
Second	41.7	52.6	88.6	55.0	39.7	52.8	561	55.3	296	30.2	550
Middle	45.0	53.1	89.5	51.6	36.2	51.4	641	48.9	329	22.2	632
Fourth	45.1	53.2	90.4	59.4	38.2	48.0	708	52.0	340	20.7	694
Richest	49.8	56.9	94.0	61.8	37.1	43.8	730	47.9	320	11.4	728

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

^B The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.11 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Evidence has shown that male circumcision (the complete removal of the foreskin of the penis) reduces the risk of heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men by approximately 60 percent and is safe when performed by well-trained health professionals in properly equipped settings.⁷⁴ In countries and regions with heterosexual epidemics and high HIV and low male circumcision prevalence, male circumcision is being included in comprehensive HIV prevention packages.⁷³ Alone, male circumcision is only partially protective, however, when combined with HIV testing and counselling services, condoms, safer sexual practices and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, it is highly effective.^{72,73} It may already be performed for religious, medical, or cultural reasons and can be carried out at birth, during adolescence, or at other times during a man's life.

In Malawi, circumcision is commonly practiced by the Yao and the Lomwe as part of their tradition while the main religion that circumcise is Islam. Traditionally male circumcision is practiced as a rite of passage and is performed during the initiation ceremonies at a camp. The Malawi government has included and is actively promoting male medical circumcision as one of the strategies to prevent the further spread of HIV infection.

The prevalence of male circumcision is presented in Table TM.12.1, which also shows the age of circumcision while Table TM.12.2 shows the provider and place where circumcision was performed.

74 Bailey, R. et al. "Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention in Young Men in Kisumu, Kenya: A Randomised Controlled Trial." *The Lancet* 369, no. 9562 (2007): 643-56. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(07)60312-2.

Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men	Age at circumcision:								Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK/ Missing		
Total	32.1	6,791	0.4	0.9	18.3	39.2	22.1	8.0	6.8	4.4	100.0	2,178
Area												
Urban	37.1	1,293	1.0	0.4	15.1	41.1	20.3	8.9	9.6	3.5	100.0	479
Rural	30.9	5,498	0.3	1.0	19.2	38.6	22.6	7.7	6.0	4.6	100.0	1,698
Region												
North	10.0	785	0.1	0.6	6.4	24.9	31.5	25.9	8.2	2.4	100.0	78
Central	16.9	3,201	1.6	1.5	18.4	32.3	23.2	8.0	12.7	2.3	100.0	542
South	55.5	2,805	0.1	0.7	18.9	42.3	21.2	7.0	4.6	5.2	100.0	1,557
Age												
15-24	34.0	3,129	0.2	0.8	17.2	45.3	26.6	6.1	na	3.8	100.0	1,064
15-19	32.8	1,856	0.0	0.3	18.9	56.3	20.4	na	na	4.1	100.0	610
15-17	32.9	1,125	0.0	0.1	18.3	64.1	12.6	na	na	4.9	100.0	370
18-19	32.8	732	0.0	0.4	19.9	44.4	32.3	na	na	3.0	100.0	240
20-24	35.7	1,273	0.5	1.5	15.0	30.6	34.9	14.2	na	3.4	100.0	454
25-29	33.3	978	0.5	0.5	22.2	20.7	21.6	19.4	10.3	4.6	100.0	326
30-39	31.8	1,606	1.1	1.3	16.6	35.0	17.8	6.9	17.0	4.2	100.0	510
40-49	25.7	1,078	0.0	0.9	21.0	44.8	13.5	3.8	9.6	6.4	100.0	277
Education												
Pre-primary or none	31.7	303	0.0	1.2	28.3	26.9	17.5	1.4	4.4	20.2	100.0	96
Primary	30.5	4,028	0.2	0.8	22.0	42.8	18.5	6.7	4.6	4.4	100.0	1,227
Lower Secondary	36.5	927	0.3	1.2	12.3	47.6	21.5	7.9	6.0	3.1	100.0	338
Upper Secondary	32.7	1,202	1.2	0.8	11.1	29.7	35.6	10.0	9.7	2.0	100.0	394
Higher	36.1	268	1.6	0.5	17.2	16.2	16.9	20.3	24.1	3.1	100.0	97
Vocational Training	41.8	63	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.8)	(30.3)	(15.5)	(20.4)	(0.0)	100.0	26

Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men	Age at circumcision:								Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK/ Missing		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	40.3	380	0.0	2.4	22.2	40.0	12.2	15.0	3.0	5.2	100.0	153
Has no functional difficulty	31.3	5,286	0.6	0.9	18.0	33.5	25.1	9.1	8.6	4.2	100.0	1,655
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	16.1	2,657	0.7	1.3	16.7	29.4	25.6	13.0	10.7	2.5	100.0	427
Tumbuka	10.0	509	0.0	0.9	4.4	12.3	40.1	24.6	15.3	2.4	100.0	51
Yao	87.7	775	0.1	0.8	31.2	47.6	11.1	1.7	0.5	6.9	100.0	679
Lomwe	49.2	1,241	0.0	0.5	11.8	42.7	25.8	8.5	6.3	4.4	100.0	611
Tonga	16.8	112	(0.1)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(17.2)	(29.1)	(11.6)	(25.0)	(7.7)	100.0	19
Sena	28.7	288	0.0	2.0	3.5	21.7	42.1	8.4	22.3	0.0	100.0	83
Nkhonde	17.6	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Ngoni	23.8	777	2.6	1.0	14.7	32.0	26.0	10.7	11.9	1.2	100.0	185
Other ethnicity	30.1	371	0.8	0.7	7.7	47.0	23.0	11.2	5.2	4.4	100.0	112
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	31.9	1,068	0.4	0.7	24.9	34.1	18.4	8.9	6.1	6.4	100.0	341
Second	29.7	1,261	0.0	2.6	19.8	32.9	23.5	8.6	7.0	5.6	100.0	374
Middle	29.5	1,272	0.2	0.4	18.8	44.9	21.1	5.5	5.4	3.6	100.0	375
Fourth	33.0	1,496	0.2	0.7	17.2	43.1	23.9	4.9	6.2	3.9	100.0	494
Richest	35.0	1,695	1.1	0.4	14.3	39.2	22.4	11.2	8.3	3.2	100.0	594

¹ MICS indicator TM.37 - Male circumcision

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:						Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/ family/friend	Health worker/ professional	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing		
Total	52.6	46.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	43.7	1.9	1.0	50.9	2.4	0.1	100.0	2,178
Area													
Urban	36.1	63.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	60.4	2.1	1.2	35.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	479
Rural	57.3	42.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	38.9	1.9	1.0	55.3	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,698
Region													
North	20.7	77.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	74.3	3.8	1.6	18.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	78
Central	45.8	53.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	48.9	3.3	1.1	45.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	542
South	56.6	42.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	40.3	1.4	0.9	54.4	2.9	0.1	100.0	1,557
Age													
15-24	40.4	59.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	53.9	3.1	0.9	38.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,064
15-19	39.4	59.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	52.7	3.6	1.3	37.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	610
15-17	38.8	59.8	1.1	0.3	100.0	51.7	4.1	2.0	36.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	370
18-19	40.3	59.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.3	2.9	0.2	38.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	240
20-24	41.8	58.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.6	2.4	0.3	40.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	454
25-29	52.1	47.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	47.4	0.3	0.1	49.3	2.5	0.5	100.0	326
30-39	63.3	35.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	33.3	1.3	1.4	62.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	510
40-49	80.5	19.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	18.9	0.5	1.8	77.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	277
Education													
Pre-primary or none	84.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.6	0.3	0.7	81.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	96
Primary	62.8	36.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	32.4	1.8	1.1	61.6	3.0	0.2	100.0	1,227
Lower Secondary	42.9	56.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	55.6	2.6	0.9	39.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	338
Upper Secondary	30.7	68.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	66.1	1.7	0.3	29.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	394
Higher	22.9	76.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	73.5	4.4	3.3	18.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	97
Vocational Training	(24.5)	(75.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(75.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision (continued)

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							Number of men who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/family/friend	Health worker/professional	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing	Total	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	65.1	34.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	30.2	1.1	2.0	62.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	153
Has no functional difficulty	54.6	45.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	43.1	1.5	0.7	53.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	1,655
Ethnicity of household head													
Chewa	44.3	55.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	50.5	2.0	1.0	43.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	427
Tumbuka	19.2	80.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.8	5.2	3.4	10.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	51
Yao	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.9	1.7	1.2	80.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	679
Lomwe	43.9	55.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	51.8	1.7	0.7	42.3	3.2	0.2	100.0	611
Tonga	(21.4)	(78.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(78.4)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Sena	16.5	82.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	76.1	0.0	1.1	16.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	83
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Ngoni	32.2	65.5	2.2	0.1	100.0	61.7	2.7	1.1	30.8	3.7	0.1	100.0	185
Other ethnicity	31.5	67.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	62.7	2.1	1.0	30.7	3.1	0.4	100.0	112
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	64.5	35.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	32.8	1.6	1.1	62.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	341
Second	59.7	39.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	37.4	1.6	1.0	58.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	374
Middle	58.7	41.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	36.1	0.8	0.8	58.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	375
Fourth	54.4	44.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	42.4	1.2	1.4	52.0	2.9	0.1	100.0	494
Richest	36.1	63.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	59.8	3.6	0.7	33.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	594
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.⁷⁵ It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children⁷⁶ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.⁷⁷

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

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

Age	Malawi Childhood Immunisation Schedule							
	BCG	OPV	DPT-HepB-Hib2	PCV	IPV	Rotavirus Vaccine	MR 1	MR 2
At Birth	✓	✓						
6 weeks		✓	✓	✓		✓		
10 weeks		✓	✓	✓		✓		
14 weeks		✓	✓	✓	✓			
9 months							✓	
15 months								✓

The vaccination schedule followed by the Malawi National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Polio, three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Oral Polio vaccine (OPV) plus one dose of Inactivated Polio vaccine (IPV), three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, two doses of the MR vaccine containing measles and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the 2nd doses of MR at 15 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Malawi, 2019-20 MICS are based on children age 24-35 months.

⁷⁵ "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018.

<http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

⁷⁶ "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

⁷⁷ Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age⁷⁶, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's recall report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' recall reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Malawi, 2019-20

Antigen	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:			
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MR 2 by 24 months of age)
BCG ¹	79.4	16.4	95.9	95.6	60.0	31.5	91.5	90.7
Polio (OPV) at birth ^C	75.2	16.5	91.7	91.6	57.2	31.2	88.4	87.9
Polio (OPV) 1	79.4	14.0	93.4	93.2	59.6	27.8	87.4	86.0
Polio (OPV) 2	79.1	8.1	87.1	87.0	59.3	19.1	78.4	77.2
Polio (OPV) 3	78.1	1.4	79.5	78.6	58.7	4.8	63.5	61.5
Polio (IPV) ^{2,D}	59.6	1.3	60.9	34.3	29.4	4.0	33.4	8.3
Pentavalent (DTP-HepB-Hib) 1	79.2	16.1	95.4	95.2	59.3	31.4	90.7	89.5
Pentavalent (DTP-HepB-Hib) 2	78.8	14.7	93.6	93.4	59.0	28.4	87.4	85.8
Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) ^{3,4,5}	78.4	11.8	90.3	89.2	58.5	25.0	83.5	80.7
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	73.5	15.0	88.5	88.3	54.4	29.4	83.9	82.9
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	73.1	12.7	85.9	85.8	54.4	24.6	78.9	77.6
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3 ⁶	72.7	10.4	83.2	82.3	54.0	21.4	75.3	72.9
Rotavirus 1	78.4	15.4	93.8	93.3	59.1	30.1	89.2	88.0
Rotavirus 2 ⁷	77.7	13.1	90.8	89.0	58.6	26.9	85.4	82.8
Measles-Rubella 1 ⁸	72.7	15.2	87.9	82.8	56.9	30.3	87.2	79.6
Measles-Rubella 2 ⁹	37.1	10.6	47.7	1.0	47.5	22.5	70.0	61.5
Basic antigens ^{11, E}	71.7	1.0	72.6	66.8	56.1	3.5	59.6	52.3
All antigens ^{12, F}	na	na	na	na	23.1	2.3	25.4	3.3
No vaccinations	0.4	2.5	2.9	2.9	0.2	6.7	7.0	7.0
Number of children	3201	3201	3201	3201	3237	3237	3237	3237

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.8, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

^C For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

^D A small loss of information may have occurred with respect to "IPV" which may consequently be underestimated. Information on IPV was not collected during first data collection.

^E Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, MR1

^F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2, and MR2 as per the vaccination schedule in Malawi

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:															Percentage with:			Number of children age 12-23 months	
	Polio (OPV)					DPT-HepB-Hib			PCV		Rotavirus		Measles-Rubella 1 ⁸	Basic ^{9C}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E			
	BCG ³	At birth ^A	1	2	3	IPV ²	1	2	3 ^{3 4 5}	1	2	3 ⁶						1		2
Total	95.9	91.7	93.4	87.1	79.5	60.9	95.4	93.6	90.3	88.5	85.9	83.2	93.8	90.8	87.9	72.6	2.9	83.9	80.5	3201
Sex																				
Male	96.6	92.6	94.0	88.3	80.7	60.4	96.1	94.9	91.8	90.7	88.0	85.5	94.7	91.7	90.4	75.7	2.4	85.1	81.8	1569
Female	95.1	90.8	92.8	86.0	78.4	61.4	94.6	92.3	88.9	86.4	83.9	80.9	92.9	89.9	85.5	69.6	3.4	82.8	79.1	1631
Area																				
Urban	96.8	96.1	92.7	85.5	75.9	54.3	95.6	94.2	93.0	91.8	89.3	85.9	95.0	93.4	89.8	70.2	1.9	81.3	77.3	431
Rural	95.7	91.0	93.5	87.4	80.1	61.9	95.3	93.5	89.9	88.0	85.4	82.7	93.6	90.4	87.6	73.0	3.1	84.3	81.0	2769
Region																				
North	97.5	93.3	96.2	93.5	86.0	63.0	98.2	97.1	95.2	96.0	94.7	92.3	97.0	94.3	92.0	81.6	1.3	91.0	85.3	345
Central	96.5	90.5	92.9	85.9	77.9	57.7	95.7	93.7	90.1	86.9	84.7	81.7	94.8	91.4	86.5	70.4	2.8	81.7	79.4	1373
South	94.9	92.4	93.1	86.8	79.5	63.3	94.4	92.7	89.3	88.2	85.0	82.4	92.1	89.4	88.3	72.6	3.3	84.3	80.3	1483
Mother's education ^G																				
Pre-primary or none	92.9	87.4	90.2	82.5	76.5	60.9	91.0	87.8	85.1	83.2	80.2	76.8	89.4	87.1	80.2	65.2	4.8	80.4	78.3	299
Primary	95.6	91.7	93.0	86.6	78.4	59.9	95.2	93.2	89.3	87.5	84.8	81.7	93.4	89.8	87.3	71.5	3.1	82.6	79.0	2202
Lower Secondary	98.6	93.2	96.0	89.9	87.3	60.8	98.4	97.1	96.4	94.2	92.1	91.0	96.9	95.5	91.4	80.0	1.2	88.2	87.0	350
Upper Secondary	98.1	93.2	97.4	93.2	83.3	69.0	97.5	97.2	95.5	93.3	91.5	90.4	97.1	95.6	94.4	79.8	1.6	91.2	86.3	304
Higher	(95.5)	(93.4)	(85.4)	(80.3)	(70.6)	(51.0)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(92.6)	(93.5)	(93.5)	(92.8)	(92.4)	(93.3)	(95.5)	(68.4)	(4.5)	(86.8)	(76.0)	41

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:															Percentage with:				Number of children age 12-23 months	
	BCG ³	At birth ^A	Polio (OPV)			DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV		Rotavirus		Measles-Rubella 1 ⁸	Basic ^{9C}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E				
			1	2	3	IPV ^{2,H}	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶						1	2		
Ethnicity of household head																					
Chewa	95.4	90.1	93.4	86.5	78.9	59.1	95.2	93.6	90.6	86.9	85.1	82.6	94.6	91.5	86.6	71.4	3.0	82.6	80.6	1177	
Tumbuka	98.0	93.3	95.8	93.5	84.6	61.0	97.8	97.2	95.6	94.7	93.5	92.3	97.0	94.0	91.1	79.6	1.7	90.9	83.7	249	
Yao	96.4	92.7	93.6	86.1	77.1	57.6	95.6	92.5	88.1	88.3	84.6	80.8	94.8	90.0	88.8	70.3	2.1	80.5	77.0	582	
Lomwe	96.3	92.8	93.4	88.2	81.5	67.1	95.3	94.1	90.6	89.8	86.1	83.2	93.0	91.2	89.7	75.2	2.8	86.7	83.4	525	
Tonga	96.7	95.9	83.6	80.9	72.9	51.3	97.4	93.6	90.8	90.3	90.3	87.9	95.2	92.6	92.9	68.6	2.1	76.6	72.4	53	
Sena	90.7	90.6	89.6	81.1	75.4	71.9	89.5	86.3	83.5	81.0	76.5	73.3	88.1	84.1	82.6	67.5	6.2	80.0	76.0	150	
Nkhonde	99.2	91.9	96.7	95.1	90.9	66.3	98.2	98.2	94.5	93.7	93.7	88.4	98.2	96.4	96.1	86.4	0.0	93.1	89.0	29	
Ngoni	96.0	92.2	94.4	87.5	81.0	59.8	95.8	94.2	90.7	88.0	85.4	83.6	90.3	89.2	86.4	73.5	3.9	85.5	82.2	284	
Other ethnicity	96.2	92.3	92.8	87.6	79.5	59.6	95.4	94.2	90.9	93.3	90.6	87.6	91.2	89.3	87.9	72.6	3.3	87.7	79.0	151	

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:															Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months			
	Polio(OPV)					DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus		Measles-Rubella 1 ⁸	Basic ^{9C}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D		Vaccination records seen ^E		
	BCG ³	At birth ^A				IPV ^{2,H}															
			1	2	3		1	2	3 ^{3 4 5}	1	2	3 ⁶	1							2	
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	94.8	88.9	91.6	83.8	75.4	57.7	93.6	92.6	87.7	85.5	83.2	80.0	92.2	89.1		85.2	67.3	3.8	78.6	75.6	902
Second	95.1	90.9	92.8	87.9	78.7	63.7	95.7	93.0	90.6	88.6	86.2	83.7	94.7	91.5		86.7	71.2	3.3	84.9	80.5	688
Middle	96.5	91.4	94.6	89.7	83.2	61.9	95.6	93.2	89.8	88.1	85.4	83.0	93.3	90.1		89.1	77.9	2.6	85.9	83.7	576
Fourth	95.7	94.2	94.5	84.9	79.5	59.3	95.9	93.5	90.3	90.5	85.9	82.9	93.7	90.1		89.2	73.4	2.6	85.0	81.2	544
Richest	98.4	95.4	94.8	91.7	83.9	63.4	97.2	96.9	95.3	92.0	91.0	88.8	96.2	94.5		91.6	77.3	1.4	88.7	84.6	490

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)^A For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.^C Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, MR1^D Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down^E Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)^F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2, and MR2 as per the vaccination schedule in Malawi^G The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.^H A small loss of information may have occurred with respect to "IPV" which may consequently be underestimated. Information on IPV was not collected during first data collection.

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

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles- Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Basic antigens ^C	All antigens ^{12, F}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E	
Total	70.0	59.6	25.4	7.0	67.7	61.3	3237
Sex							
Male	70.5	60.5	24.6	6.7	67.2	61.2	1654
Female	69.5	58.8	26.2	7.2	68.1	61.3	1583
Area							
Urban	71.0	53.1	27.6	5.7	62.6	52.7	395
Rural	69.9	60.5	25.1	7.1	68.4	62.5	2842
Region							
North	83.9	69.4	30.4	3.6	73.5	65.9	335
Central	66.9	56.6	20.4	8.0	63.6	58.8	1539
South	70.1	60.7	29.8	6.6	70.8	62.8	1362
Mother's education^G							
Pre-primary or none	64.0	51.8	23.4	11.4	66.9	58.1	332
Primary	70.5	60.1	25.3	6.4	66.9	61.7	2207
Lower Secondary	66.7	56.1	24.6	8.4	68.6	58.3	360
Upper Secondary	76.4	69.8	29.7	4.8	74.9	67.8	287
Higher	(72.4)	(54.4)	(20.2)	(6.5)	(59.8)	(48.0)	45
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	66.6	58.0	20.6	8.6	64.8	60.0	1344
Tumbuka	81.8	66.5	31.5	4.8	69.2	61.7	228
Yao	73.5	59.4	28.0	5.2	69.2	61.3	479
Lomwe	73.1	65.5	30.2	4.7	74.8	67.3	538
Tonga	76.6	60.4	28.0	2.9	68.3	63.1	51
Sena	52.0	46.9	28.5	15.3	57.7	49.2	142
Nkhonde	80.3	77.9	29.8	3.6	85.9	81.7	27
Ngoni	71.6	56.0	25.9	5.5	65.3	58.0	298
Other ethnicity	70.2	58.7	28.9	6.7	71.7	64.2	131

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles-Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Basic antigens ^C	Full vaccination All antigens ^{12, F}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	68.2	56.7	21.0	6.6	66.7	59.5	816
Second	67.1	58.9	24.6	5.7	64.7	60.8	739
Middle	70.5	60.6	26.9	9.1	69.8	64.0	621
Fourth	71.0	63.8	26.5	8.0	69.3	64.6	585
Richest	75.8	59.4	31.1	5.3	69.0	57.2	476

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

^A For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

^C Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, MR1

^D Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^E Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

^F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2, and MR2 as per the vaccination schedule in Malawi

^G The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁷⁸ Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

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

⁷⁸ The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	25.2	7.8	39.2	15,457
Sex				
Male	25.4	7.7	39.5	7,644
Female	25.0	7.8	39.0	7,813
Area				
Urban	23.4	6.1	26.0	1,990
Rural	25.5	8.0	41.2	13,467
Region				
North	18.9	9.9	34.9	1,652
Central	24.6	7.5	40.7	7,023
South	27.4	7.5	38.7	6,782
Age (in months)				
0-11	28.9	7.8	33.6	3,093
12-23	39.8	8.8	43.2	3,201
24-35	25.1	7.5	41.6	3,237
36-47	17.7	7.6	39.7	3,043
48-59	13.2	7.0	37.8	2,882
Mother's education^A				
Pre-primary or none	22.5	6.8	39.3	1,717
Primary	26.5	8.2	41.5	10,417
Lower Secondary	25.5	8.0	36.0	1,614
Upper Secondary	21.0	6.5	29.7	1,469
Higher	14.6	3.5	19.5	214
Ethnicity of household head				
Chewa	25.3	7.5	42.0	6,007
Tumbuka	20.9	9.1	34.2	1,144
Yao	28.0	8.1	38.2	2,473
Lomwe	28.2	7.6	39.0	2,578
Tonga	19.1	6.6	47.2	253
Sena	24.7	6.7	36.9	682
Nkhonde	17.9	8.0	30.3	123
Ngoni	22.4	8.9	37.4	1,435
Other ethnicity	21.2	6.7	33.3	761
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	28.2	7.7	43.4	4,008
Second	25.9	8.5	44.4	3,399
Middle	24.3	7.4	39.2	2,863
Fourth	24.8	9.0	36.7	2,774
Richest	21.0	5.7	27.9	2,413

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁷⁹ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.⁸⁰ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.⁷⁹

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

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.1 uses variable CA6 which experienced a minor shift during data entry for a limited number of interviews that were conducted at the beginning of data collection. The errors were accounted for and corrected during the analysis although a small loss of information related to CHAM/Mission services may have been underestimated although minimally.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

⁷⁹ UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea*. New York: UNICEF, 2016.

<https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf>.

⁸⁰ In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea*. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004.

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							
	Health facilities or providers			Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission					
Total	50.6	7.3	1.9	6.8	5.9	56.9	35.7	3898
Sex								
Male	49.7	7.7	2.0	6.9	6.4	56.6	35.6	1941
Female	51.6	6.9	1.7	6.7	5.4	57.3	35.9	1957
Area								
Urban	47.8	14.7	0.0	1.4	5.0	52.7	34.4	466
Rural	51.0	6.3	2.1	7.5	6.0	57.5	35.9	3432
Region								
North	55.3	8.9	1.8	8.3	2.4	62.3	33.4	312
Central	47.1	8.8	1.8	7.1	8.3	53.9	36.4	1731
South	53.1	5.6	2.0		4.3	58.8	35.5	1855
Age (in months)								
0-11	47.2	6.5	1.6	5.3	4.9	52.7	41.2	894
12-23	49.7	8.5	2.1	7.0	4.3	56.7	36.6	1274
24-35	53.0	6.6	1.8	6.8	7.2	58.1	33.2	812
36-47	52.3	7.0	1.4	8.5	9.4	59.1	31.4	539
48-59	54.4	6.8	2.8	6.9	6.2	61.7	31.6	379
Mother's education ^D								
Pre-primary or none	52.8	3.8	1.8	7.6	7.3	56.4	34.8	386
Primary	50.4	6.9	1.7	6.8	6.4	56.5	36.4	2758
Secondary +	50.4	10.7	2.6	6.0	3.4	58.7	34.0	752
Lower Secondary	50.8	8.3	3.8	7.4	4.1	60.3	34.8	411
Upper Secondary	51.0	14.3	1.4	4.6	2.8	58.2	30.5	308
Higher	(39.3)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.4)	(42.4)	(57.1)	31
Mother's functional difficulties ^C								
Has functional difficulty	48.7	7.5	2.1	5.1	5.3	56.7	37.9	196
Has no functional difficulty	50.6	7.4	2.0	6.9	6.0	57.0	35.5	3502
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	48.0	6.6	2.2	6.5	8.3	53.9	37.0	1518
Tumbuka	49.2	12.1	1.9	8.3	3.2	56.4	35.7	239
Yao	56.9	7.2	2.3	5.7	4.4	63.3	30.6	693
Lomwe	53.7	6.8	1.8	8.2	5.4	59.9	32.7	728
Tonga	59.1	3.7	1.6	7.3	6.8	63.3	30.0	48
Sena	38.8	4.3	0.0	4.0	6.1	41.6	51.1	168
Nkhonde	(40.3)	(14.5)	(0.1)	(6.7)	(6.9)	(54.9)	(38.2)	22
Ngoni	49.6	10.8	1.3	8.1	2.9	58.9	37.4	321
Other ethnicity	50.4	5.7	1.1	5.0	1.9	55.7	41.4	161
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	48.7	4.7	1.7	6.8	6.1	54.5	40.2	1129
Second	55.0	4.1	1.9	6.5	7.0	58.8	33.6	879
Middle	54.8	7.0	2.9	8.5	5.2	62.1	31.8	696
Fourth	45.7	9.8	1.7	6.3	8.0	53.5	36.0	688
Richest	48.4	15.6	1.3	5.3	1.8	56.6	34.7	506

¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Malawi, 2019-20

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	
Total	19.5	23.2	30.5	20.0	6.4	0.4	100.0	22.5	30.0	29.9	7.8	9.4	0.4	100.0	3,898
Sex															
Male	19.3	23.0	30.4	20.0	6.9	0.4	100.0	22.0	30.3	29.7	7.3	10.3	0.5	100.0	1,941
Female	19.7	23.4	30.6	20.1	5.8	0.5	100.0	23.0	29.7	30.1	8.4	8.5	0.3	100.0	1,957
Area															
Urban	12.6	18.9	34.3	26.5	7.3	0.4	100.0	17.4	25.3	33.5	12.8	10.9	0.1	100.0	466
Rural	20.4	23.8	30.0	19.2	6.2	0.5	100.0	23.2	30.6	29.4	7.2	9.2	0.4	100.0	3,432
Region															
North	15.8	26.3	34.0	17.6	6.2	0.1	100.0	13.4	27.3	32.7	12.0	14.7	0.0	100.0	312
Central	18.9	25.3	29.4	19.5	6.6	0.3	100.0	22.8	32.2	29.0	7.2	8.7	0.2	100.0	1,731
South	20.7	20.7	30.9	21.0	6.1	0.6	100.0	23.8	28.4	30.3	7.8	9.1	0.6	100.0	1,855
Age (in months)															
0-11	17.8	21.3	34.5	16.6	9.3	0.5	100.0	19.6	23.6	28.5	5.0	23.1	0.1	100.0	894
12-23	21.8	22.3	28.4	22.5	4.6	0.4	100.0	26.4	29.5	28.0	8.3	7.5	0.3	100.0	1,274
24-35	18.5	25.3	30.4	19.7	5.5	0.6	100.0	20.7	34.9	30.5	9.5	4.1	0.4	100.0	812
36-47	18.9	25.7	28.4	19.3	6.9	0.7	100.0	22.4	32.2	34.8	7.0	2.7	0.9	100.0	539
48-59	18.5	22.6	31.0	21.5	6.4	0.0	100.0	20.5	33.0	31.2	10.8	4.0	0.4	100.0	379
Mother's education ^B															
Pre-primary or none	20.0	28.2	27.0	18.2	5.8	0.8	100.0	20.9	38.7	28.0	5.5	5.9	1.0	100.0	386
Primary	20.8	22.4	30.4	19.2	6.6	0.5	100.0	23.9	28.2	30.2	7.3	10.0	0.4	100.0	2,758
Lower Secondary	16.9	20.3	31.9	23.6	7.2	0.1	100.0	19.7	28.1	30.8	10.7	10.8	0.1	100.0	411
Upper Secondary	11.2	29.3	32.1	24.5	2.7	0.1	100.0	16.1	39.1	27.5	11.8	5.5	0.0	100.0	308
Higher	(11.0)	(6.3)	(48.0)	(21.5)	(13.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.2)	(12.7)	(45.4)	(8.3)	(17.4)	(0.0)	100.0	31

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhea (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Malawi, 2019-20

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	
Mother's functional difficulties^A															
Has functional difficulty	20.7	21.1	24.5	18.5	15.2	0.0	100.0	26.9	33.8	18.8	5.8	14.7	0.0	100.0	196
Has no functional difficulty	19.6	23.4	30.8	19.8	6.0	0.5	100.0	22.7	29.6	30.6	7.7	9.0	0.4	100.0	3,502
Ethnicity of household head															
Chewa	18.5	25.9	30.0	18.9	6.4	0.4	100.0	22.9	32.2	29.5	7.6	7.7	0.1	100.0	1,518
Tumbuka	15.6	28.8	33.2	16.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	13.6	28.3	32.2	11.4	14.5	0.0	100.0	239
Yao	23.1	25.0	30.8	14.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	23.7	32.7	29.3	4.7	9.3	0.4	100.0	693
Lomwe	18.0	19.6	29.5	27.0	5.1	0.9	100.0	22.5	29.7	28.8	7.7	10.5	0.8	100.0	728
Tonga	20.5	16.3	35.9	13.8	13.4	0.0	100.0	22.5	17.2	41.3	3.2	15.8	0.0	100.0	48
Sena	18.8	19.1	32.0	19.3	10.3	0.6	100.0	25.1	22.4	33.2	9.4	9.4	0.6	100.0	168
Nkhonde	(14.9)	(25.1)	(45.3)	(8.3)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(22.7)	(26.9)	(46.3)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Ngoni	23.8	14.9	29.9	24.7	6.0	0.7	100.0	24.6	23.2	27.4	12.9	11.4	0.5	100.0	321
Other ethnicity	17.5	20.8	30.2	23.9	6.6	1.1	100.0	20.5	27.0	33.9	10.2	7.9	0.5	100.0	161
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	19.2	23.8	31.6	18.1	6.7	0.5	100.0	23.3	30.4	30.1	6.4	9.3	0.5	100.0	1,129
Second	23.1	26.2	27.2	16.2	6.6	0.7	100.0	24.7	32.7	26.8	6.4	8.8	0.5	100.0	879
Middle	20.5	22.9	28.3	19.8	8.2	0.3	100.0	23.8	28.6	33.1	6.5	7.7	0.3	100.0	696
Fourth	16.6	21.8	32.0	24.4	4.9	0.2	100.0	20.5	29.2	28.6	9.9	11.7	0.2	100.0	688
Richest	16.1	18.9	34.6	25.3	4.7	0.4	100.0	18.0	27.1	32.3	12.7	9.9	0.0	100.0	506

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Malawi, 2019-20

Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:						
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)					
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	50.1	13.6	51.4	29.2	22.0	3,898
Sex						
Male	50.2	12.6	51.4	28.7	22.2	1,941
Female	49.9	14.5	51.4	29.6	21.7	1,957
Area						
Urban	47.9	15.8	49.9	40.5	30.4	466
Rural	50.3	13.2	51.6	27.6	20.8	3,432
Region						
North	52.6	25.2	54.1	38.9	30.1	312
Central	49.5	12.6	50.3	26.3	20.3	1,731
South	50.2	12.5	51.9	30.2	22.2	1,855
Age (in months)						
0-11	44.5	12.2	45.2	27.5	19.2	894
12-23	51.6	14.8	53.9	31.5	24.0	1,274
24-35	52.3	11.4	53.6	27.5	22.1	812
36-47	50.2	14.2	50.9	27.4	19.3	539
48-59	52.6	16.2	53.5	31.4	25.0	379
Mother's education ^B						
Pre-primary or none	52.6	13.1	54.0	27.6	19.8	386
Primary	49.0	13.6	50.3	28.2	21.2	2758
Lower Secondary	51.5	12.6	52.9	33.1	25.6	411
Upper Secondary	56.1	15.2	56.8	34.4	26.2	308
Higher	(31.7)	(10.3)	(33.8)	(27.4)	(26.5)	31
Mother's functional difficulties ^A						
Has functional difficulty	41.1	13.5	44.0	26.0	20.2	196
Has no functional difficulty	50.8	13.3	52.1	29.6	22.2	3,502
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	47.6	11.7	48.2	25.4	18.2	1,518
Tumbuka	54.7	27.2	55.5	39.7	33.3	239
Yao	46.8	11.5	49.3	31.4	22.2	693
Lomwe	56.8	11.1	58.1	30.6	25.1	728
Tonga	44.3	17.2	46.9	30.1	21.8	48
Sena	43.5	16.5	45.3	29.2	23.2	168
Nkhonde	(52.6)	(39.3)	(52.6)	(28.8)	(25.0)	22
Ngoni	54.4	18.9	56.9	30.2	23.3	321
Other ethnicity	49.5	12.0	50.1	30.5	21.7	161
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	43.5	9.7	44.6	23.7	16.6	1129
Second	52.4	13.8	53.9	30.6	23.3	879
Middle	54.3	16.8	55.0	31.6	23.5	696
Fourth	52.4	13.3	54.3	26.2	21.1	688
Richest	51.7	17.6	53.1	39.6	30.7	506

¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Malawi, 2019-20

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Other treatments															
	Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug				
Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic						Non-antibiotic	Unknown		
Total	29.2	59.4	40.3	7.2	6.1	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.3	5.5	74.3	22.3	3898
Sex																
Male	28.7	59.6	39.7	7.4	6.1	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	3.5	4.9	74.2	22.5	1941
Female	29.6	59.2	40.9	7.1	6.1	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	3.0	6.0	74.4	22.0	1957
Area																
Urban	40.5	56.5	39.2	9.6	10.4	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	2.5	4.7	68.8	20.8	466
Rural	27.6	59.8	40.4	6.9	5.6	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.4	5.6	75.1	22.5	3432
Region																
North	38.9	61.1	44.4	10.7	4.8	3.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.4	4.4	72.8	21.7	312
Central	26.3	59.0	41.3	6.0	5.6	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	4.0	5.8	74.4	23.1	1731
South	30.2	59.5	38.7	7.8	6.9	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.4	5.3	74.4	21.6	1855
Age (in months)																
0-11	27.5	52.1	29.0	7.2	5.7	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.0	5.4	76.6	28.9	894
12-23	31.5	61.5	40.2	7.2	6.4	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	3.1	4.6	74.4	20.4	1274
24-35	27.5	62.0	46.8	6.4	8.1	1.8	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	3.4	6.1	73.1	21.9	812
36-47	27.4	60.7	45.1	9.3	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.2	6.2	72.0	18.6	539
48-59	31.4	62.0	46.6	6.3	4.9	2.6	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.0	6.2	74.5	18.9	379
Mother's education ^B																
Pre-primary or none	27.6	60.6	44.3	8.7	5.4	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.3	3.6	76.2	22.2	386
Primary	28.2	58.5	37.7	6.3	5.9	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.4	5.7	75.1	23.2	2758
Lower																
Secondary	33.1	61.4	46.6	8.9	8.6	2.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	3.0	6.8	68.8	17.8	411
Upper																
Secondary	34.4	64.3	50.8	11.3	6.8	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	4.0	71.4	17.6	308
Higher	(27.4)	(45.3)	(29.9)	(14.3)	(2.2)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.3)	(48.1)	31

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Malawi, 2019-20

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Other treatments															
	Pill or syrup							Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	
Mother's functional difficulties^A																
Has functional difficulty	26.0	52.1	30.7	9.4	6.0	4.3	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.1	3.8	66.8	25.0	196
Has no functional difficulty	29.6	59.8	40.7	7.1	6.1	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.2	5.5	74.7	22.0	3502
Ethnicity of household head																
Chewa	25.4	58.4	41.6	6.0	5.1	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.0	5.0	76.1	23.5	1518
Tumbuka	39.7	61.1	42.6	9.7	4.9	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.2	4.6	72.7	22.5	239
Yao	31.4	54.8	36.4	8.5	6.6	2.0	2.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.1	6.9	71.1	21.3	693
Lomwe	30.6	65.7	42.3	8.5	7.5	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.0	2.9	5.2	72.6	19.9	728
Tonga	30.1	55.2	31.5	4.3	1.0	1.8	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.5	85.8	34.2	48
Sena	29.2	53.2	34.9	6.9	8.0	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.7	71.9	28.1	168
Nkhonde	(28.8)	(54.0)	(31.6)	(8.0)	(1.4)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(87.5)	(38.8)	22
Ngoni	30.2	63.5	42.1	5.1	9.1	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.3	6.1	75.3	17.4	321
Other ethnicity	30.5	57.9	37.9	10.2	4.3	2.4	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	4.2	76.9	23.0	161
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	23.7	54.5	35.8	7.0	6.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.9	5.7	73.9	25.0	1129
Second	30.6	59.8	39.3	6.2	3.2	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	6.2	78.1	24.4	879
Middle	31.6	63.3	45.4	8.8	5.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	5.8	73.6	18.3	696
Fourth	26.2	61.8	41.8	6.2	9.0	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	3.6	4.2	73.9	21.7	688
Richest	39.6	60.8	43.1	9.0	7.4	2.8	1.5	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.1	2.8	4.7	70.3	18.7	506

¹ MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:						Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers							Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission ^E	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B		Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission ^E	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Total	78.5	10.7	2.8	12.5	8.2	91.6	2,003	76.9	15.0	3.6	10.0	4.4	95.2	1,137
Sex														
Male	79.5	10.7	2.3	13.0	7.7	91.9	998	76.1	14.7	3.5	11.3	5.2	94.0	557
Female	77.6	10.7	3.3	12.0	8.6	91.4	1,005	77.6	15.2	3.6	8.8	3.7	96.4	580
Area														
Urban	74.8	17.4	0.1	3.7	7.7	92.3	233	68.4	28.1	0.5	4.1	3.3	96.7	189
Rural	79.0	9.8	3.1	13.6	8.2	91.5	1,770	78.6	12.3	4.2	11.2	4.6	94.9	949
Region														
North	81.8	11.1	4.3	10.1	2.0	98.0	169	81.8	13.7	3.1	9.1	1.4	98.6	121
Central	74.2	13.3	1.5	14.5	12.0	88.7	870	71.9	20.2	2.7	11.3	5.3	94.6	456
South	81.9	8.2	3.6	11.1	5.8	93.2	964	79.9	11.0	4.4	9.2	4.4	95.0	560
Age (in months)														
0-11	74.4	12.4	3.0	11.7	10.6	89.0	404	74.0	20.7	3.9	8.5	1.6	98.0	246
12-23	78.2	12.0	2.1	10.6	7.6	91.9	686	72.9	18.7	3.5	9.4	4.2	95.1	401
24-35	80.8	7.6	2.3	12.4	8.6	90.9	435	84.7	7.5	2.4	10.5	5.0	94.4	224
36-47	79.5	11.0	3.5	17.8	6.2	94.0	274	76.7	12.9	3.7	18.1	6.7	93.3	148
48-59	81.3	8.8	4.5	13.4	7.0	94.3	203	81.6	7.1	4.9	4.2	7.2	93.6	119
Mother's education ^D														
Pre-primary or none	83.6	3.3	0.4	11.9	12.5	87.3	209	75.7	10.4	2.6	8.3	11.0	88.7	107
Primary	80.7	9.0	2.9	12.9	7.7	92.3	1,389	79.5	12.6	4.2	11.0	3.7	96.0	779
Lower Secondary	68.2	19.5	5.8	15.5	6.7	92.5	217	67.6	22.2	3.7	10.0	6.6	93.4	136
Upper Secondary	68.8	21.0	1.4	6.2	8.3	90.8	175	71.0	26.6	0.5	4.7	0.9	98.0	106
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:						Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers					Health facilities or providers								
	Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission ^E	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B		Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission ^E	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Mother's functional difficulties^C														
Has functional difficulty	84.1	11.2	2.3	7.6	1.3	97.8	86	69.7	18.6	5.2	7.2	6.6	93.4	51
Has no functional difficulty	77.9	10.7	2.9	12.8	8.6	91.2	1,823	76.5	15.1	3.6	10.1	4.5	95.1	1,036
Ethnicity of household head														
Chewa	77.6	9.6	2.1	13.9	11.3	88.8	731	75.0	15.6	3.6	11.7	5.1	94.2	386
Tumbuka	75.3	18.0	4.8	7.8	1.0	99.0	133	75.6	20.9	3.5	5.1	0.6	99.4	95
Yao	77.1	9.6	5.7	8.5	7.5	92.5	342	77.4	12.3	4.5	4.3	5.9	94.1	218
Lomwe	81.8	10.4	2.3	16.4	5.3	93.9	423	80.1	14.4	4.2	17.2	1.1	98.4	223
Tonga	88.2	6.7	3.2	12.6	1.9	98.1	23	(76.4)	(7.0)	(0.1)	(14.3)	(16.5)	(83.5)	15
Sena	86.9	9.9	0.0	8.9	4.1	95.0	76	76.4	19.2	0.0	7.0	5.8	94.2	49
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ngoni	73.4	15.2	1.2	12.7	10.9	89.4	183	75.9	15.1	1.6	6.5	6.7	92.5	97
Other ethnicity	82.8	6.3	2.3	6.4	7.0	91.4	81	79.0	10.4	5.7	5.7	6.7	95.1	49
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	83.3	8.1	2.4	15.4	6.9	93.1	504	83.7	9.3	3.4	11.5	3.5	96.1	268
Second	83.1	5.6	1.9	13.3	8.8	90.5	474	85.1	5.5	4.0	11.1	5.7	94.3	269
Middle	79.5	9.3	3.3	12.6	7.2	91.7	382	74.4	14.8	3.1	12.1	6.5	92.3	220
Fourth	72.0	13.1	3.3	12.7	11.9	88.3	374	75.2	17.5	4.0	11.0	3.2	96.7	181
Richest	69.1	23.0	3.6	5.1	5.5	95.4	269	60.9	33.1	3.5	3.3	2.8	97.2	200

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^E A small loss of information may have occurred with respect to "CHAM/Mission" which may consequently be underestimated due to minor shifted entries during first data collection. These errors were accounted for and corrected during analysis.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁸¹

The Malawi, 2019-20 MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

⁸¹ WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:												Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)	
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using										
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/ Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove/ Open fire	Other cook stove	No food cooked in the household	Missing				Total
Total	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.4	20.9	71.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	108,869	0.9	108,589
Area																
Urban	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	56.5	21.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,868	4.2	16,850
Rural	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	14.4	81.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	92,002	0.4	91,739
Region																
North	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	15.7	77.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	12,436	0.8	12,409
Central	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.6	22.2	72.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	49,744	0.7	49,645
South	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	21.0	70.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	46,689	1.3	46,535
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	12.4	84.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	16,315	0.1	16,247
Primary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	17.5	77.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	64,472	0.2	64,301
Lower Secondary	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.9	26.0	64.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,265	1.2	10,241
Upper Secondary	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.8	35.7	49.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,091	1.6	13,076
Higher	13.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	16.7	44.9	23.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,878	14.0	3,876
Vocational Training	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	59.4	26.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	583	3.0	583
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	38.9	54.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	266	0.0	266

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using										
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove/ Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total			
Ethnicity of household head																
Chewa	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	17.7	76.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	41,380	0.5	41,268
Tumbuka	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	18.4	73.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	8,713	2.2	8,694
Yao	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	25.9	66.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	15,423	0.5	15,340
Lomwe	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	21.9	70.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	19,138	0.7	19,113
Tonga	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.1	26.8	65.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,829	3.0	1,826
Sena	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.8	21.3	70.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,536	1.1	4,534
Nkhonde	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	23.7	72.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,014	0.6	1,014
Ngoni	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.8	28.0	63.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,980	1.5	10,966
Other ethnicity	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	15.4	73.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,855	2.8	5,834
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.6	92.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	21,774	0.0	21,722
Second	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	12.2	85.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	21,775	0.1	21,670
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	15.0	81.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	21,775	0.1	21,711
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.5	24.0	68.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	21,768	0.2	21,723
Richest	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.6	46.8	32.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	21,778	4.3	21,763
¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking																

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:															Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
	Solid fuels for cooking																
	Clean fuels and technologies	Alcohol / Ethanol	Gasoline /Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total			
Total	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	77.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.8	108,869	
Area																	
Urban	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	73.9	21.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.7	16,868	
Rural	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	87.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.4	92,002	
Region																	
North	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	82.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	12,436	
Central	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	77.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.1	49,744	
South	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	76.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	46,689	
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	90.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	16,315	
Primary	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	84.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.5	64,472	
Lower Secondary	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	67.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	10,265	
Upper Secondary	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	53.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.2	13,091	
Higher	14.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	62.8	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	85.7	3,878	
Vocational Training	3.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	62.1	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	583	
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	266	
Ethnicity of household head																	
Chewa	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	81.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	41,380	
Tumbuka	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	77.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.5	8,713	
Yao	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	76.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.0	15,423	
Lomwe	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	75.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.1	19,138	
Tonga	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	74.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	1,829	
Sena	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	74.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	4,536	
Nkhonde	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	74.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	1,014	
Ngoni	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	68.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.3	10,980	
Other ethnicity	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.6	78.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.9	5,855	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	21,774	
Second	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	93.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.4	21,775	
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	89.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.6	21,775	
Fourth	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	74.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	21,768	
Richest	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	62.3	32.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.6	21,778	

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and										Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:									
					In main house			Outdoors						
			Chimney	Fan	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Missing	Total		
Total	98.8	108,869	4.0	2.0	3.4	5.6	51.4	23.3	16.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3.3	107,547
Area														
Urban	95.7	16,868	11.4	5.1	6.9	13.2	17.1	31.1	31.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	13.9	16,137
Rural	99.4	92,002	2.6	1.5	2.8	4.2	57.4	21.9	13.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.4	91,410
Region														
North	99.0	12,436	4.2	1.4	1.3	6.0	69.0	15.1	8.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.3	12,309
Central	99.1	49,744	2.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	56.6	23.1	12.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.1	49,305
South	98.4	46,689	5.3	0.7	3.8	7.2	41.1	25.6	22.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.4	45,933
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	99.5	16,315	2.4	0.8	4.3	4.1	51.7	25.7	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	16,233
Primary	99.5	64,472	3.0	1.9	3.1	4.3	54.5	22.9	15.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.8	64,178
Lower Secondary	98.6	10,265	4.7	2.0	3.8	5.2	46.8	23.9	19.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	4.2	10,119
Upper Secondary	98.2	13,091	7.7	3.0	3.8	9.8	43.7	22.6	20.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	8.0	12,862
Higher	85.7	3,878	9.4	4.9	1.8	20.9	37.9	19.2	20.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.7	3,324
Vocational Training	97.0	583	13.1	9.1	3.8	14.9	30.3	28.7	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.9	565
Missing/DK	100.0	266	23.6	2.9	8.0	7.9	43.7	18.4	21.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	6.4	266
Ethnicity of household head														
Chewa	99.3	41,380	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.9	59.1	21.0	12.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.4	41,077
Tumbuka	97.5	8,713	5.1	2.0	1.3	6.2	63.9	19.2	9.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	3.6	8,494
Yao	99.0	15,423	5.5	1.9	2.8	4.7	42.6	28.0	21.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.7	15,269
Lomwe	99.1	19,138	4.0	0.8	4.3	8.4	43.4	23.7	20.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	18,972
Tonga	96.9	1,829	3.7	3.6	1.0	7.0	62.0	15.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.8	1,772
Sena	98.9	4,536	3.7	1.5	3.3	6.1	25.6	35.1	29.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.9	4,486
Nkhonde	99.4	1,014	2.9	3.6	2.2	9.0	51.7	26.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.2	1,008
Ngoni	98.3	10,980	6.9	2.7	4.5	6.0	48.7	24.1	16.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4.4	10,797
Other ethnicity	96.9	5,855	3.0	0.9	3.9	7.6	49.6	22.3	16.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	4.4	5,672
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	99.7	21,774	1.0	0.7	6.5	3.2	37.4	33.2	19.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.3	21,717
Second	99.4	21,775	1.7	1.2	2.5	3.9	56.9	22.3	14.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.0	21,637
Middle	99.6	21,775	2.5	1.1	1.9	4.0	62.2	20.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	21,695
Fourth	99.6	21,768	3.9	2.7	2.7	4.5	61.0	19.1	12.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	3.4	21,689
Richest	95.6	21,778	10.7	4.6	3.6	12.7	39.0	20.9	23.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	10.6	20,809

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																Total
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :					Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :											
	Central heating	Solar air heater	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) /Cooking gas	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline / Diesel	Kerosene /Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue /Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Saw dust	No Response	Other	No space heating in the household	
Total	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	85.2	100.0
Area																	
Urban	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	80.6	100.0
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	86.0	100.0
Region																	
North	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	85.0	100.0
Central	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	88.5	100.0
South	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.0	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	81.7	100.0
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	85.6	100.0
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	85.9	100.0
Lower Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	84.5	100.0
Upper Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	82.6	100.0
Higher	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	83.0	100.0
Vocational Training	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	75.6	100.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head																	
Chewa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	88.6	100.0
Tumbuka	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	84.0	100.0
Yao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	86.4	100.0
Lomwe	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.7	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	83.0	100.0
Tonga	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	100.0
Sena	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	14.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	75.6	100.0
Nkhonde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	92.0	100.0
Ngoni	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.2	79.4	100.0
Other ethnicity	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	81.0	100.0
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	87.9	100.0
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	88.7	100.0
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	86.2	100.0
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	84.3	100.0
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	78.8	100.0

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

^A For those living in households that are not using central heating

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Malawi, 2019-20

	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
Total	108,869	1.7	16,128
Area			
Urban	16,868	4.2	3,275
Rural	92,002	1.0	12,854
Region			
North	12,371	2.5	1,852
Central	49,563	1.9	5,685
South	46,935	1.3	8,591
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	16,315	0.6	2,342
Primary	64,472	0.7	9,067
Lower Secondary	10,265	1.8	1,595
Upper Secondary	13,091	2.1	2,281
Higher	3,878	17.1	661
Vocational Training	583	0.6	142
Missing/DK	266	(*)	40
Ethnicity of household head			
Chewa	41,380	0.9	4,728
Tumbuka	8,713	3.2	1,395
Yao	15,423	0.9	2,090
Lomwe	19,138	1.0	3,249
Tonga	1,829	16.6	107
Sena	4,536	1.9	1,108
Nkhonde	1,014	0.0	81
Ngoni	10,980	3.4	2,258
Other ethnicity	5,855	1.5	1,113
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21,774	0.0	2,629
Second	21,775	0.1	2,465
Middle	21,775	0.2	3,011
Fourth	21,768	1.0	3,409
Richest	21,778	4.8	4,615
¹ MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating			
^A For those living in households that are not using central heating			
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members mainly using:														Number of household members	
	Space heater					Cookstove for space heating					Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	DK/Missing		Total
	Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional									
	Central heating	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	4.7	4.2	2.3	85.2	0.3	100.0	108,869	
Area																
Urban	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.7	2.5	1.7	8.5	0.7	2.1	80.6	0.1	100.0	16,868	
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.6	4.0	4.8	2.4	86.0	0.4	100.0	92,002	
Region																
North	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.8	3.8	2.4	4.5	85.0	0.3	100.0	12,371	
Central	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.8	4.6	3.6	1.0	88.5	0.1	100.0	49,563	
South	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.8	5.0	5.4	3.2	81.7	0.6	100.0	46,935	
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.6	7.0	2.1	85.6	0.7	100.0	16,315	
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	4.4	4.4	2.3	85.9	0.3	100.0	64,472	
Lower Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.0	5.2	3.1	2.7	84.5	0.3	100.0	10,265	
Upper Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.4	1.0	7.2	1.9	2.4	82.6	0.2	100.0	13,091	
Higher	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.0	2.6	1.8	6.2	0.7	1.7	83.0	0.1	100.0	3,878	
Vocational Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.6	10.7	1.1	10.4	75.6	0.0	100.0	583	
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.3	5.1	0.0	0.6	85.0	0.0	100.0	266	
Ethnicity of household head																
Chewa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	4.3	3.8	1.3	88.6	0.2	100.0	41,380	
Tumbuka	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.9	3.7	2.3	4.8	84.0	0.3	100.0	8,713	
Yao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	86.4	0.2	100.0	15,423	
Lomwe	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.8	5.5	4.5	2.2	83.0	0.8	100.0	19,138	
Tonga	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.4	94.1	0.0	100.0	1,829	
Sena	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.7	12.9	2.4	75.6	0.7	100.0	4,536	
Nkhonde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.9	1.2	2.6	92.0	0.0	100.0	1,014	
Ngoni	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.1	2.3	6.1	4.7	3.5	79.4	0.3	100.0	10,980	
Other ethnicity	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.5	5.9	5.1	3.5	81.0	0.1	100.0	5,855	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	9.1	1.6	87.9	0.2	100.0	21,774	
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.4	5.2	1.9	88.7	0.5	100.0	21,775	
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	4.3	4.1	2.5	86.2	0.5	100.0	21,775	
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.7	1.1	6.5	1.8	3.0	84.3	0.2	100.0	21,768	
Richest	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.2	2.9	1.7	9.2	0.9	2.7	78.8	0.2	100.0	21,778	

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:											
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total
Total	11.5	4.4	9.5	64.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	3.2	2.1	0.8	0.0	100.0
Area																	
Urban	49.9	3.3	3.6	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	10.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	4.4	4.6	10.6	70.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.8	2.3	0.9	0.0	100.0
Region																	
North	15.2	9.1	12.0	54.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Central	8.3	5.1	8.4	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
South	13.8	2.4	10.0	62.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	2.9	2.3	0.9	0.1	100.0
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	2.2	2.3	11.5	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	2.5	1.8	0.1	100.0
Primary	5.6	4.2	9.3	70.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	3.0	2.3	0.8	0.0	100.0
Lower Secondary	15.4	5.0	9.2	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	5.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	100.0
Upper Secondary	30.0	7.0	9.7	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Higher	69.9	5.2	5.2	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vocational Training	52.2	11.8	3.9	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing/DK	7.2	4.5	1.7	74.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head																	
Chewa	6.6	4.9	7.9	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0
Tumbuka	19.1	7.6	12.2	53.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.5	0.3	0.0	100.0
Yao	10.0	2.2	10.5	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	2.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	3.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	100.0
Lomwe	13.5	2.6	8.0	65.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	3.5	2.6	1.0	0.1	100.0
Tonga	20.2	4.9	8.2	60.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	0.5	0.0	100.0
Sena	12.5	3.7	13.0	57.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	3.9	2.6	0.6	0.1	100.0
Nkhonde	21.9	8.6	11.8	47.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.2	1.3	0.0	100.0
Ngoni	17.3	5.6	10.9	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	4.8	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Other ethnicity	15.5	4.8	13.9	53.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.7	0.7	0.2	100.0
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.1	5.0	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	6.3	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.0	100.0
Second	0.0	0.5	9.3	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	3.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	3.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Middle	0.0	2.2	11.9	75.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	3.2	3.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Fourth	1.0	7.7	15.1	66.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Richest	56.4	11.5	6.2	20.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Malawi, 2019-20

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on			
	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	108,869	90.3	108,018
Area			
Urban	16,868	86.7	16,860
Rural	92,002	91.0	91,159
Region			
North	12,371	91.7	12,293
Central	49,563	90.5	49,205
South	46,935	89.7	46,520
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	16,315	86.3	16,020
Primary	64,472	90.3	63,984
Lower Secondary	10,265	90.6	10,222
Upper Secondary	13,091	92.6	13,066
Higher	3,878	97.3	3,878
Vocational Training	583	92.2	583
Missing/DK	266	87.7	266
Ethnicity of household head			
Chewa	41,380	90.6	41,028
Tumbuka	8,713	93.1	8,684
Yao	15,423	88.3	15,286
Lomwe	19,138	90.8	18,943
Tonga	1,829	94.4	1,820
Sena	4,536	87.4	4,508
Nkhonde	1,014	91.2	1,001
Ngoni	10,980	90.1	10,934
Other ethnicity	5,855	88.6	5,815
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21,774	87.0	21,340
Second	21,775	89.1	21,553
Middle	21,775	90.0	21,616
Fourth	21,768	90.8	21,734
Richest	21,778	94.6	21,775
¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting			

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Malawi, 2019-20

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	1.0	108,869
Area		
Urban	4.0	16,868
Rural	0.5	92,002
Region		
North	0.9	12,371
Central	0.7	49,563
South	1.4	46,935
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	0.4	16,315
Primary	0.3	64,472
Lower Secondary	1.0	10,265
Upper Secondary	1.5	13,091
Higher	13.4	3,878
Vocational Training	3.0	583
Missing/DK	0.0	266
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	0.5	41,380
Tumbuka	2.1	8,713
Yao	0.7	15,423
Lomwe	0.8	19,138
Tonga	3.0	1,829
Sena	0.9	4,536
Nkhonde	0.6	1,014
Ngoni	1.5	10,980
Other ethnicity	2.9	5,855
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.2	21,774
Second	0.4	21,775
Middle	0.3	21,775
Fourth	0.3	21,768
Richest	4.0	21,778

¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Malawi, 2019-20 MICS to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.⁷⁸ Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.⁸² While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

⁸² Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, by source of antibiotics, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:								Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:						Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							Health facilities or providers									
	Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	Public			Private	CHAM/ Mission	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^C		
Total	59.4	11.0	3.4	4.1	3.9	70.4	23.9	54.8	1198	71.5	17.0	3.9	6.2	9.2	92.1	657	
Sex																	
Male	60.3	10.1	2.1	4.4	3.9	69.4	24.7	54.3	592	76.4	13.6	2.4	7.2	9.9	91.9	322	
Female	58.5	12.0	4.7	3.9	3.9	71.4	23.1	55.3	606	66.8	20.2	5.3	5.3	8.5	92.3	335	
Area																	
Urban	41.1	29.6	0.0	0.6	4.2	57.9	26.3	68.8	121	54.9	43.3	0.0	0.8	2.1	97.9	83	
Rural	61.5	8.9	3.8	4.5	3.8	71.8	23.6	53.2	1077	73.9	13.2	4.4	7.0	10.2	91.3	573	
Region																	
North	69.3	11.0	1.8	6.0	3.4	75.8	16.2	72.5	164	77.6	16.9	1.2	5.6	6.3	95.7	119	
Central	54.4	13.6	3.1	2.4	3.7	67.2	27.4	48.5	525	64.7	21.3	2.8	4.1	11.8	88.8	255	
South	61.4	8.4	4.3	5.3	4.2	71.9	22.8	55.6	509	75.1	13.1	5.9	8.4	8.1	93.6	283	
Age (in months)																	
0-11	61.1	12.5	3.6	5.4	1.8	72.5	24.2	60.0	241	73.2	21.2	2.5	6.8	4.7	95.8	145	
12-23	63.8	10.1	2.6	3.8	2.6	70.9	23.5	55.4	280	73.4	14.0	3.9	6.6	10.5	91.3	155	
24-35	63.4	6.2	6.8	4.3	3.3	75.2	21.0	56.5	242	73.1	10.3	6.9	5.6	9.4	91.8	137	
36-47	49.8	14.8	3.3	4.2	5.7	66.3	27.4	51.6	232	66.9	22.7	5.1	7.4	9.5	92.9	120	
48-59	57.7	12.2	0.4	2.8	6.6	66.1	23.5	49.4	203	69.5	18.0	0.1	4.2	13.1	87.6	100	
Mother's education ^E																	
Pre-primary or none	63.5	2.1	1.2	5.6	5.8	67.1	27.8	37.5	117	(78.3)	(6.4)	(0.7)	(6.0)	(14.6)	(85.4)	44	
Primary	58.2	10.4	4.4	3.4	3.7	70.1	24.5	54.1	850	69.7	16.5	5.1	6.2	10.5	91.4	459	
Lower Secondary	68.5	10.9	1.2	5.3	3.6	78.7	18.8	63.0	129	87.6	9.7	0.7	6.4	4.7	95.3	81	
Upper Secondary	52.0	28.2	1.0	7.7	3.6	65.7	20.4	70.6	95	59.7	36.1	1.4	6.8	3.1	96.9	67	
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Mother's functional difficulties ^D																	
Has functional difficulty	60.8	2.9	3.8	0.0	5.6	67.6	26.8	47.4	68	(91.1)	(8.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(97.3)	32	
Has no functional difficulty	58.5	11.8	3.2	4.3	3.7	69.8	24.6	55.7	1062	69.5	18.1	4.0	6.4	9.6	91.5	592	

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, by source of antibiotics, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:								Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:						Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Health facilities or providers							Health facilities or providers									
	Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	Public			Private	CHAM/ Mission	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^C		
Ethnicity of household head																	
Chewa	60.3	9.8	3.8	2.7	4.3	70.7	24.5	47.4	448	67.0	18.4	3.0	3.5	12.3	87.7	212	
Tumbuka	64.2	15.7	1.8	6.1	4.7	70.7	16.1	76.4	104	71.3	21.4	0.6	6.0	9.6	93.3	80	
Yao	52.5	10.0	7.2	3.1	6.5	65.0	26.3	53.5	200	67.3	13.2	11.8	4.7	10.4	92.3	107	
Lomwe	60.6	11.0	1.5	6.0	2.8	71.5	24.2	54.2	195	80.2	14.5	2.7	9.4	5.7	95.7	106	
Tonga	(67.4)	(11.4)	(0.3)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(79.0)	(21.0)	(39.1)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Sena	55.7	14.6	0.0	3.9	1.9	74.7	24.6	63.9	46	(63.2)	(25.5)	(0.0)	(15.9)	(6.2)	(95.5)	29	
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Ngoni	65.1	9.2	3.0	3.5	1.6	75.8	21.4	63.5	128	82.3	12.0	2.7	4.9	5.2	96.7	81	
Other ethnicity	(55.2)	(16.1)	(1.8)	(11.9)	(1.3)	(70.5)	(26.3)	(56.0)	(51)	(71.5)	(17.2)	(3.1)	(16.9)	(8.2)	(91.8)	29	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	57.4	7.3	5.7	3.8	1.8	66.6	31.0	44.2	310	71.5	14.2	5.2	5.3	9.1	90.9	137	
Second	72.5	7.1	1.4	6.1	3.4	79.6	16.5	58.4	288	84.5	8.6	0.9	7.0	9.1	94.4	168	
Middle	56.2	7.9	2.1	3.0	9.9	64.7	24.7	57.4	211	64.7	15.5	2.4	7.3	18.2	82.2	121	
Fourth	55.7	14.5	5.4	4.2	2.8	73.5	24.1	57.5	251	67.4	20.0	9.3	7.8	6.2	95.4	144	
Richest	48.4	26.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	62.5	21.8	62.3	138	62.7	35.0	0.4	1.9	1.9	98.1	86	

¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

^C Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^E The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.6 MALARIA

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide.⁷⁸ Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.⁸³

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS)⁸⁴, use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)⁸⁵ and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs⁸³.

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.⁸⁶ This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well as assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects.⁸⁵ The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Malawi. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

Malawi has conducted three Malaria Indicator Surveys (MIS) in 2010, 2012 and 2014 that have recorded overall declining trends for anemia and parasite prevalence among children less than five years of age. A substantial decrease in the prevalence of severe anemia in this age group was noted between 2010 and 2014, from 12% in 2010 to 6% in 2014. In terms of malaria parasite prevalence, there has been an overall decrease from 43% in 2010 to 33% in 2014.

Malaria infection during pregnancy is also a major public health problem, with substantial health risks for the mother, her fetus, and the neonate. In high transmission areas like Malawi, pregnant women often experience asymptomatic infection, which is linked to maternal anemia and low birth weight babies.

Table TC.6.1 presents the household possession of mosquito nets while Table TC.6.2 presents the source of mosquito nets.

Tables TC.6.3 and TC.6.4 present the number of ITNs owned by the household and the percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household.

⁸³ WHO. *Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁸⁴ WHO. *Indoor Residual Spraying. An operational manual for indoor residual spraying (IRS) for malaria transmission control and elimination. Second edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁸⁵ WHO. *Achieving and maintaining universal coverage with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259478/WHO-HTM-GMP-2017.20-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

⁸⁶ D'Acremont, V. et al. "Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review." *Malaria Journal* 9, no. 240 (2010). doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

Table TC.6.5 presents the use of mosquito nets by the household population while Table TC.6.6 presents the use of existing ITNs.

Table TC.6.7 and Table TC.6.8 present the percentage of children under age five and of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night by type of net.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.⁸⁷ For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns.⁸³

In the Malawi, 2019-20 MICS, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and used in Malawi. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on all fever cases through malaria rapid diagnostic test.

Treatment-related findings are presented in tables TC.6.11-13.

⁸⁷ Shulman, C. and K. Dorman. "Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy." *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 97, no.1 (2003): 30-55. doi:10.1016/s0035-9203(03)90012-5.

Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A, average number of any mosquito net and ITN per household, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and ITN per two people, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:		Average number of nets per household:		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons ^B :		Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Total	77.7	74.1	1.9	1.8	38.7	36.2	25,419
Area							
Urban	73.4	68.3	2.3	2.1	44.9	40.7	4,054
Rural	78.5	75.2	1.9	1.8	37.6	35.3	21,365
Region							
North	80.2	78.1	2.4	2.3	46.8	45.2	2,642
Central	73.9	70.5	1.8	1.7	33.8	31.7	11,739
South	81.2	77.0	2.0	1.8	42.1	38.8	11,037
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	70.8	68.0	1.8	1.7	34.5	32.9	3,869
Primary	77.4	74.0	1.9	1.8	35.5	33.3	14,775
Lower Secondary	81.3	77.2	1.9	1.8	39.4	37.1	2,422
Upper Secondary	81.6	77.1	2.1	2.0	48.2	44.4	3,181
Higher	88.4	83.5	2.7	2.4	69.9	62.2	962
Vocational Training	80.5	76.1	2.3	2.2	56.7	50.9	146
Missing/DK	68.7	67.5	2.2	2.1	36.5	32.1	64
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	74.7	71.5	1.8	1.7	34.6	32.6	9,926
Tumbuka	75.6	73.5	2.3	2.2	43.0	41.3	1,891
Yao	80.6	77.4	1.8	1.8	36.3	34.5	3,499
Lomwe	81.7	77.0	2.0	1.8	44.3	40.8	4,602
Tonga	82.1	77.6	2.5	2.2	42.9	39.0	348
Sena	81.8	76.5	2.0	1.9	40.1	36.6	1,008
Nkhonde	92.0	88.7	2.5	2.4	58.3	56.0	210
Ngoni	74.5	71.3	2.0	1.9	37.7	34.5	2,577
Other ethnicity	80.8	76.4	2.2	2.0	47.1	43.4	1,360
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	70.5	67.3	1.5	1.4	26.7	25.4	5,569
Second	75.7	72.9	1.7	1.6	32.5	30.9	5,238
Middle	80.5	77.2	1.9	1.8	38.3	36.2	4,868
Fourth	80.6	76.9	2.1	2.0	43.1	40.2	4,844
Richest	82.4	77.2	2.5	2.3	55.3	50.1	4,901

¹ MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN)

² MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN for every two people)

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

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

Table TC.6.2: Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets													Number of mosquito nets
	Mass distribution campaign	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Health facility			Shop/Market/Street	Community health worker	Religious Institution	School	Other	Don't know	Total	
				Government	Private	Pharmacy								
Total	72.2	12.3	4.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	5.2	1.8	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.2	100.0	38,377
Area														
Urban	63.4	9.6	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	16.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	4.1	0.5	100.0	6,694
Rural	74.0	12.9	4.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.1	100.0	31,683
Region														
North	78.4	9.8	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	4.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	4,993
Central	68.4	13.2	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	5.7	2.7	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.2	100.0	15,732
South	73.8	12.2	3.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	4.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.2	100.0	17,652
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	81.9	8.3	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	100.0	4,966
Primary	74.0	12.9	4.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.8	1.9	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.1	100.0	21,411
Lower Secondary	69.0	15.3	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	4.7	2.2	0.1	0.4	2.8	0.1	100.0	3,834
Upper Secondary	65.6	13.7	4.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	9.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.4	100.0	5,504
Higher	56.7	7.0	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	25.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.6	100.0	2,298
Vocational Training	57.4	15.0	5.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	13.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.5	100.0	269
Missing/DK	71.7	17.3	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.1	100.0	95
Type of net														
ITN ^A	73.1	12.4	4.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	100.0	36,270
Other	55.8	10.0	3.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	4.2	1.0	100.0	2,107
Ethnicity of household head														
Chewa	69.9	12.8	5.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	4.8	3.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.2	100.0	13,446
Tumbuka	76.2	9.7	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	4.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	100.0	3,260
Yao	71.4	15.6	4.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	4.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.1	100.0	5,190
Lomwe	74.0	11.9	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	4.7	1.9	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.1	100.0	7,449
Tonga	70.5	8.8	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.4	100.0	706
Sena	75.9	9.8	3.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	4.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.5	100.0	1,675
Nkhonde	78.7	8.8	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	100.0	478
Ngoni	71.0	12.3	4.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.3	100.0	3,790
Other ethnicity	74.1	10.7	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	7.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.2	100.0	2,382
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	66.5	19.8	7.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.1	100.0	5,807
Second	72.3	14.9	5.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.1	100.0	6,579
Middle	77.5	11.9	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	100.0	7,569
Fourth	76.7	11.2	4.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.2	1.9	0.1	0.3	2.4	0.1	100.0	8,271
Richest	67.7	7.5	2.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	14.7	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.4	100.0	10,151

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). An "other" net is any net that is not an ITN.

Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - number of household members

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Malawi, 2019-20

	Number of ITNs owned by household:									Total	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more			
Total	25.9	31.5	24.7	12.3	4.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	56.7	108,869
Number of household members												
1	44.3	47.0	7.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.7	1,831
2	32.3	44.4	19.2	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	67.7	5,667
3	25.7	42.6	23.6	6.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.1	14,421
4	23.9	31.7	31.1	10.0	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.3	20,651
5	21.3	23.9	30.5	17.9	4.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.3	22,024
6	22.7	19.3	27.8	20.0	7.3	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	55.2	18,582
7	23.5	16.7	22.7	24.5	9.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	51.3	12,451
8 or more	21.6	16.8	17.3	21.6	14.3	5.1	1.8	0.4	1.0	100.0	47.8	13,242

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

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

Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Malawi, 2019-20		
	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
Total	56.7	108,869
Area		
Urban	58.0	16,868
Rural	56.5	92,002
Region		
North	63.5	12,436
Central	52.4	49,744
South	59.6	46,689
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	49.8	16,315
Primary	55.0	64,472
Lower Secondary	60.1	10,265
Upper Secondary	64.8	13,091
Higher	76.4	3,878
Vocational Training	68.8	583
Missing/DK	58.4	266
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	53.5	41,380
Tumbuka	58.5	8,713
Yao	55.8	15,423
Lomwe	61.4	19,138
Tonga	56.6	1,829
Sena	58.8	4,536
Nkhonde	75.9	1,014
Ngoni	55.8	10,980
Other ethnicity	61.7	5,855
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	46.0	21,774
Second	52.0	21,775
Middle	57.6	21,775
Fourth	61.2	21,768
Richest	66.9	21,778

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

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

Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	61.4	58.5	106,151	76.8	80,808
Sex					
Male	58.9	56.0	50,631	74.0	38,337
Female	63.7	60.7	55,520	79.4	42,471
Area					
Urban	60.1	55.5	16,532	77.9	11,782
Rural	61.6	59.0	89,619	76.6	69,026
Region					
North	64.1	62.5	12,079	78.0	9,676
Central	58.2	55.7	48,390	77.2	34,910
South	64.0	60.4	45,682	76.2	36,222
Age					
0-4	71.2	67.9	15,234	85.5	12,097
5-14	54.1	51.7	33,220	68.1	25,232
15-34	60.1	57.1	33,656	75.8	25,380
35-49	69.5	66.0	12,988	85.5	10,018
50+	64.1	61.1	11,053	83.6	8,080
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	51.4	49.4	15,924	70.4	11,188
Primary	60.5	57.8	62,908	76.4	47,605
Lower Secondary	66.2	63.3	9,948	79.6	7,903
Upper Secondary	69.6	65.1	12,768	81.3	10,217
Higher	77.2	70.6	3,782	81.8	3,262
Vocational Training	71.4	69.1	566	87.5	447
Missing/DK	59.3	58.2	254	79.7	185
Ethnicity of household head					
Chewa	59.7	57.1	40,358	77.8	29,631
Tumbuka	58.6	57.1	8,506	75.8	6,407
Yao	61.1	58.7	15,165	74.2	11,992
Lomwe	65.5	61.6	18,672	77.5	14,832
Tonga	59.6	55.6	1,765	72.3	1,356
Sena	62.3	58.0	4,337	74.5	3,380
Nkhonde	79.4	77.0	980	85.8	879
Ngoni	60.6	57.5	10,697	78.0	7,884
Other ethnicity	63.4	59.6	5,670	76.0	4,445
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	54.4	52.0	21,174	75.6	14,569
Second	58.1	56.2	21,207	75.7	15,756
Middle	61.5	59.2	21,264	75.4	16,701
Fourth	64.4	61.7	21,196	77.7	16,827
Richest	68.4	63.3	21,309	79.5	16,954

¹ MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN; SDG indicator 3.8.1^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	83.0	36,270
Area		
Urban	81.6	6,146
Rural	83.3	30,124
Region		
North	81.7	4,844
Central	83.9	14,948
South	82.6	16,478
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	83.0	4,760
Primary	84.3	20,369
Lower Secondary	81.6	3,622
Upper Secondary	81.0	5,105
Higher	78.0	2,066
Vocational Training	82.8	256
Missing/DK	68.6	91
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	83.6	12,786
Tumbuka	80.7	3,155
Yao	86.2	4,960
Lomwe	81.5	6,934
Tonga	81.4	640
Sena	76.4	1,547
Nkhonde	88.7	459
Ngoni	85.1	3,566
Other ethnicity	81.3	2,221
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	83.8	5,553
Second	84.1	6,312
Middle	83.8	7,240
Fourth	82.8	7,864
Richest	81.3	9,300

Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children	Percentage of children who the previous night slept under:		Number of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	99.1	15,457	71.2	67.9	15,317	90.4	11,502
Sex							
Male	99.0	7,644	71.5	68.1	7,570	89.8	5,737
Female	99.2	7,813	70.9	67.7	7,747	90.9	5,765
Area							
Urban	99.1	1,990	68.4	62.4	1,973	89.9	1,369
Rural	99.1	13,467	71.6	68.7	13,343	90.4	10,132
Region							
North	99.0	1,652	73.1	71.6	1,636	91.1	1,287
Central	99.0	7,023	69.8	66.6	6,951	91.9	5,040
South	99.2	6,782	72.0	68.2	6,730	88.7	5,175
Age (in months)							
0-11	99.2	3,093	79.8	76.6	3,068	93.4	2,517
12-23	99.2	3,201	71.2	68.2	3,176	90.4	2,394
24-35	99.0	3,237	68.9	65.5	3,204	90.6	2,317
36-47	99.1	3,043	68.1	65.3	3,016	88.8	2,216
48-59	98.9	2,882	67.5	63.5	2,850	88.0	2,056
Mother's education ^B							
Pre-primary or none	98.6	1,717	61.5	58.3	1,693	88.3	1,117
Primary	99.2	10,417	69.7	66.8	10,333	89.8	7,688
Lower Secondary	99.0	1,614	80.1	76.6	1,598	93.0	1,316
Upper Secondary	99.0	1,469	80.8	76.0	1,454	94.0	1,176
Higher	99.0	214	84.4	72.5	212	84.6	182
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	99.0	6,007	71.0	68.0	5,946	92.0	4,392
Tumbuka	99.0	1,144	69.6	67.9	1,133	90.5	850
Yao	99.9	2,473	69.4	67.0	2,471	86.0	1,926
Lomwe	99.2	2,578	74.8	70.2	2,559	91.0	1,975
Tonga	98.0	253	70.0	64.7	248	86.5	185
Sena	97.8	682	67.5	61.5	667	89.2	460
Nkhonde	96.1	123	85.8	85.1	118	92.8	109
Ngoni	99.1	1,435	70.6	67.1	1,422	90.8	1,051
Other ethnicity	98.9	761	70.7	67.1	753	91.2	554
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.1	4,008	67.2	64.1	3,972	91.6	2,778
Second	99.4	3,399	67.6	65.5	3,379	89.7	2,466
Middle	99.2	2,863	71.9	69.2	2,840	88.0	2,231
Fourth	98.4	2,774	75.7	72.8	2,729	91.5	2,171
Richest	99.3	2,413	76.7	70.3	2,397	90.8	1,855

¹ MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women	Percentage of pregnant women who the previous night slept under:		Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	98.1	1,639	67.8	65.5	1,609	92.4	1,141
Area							
Urban	98.5	227	56.0	50.5	224	88.9	127
Rural	98.1	1,412	69.7	67.9	1,385	92.8	1,013
Region							
North	99.8	163	71.8	68.4	163	91.2	122
Central	97.3	732	64.6	63.0	712	93.8	478
South	98.7	744	70.1	67.3	734	91.3	541
Age							
15-19	97.7	360	60.7	60.0	352	89.0	237
20-24	97.0	462	66.7	63.1	448	91.8	308
25-29	99.1	353	68.6	66.8	350	93.2	251
30-39	99.2	408	73.5	70.8	405	94.1	304
40-49	96.7	56	76.2	72.7	54	(98.1)	40
Education^B							
Pre-primary or none	98.1	119	63.0	61.5	116	91.5	78
Primary	97.9	1,163	64.7	62.6	1,139	91.6	779
Lower Secondary	99.5	152	79.8	78.9	151	97.9	122
Upper Secondary	98.5	179	82.6	78.5	176	93.8	147
Higher	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	12
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	97.0	650	67.1	65.4	630	93.8	439
Tumbuka	100.0	106	62.6	61.0	106	88.3	73
Yao	99.4	249	68.3	67.0	247	91.0	182
Lomwe	98.8	277	73.0	68.9	274	92.5	204
Tonga	98.2	20	76.8	63.6	20	(90.8)	14
Sena	98.6	83	54.8	54.3	82	95.0	47
Nkhonde	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	8
Ngoni	97.6	151	67.3	63.9	147	91.4	103
Other ethnicity	99.3	95	70.3	68.6	94	90.6	71
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.4	403	64.2	63.4	389	94.1	262
Second	98.4	373	66.4	64.8	367	92.6	257
Middle	99.3	300	73.7	71.5	298	94.9	224
Fourth	99.3	340	66.9	63.9	338	90.4	239
Richest	97.6	223	70.2	64.7	217	88.3	159

¹ MICS indicator TC.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).^B The categories of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of pregnant women:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	who took SP/Fansidar:				
		At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times ¹	Four or more times	
Total	92.7	92.7	75.2	48.0	19.0	6,423
Area						
Urban	95.2	95.2	81.6	50.9	20.4	857
Rural	92.3	92.3	74.2	47.6	18.8	5,567
Region						
North	96.3	96.3	73.9	45.3	19.3	696
Central	94.1	94.1	81.4	54.8	22.3	2,844
South	90.5	90.5	69.4	42.0	15.7	2,884
Education^A						
Pre-primary or none	93.5	93.5	78.6	47.2	13.7	542
Primary	92.0	92.0	73.7	46.8	17.7	4,376
Lower Secondary	93.5	93.5	77.3	46.8	21.1	749
Upper Secondary	95.5	95.5	80.0	57.1	27.6	654
Higher	100.0	100.0	78.9	57.3	34.1	96
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	93.8	93.8	81.1	53.8	21.4	2,434
Tumbuka	95.7	95.7	70.7	42.8	17.5	484
Yao	94.4	94.4	75.3	46.3	17.8	1,048
Lomwe	88.6	88.6	67.1	39.1	15.2	1,104
Tonga	97.0	97.0	79.9	46.4	20.9	102
Sena	85.8	85.8	66.1	41.8	15.8	318
Nkhonde	93.5	93.5	77.2	51.7	26.5	50
Ngoni	94.3	94.3	75.9	52.0	21.6	576
Other ethnicity	91.2	91.2	70.6	47.2	16.9	307
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	90.7	90.7	73.7	46.3	16.9	1,751
Second	92.8	92.8	75.9	47.7	18.9	1,383
Middle	92.9	92.9	72.6	46.5	17.3	1,136
Fourth	94.7	94.7	76.7	48.0	20.9	1,158
Richest	93.7	93.7	78.1	53.2	22.6	995

¹ MICS indicator TC.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with fever for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:							Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers							
	Public	Private	CHAM/ Mission	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
Total	52.6	8.3	2.3	6.0	5.1	62.6	32.3	6062
Sex								
Male	53.7	7.7	2.1	6.2	5.1	63.0	31.9	3016
Female	51.5	9.0	2.6	5.8	5.1	62.2	32.7	3046
Area								
Urban	46.5	17.1	0.9	0.8	5.9	62.9	31.3	517
Rural	53.1	7.5	2.5	6.4	5.0	62.6	32.4	5545
Region								
North	52.6	8.4	2.2	8.7	7.2	62.9	30.6	577
Central	52.2	9.1	2.6	5.7	5.2	63.1	31.8	2859
South	53.0	7.5	2.0	5.6	4.6	61.9	33.3	2625
Age (in months)								
0-11	51.9	8.5	2.8	6.1	4.0	62.3	33.5	1039
12-23	53.6	7.8	2.4	5.0	4.0	63.4	32.6	1381
24-35	51.7	7.4	2.4	5.5	4.6	61.0	34.5	1345
36-47	51.1	9.9	2.0	6.9	6.0	62.4	31.8	1207
48-59	54.5	8.4	2.1	6.5	7.2	64.0	28.8	1089
Mother's education^D								
Pre-primary or none	42.5	7.4	1.7	6.0	6.2	51.2	42.7	675
Primary	53.3	7.4	2.5	5.7	5.2	62.6	32.3	4322
Secondary +	56.0	12.9	2.2	7.1	4.1	69.6	25.9	1064
Lower Secondary	56.1	11.7	2.2	6.7	3.3	68.6	27.9	580
Upper Secondary	57.9	12.9	2.3	7.6	5.5	71.4	22.6	436
Higher	39.4	28.5	1.0	8.3	0.0	68.9	31.1	42
Mother's functional difficulties^C								
Has functional difficulty	51.8	5.5	5.3	5.9	4.9	62.1	32.6	282
Has no functional difficulty	52.6	8.5	2.2	5.9	4.8	62.6	32.5	5387
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	53.1	7.5	2.6	5.7	5.5	62.7	31.8	2522
Tumbuka	50.3	6.8	2.0	8.5	9.4	59.0	32.6	391
Yao	53.5	8.8	2.1	5.5	4.8	63.2	32.0	944
Lomwe	55.8	8.8	2.5	7.9	4.9	66.0	28.7	1006
Tonga	52.5	12.5	1.7	5.0	3.5	66.5	30.0	119
Sena	39.1	9.4	0.0	1.3	2.5	49.3	48.4	252
Nkhonde	44.3	12.6	0.0	12.5	13.8	56.0	30.6	37
Ngoni	53.5	8.9	2.9	5.3	3.9	64.8	31.6	537
Other ethnicity	47.1	10.0	2.3	3.8	1.2	59.2	39.3	253
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	51.3	4.7	2.5	5.8	4.8	57.9	37.3	1741
Second	57.3	4.9	2.8	5.9	5.3	64.7	30.0	1510
Middle	53.9	7.5	1.9	7.0	6.2	62.7	31.3	1121
Fourth	53.0	13.1	2.2	6.2	3.9	67.6	28.2	1018
Richest	42.4	19.8	1.7	4.5	5.5	62.2	32.4	672

¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Malawi, 2019-20

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:																Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Anti-malarials							Other medications									
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Amodia-quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/ IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing /DK	
Total	15.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.8	0.6	10.6	13.8	12.8	7.1	2.2	54.9	2.1	0.8	5.2	1.0	6062
Sex																	
Male	14.9	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.6	10.5	13.6	12.9	6.6	2.3	56.0	1.9	1.0	4.9	0.8	3016
Female	15.3	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.9	0.7	10.7	14.0	12.7	7.6	2.2	53.8	2.2	0.6	5.5	1.2	3046
Area																	
Urban	6.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	4.9	22.2	15.2	8.0	4.7	56.3	0.9	1.0	6.8	1.0	517
Rural	15.9	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.9	0.6	11.1	13.0	12.6	7.0	2.0	54.7	2.2	0.8	5.0	1.0	5545
Region																	
North	12.5	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.7	11.5	19.9	15.5	10.3	2.2	59.5	0.2	1.0	5.5	1.6	577
Central	22.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.3	0.5	12.6	10.8	14.0	4.8	1.5	55.2	2.7	0.6	4.3	0.8	2859
South	7.2	0.6	2.8	1.0	1.6	0.8	8.2	15.6	10.9	8.9	3.1	53.5	1.8	0.9	6.0	1.1	2625
Age (in months)																	
0-11	5.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	4.6	18.5	11.2	10.0	3.0	48.7	1.3	0.3	7.0	1.8	1039
12-23	13.2	1.3	2.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	8.6	15.9	13.3	8.7	2.3	52.8	2.0	0.7	4.7	1.3	1381
24-35	17.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	0.5	11.7	13.1	13.2	4.9	2.7	57.7	2.3	1.3	5.2	0.8	1345
36-47	18.7	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.6	12.4	11.6	14.3	5.6	2.3	53.8	1.3	0.9	4.7	1.0	1207
48-59	20.0	1.2	2.8	1.1	2.8	1.2	15.7	9.7	11.5	6.7	0.9	61.1	3.3	0.5	4.5	0.2	1089
Mother's education ^B																	
Pre-primary or none	15.8	1.0	4.7	1.1	2.9	0.2	10.3	8.9	10.0	3.9	0.9	55.3	3.5	1.4	4.2	1.0	675
Primary	15.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.7	11.1	13.1	13.0	6.6	2.2	54.1	2.1	0.7	5.4	1.1	4322
Lower Secondary	14.6	0.7	2.4	0.6	1.9	0.4	10.0	16.8	11.0	9.2	3.1	55.9	1.4	1.1	5.1	1.3	580
Upper Secondary	8.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	7.5	23.5	18.8	12.6	3.9	60.3	0.7	0.5	4.0	0.2	436
Higher	9.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.9	2.6	5.7	20.6	4.0	23.3	2.2	50.1	1.7	0.6	10.6	1.0	42

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Malawi, 2019-20

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:																Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Anti-malarials							Other medications									
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Amodiaquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection /IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/ DK	
Mother's functional difficulties^A																	
Has functional difficulty	11.0	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.1	10.9	16.3	8.2	8.5	0.5	50.8	1.6	1.0	6.9	1.8	282
Has no functional difficulty	15.4	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	0.6	10.4	14.0	13.3	7.1	2.5	55.3	2.1	0.7	5.0	0.9	5387
Ethnicity of household head																	
Chewa	24.4	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.7	12.7	10.0	13.7	4.8	1.8	55.4	2.8	0.6	3.7	0.4	2522
Tumbuka	11.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.0	8.9	17.8	17.6	11.5	1.3	54.9	0.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	391
Yao	7.8	1.2	5.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	9.1	17.4	11.2	8.4	3.6	55.3	0.9	0.9	4.2	1.0	944
Lomwe	6.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.6	7.9	14.0	12.7	11.7	2.6	54.4	2.3	0.5	8.3	1.9	1006
Tonga	14.6	0.9	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.7	20.3	17.3	13.9	3.1	1.2	67.8	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.3	119
Sena	6.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	5.1	16.9	6.6	3.2	1.1	39.7	3.9	0.8	3.9	1.8	252
Nkhonde	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.2	28.2	12.6	7.3	2.4	62.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	37
Ngoni	10.9	0.7	0.4	1.0	5.2	0.4	10.5	17.9	11.8	5.3	2.7	57.8	1.7	1.3	5.6	2.6	537
Other ethnicity	7.9	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	10.9	14.6	10.8	9.4	2.0	51.2	0.4	1.0	8.2	0.5	253
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	19.4	1.3	2.2	0.9	2.8	0.7	11.1	8.8	11.3	5.3	1.3	51.9	2.6	0.9	4.4	0.9	1741
Second	17.3	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.0	0.3	11.9	14.0	13.4	7.2	2.5	56.1	2.1	0.6	4.2	1.2	1510
Middle	11.8	0.9	2.1	0.5	1.4	0.7	11.2	11.4	14.3	7.9	1.5	54.3	2.9	0.8	6.0	1.0	1121
Fourth	13.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	8.9	18.2	12.8	7.9	3.1	58.1	1.1	0.6	5.1	1.3	1018
Richest	7.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	8.2	23.3	12.8	9.2	3.9	55.7	0.5	0.8	7.9	0.6	672

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with fever who: Were given:					Number of children with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with ACT among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment ³	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day			
Total	55.6	15.1	11.1	30.7	23.9	6062	49.2	1859
Sex								
Male	56.5	14.9	11.1	30.1	24.0	3016	49.4	908
Female	54.8	15.3	11.1	31.2	23.9	3046	49.0	951
Area								
Urban	49.4	6.7	6.4	14.1	12.8	517	47.3	73
Rural	56.2	15.9	11.5	32.2	24.9	5545	49.3	1786
Region								
North	58.2	12.5	11.8	27.8	24.6	577	44.9	161
Central	57.5	22.8	16.2	40.1	30.0	2859	56.8	1148
South	53.0	7.2	5.4	21.0	17.2	2625	34.5	551
Age (in months)								
0-11	48.9	5.3	4.2	12.2	10.1	1039	43.1	127
12-23	55.0	13.2	9.2	26.7	20.4	1381	49.6	369
24-35	58.0	17.3	11.9	34.3	25.3	1345	50.5	461
36-47	56.6	18.7	15.8	35.8	30.3	1207	52.3	432
48-59	58.6	20.0	13.9	43.1	32.8	1089	46.4	469
Mother's education ^B								
Pre-primary or none	46.9	15.8	13.1	33.6	29.4	675	47.0	227
Primary	55.8	15.8	11.2	31.8	24.2	4322	49.8	1373
Lower Secondary	61.8	14.6	11.1	29.4	22.8	580	49.7	170
Upper Secondary	58.0	8.1	6.8	17.7	14.7	436	45.9	77
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Mother's functional difficulties ^A								
Has functional difficulty	55.7	11.0	10.0	29.9	24.3	282	36.8	85
Has no functional difficulty	55.8	15.4	11.1	30.7	23.7	5387	50.2	1652
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	57.0	24.4	16.9	41.5	30.8	2522	58.7	1046
Tumbuka	56.3	11.5	10.8	26.1	23.0	391	44.0	102
Yao	55.1	7.8	6.0	25.2	21.1	944	31.0	238
Lomwe	51.4	6.5	4.9	17.7	14.3	1006	36.5	178
Tonga	67.3	14.6	14.1	38.7	34.0	119	37.8	46
Sena	47.4	6.4	3.4	14.6	10.4	252	(44.2)	37
Nkhonde	53.0	11.0	11.0	15.9	13.3	37	(*)	6
Ngoni	56.7	10.9	9.3	28.3	23.0	537	38.6	152
Other ethnicity	60.2	7.9	7.2	21.3	17.6	253	37.2	54
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	54.7	19.4	13.6	37.0	27.5	1741	52.5	644
Second	56.6	17.3	13.2	33.8	26.9	1510	51.1	511
Middle	54.8	11.8	8.6	28.2	22.3	1121	41.7	316
Fourth	59.6	13.2	10.1	25.7	21.1	1018	51.5	262
Richest	50.8	7.2	5.4	18.7	15.0	672	38.4	126

¹ MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage

² MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

³ MICS indicator TC.29 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.13: Source of anti-malarial

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with fever who were given anti-malarial	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with fever for whom the source of anti-malarial was:						Number of children who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers						
			Public	Private	CHAM / MISSION	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Total	30.7	6062	80.9	9.1	0.9	8.2	6.2	95.5	1859
Sex									
Male	30.1	3016	82.0	8.0	1.0	9.3	6.7	95.9	908
Female	31.2	3046	79.9	10.1	0.8	7.3	5.8	95.1	951
Area									
Urban	14.1	517	64.4	33.6	0.0	2.1	2.8	97.9	73
Rural	32.2	5545	81.6	8.1	1.0	8.5	6.4	95.4	1786
Region									
North	27.8	577	84.4	11.9	0.1	17.0	1.8	96.6	161
Central	40.1	2859	79.0	9.5	0.7	7.2	7.4	94.9	1148
South	21.0	2625	84.0	7.3	1.7	7.8	5.2	96.5	551
Age (in months)									
0-11	12.2	1039	85.7	8.3	0.0	6.9	3.3	97.0	127
12-23	26.7	1381	79.8	10.7	1.5	8.9	5.5	94.2	369
24-35	34.3	1345	79.4	7.9	0.7	8.5	7.1	93.9	461
36-47	35.8	1207	78.3	11.2	1.2	8.5	7.9	96.5	432
48-59	43.1	1089	84.5	7.2	0.7	7.6	5.2	96.8	469
Mother's education^D									
Pre-primary or none	33.6	675	72.3	11.1	0.6	5.1	11.2	92.5	227
Primary	31.8	4322	82.7	8.3	0.9	8.0	5.5	96.1	1373
Lower Secondary	29.4	580	81.2	9.8	1.6	10.2	3.2	94.3	170
Upper Secondary	17.7	436	81.7	6.6	0.0	17.9	10.4	95.5	77
Higher	20.5	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Mother's functional difficulties^C									
Has functional difficulty	29.9	282	69.3	2.6	4.8	5.4	12.6	83.5	85
Has no functional difficulty	30.7	5387	81.6	9.4	0.8	8.2	5.9	96.2	1652
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	41.5	2522	79.7	9.1	0.7	8.0	7.6	94.9	1046
Tumbuka	26.1	391	80.5	12.7	0.2	15.7	4.4	95.9	102
Yao	25.2	944	83.7	6.4	2.1	6.9	5.2	97.4	238
Lomwe	17.7	1006	83.6	6.6	1.9	11.1	5.0	95.2	178
Tonga	38.7	119	85.8	11.3	0.0	8.3	2.1	98.0	46
Sena	14.6	252	81.9	(9.1)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(3.5)	(100.0)	37
Nkhonde	15.9	37	79.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ngoni	28.3	537	80.6	9.3	0.6	7.1	4.4	93.5	152
Other ethnicity	21.3	253	80.9	18.3	0.0	3.7	2.5	99.3	54
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	37.0	1741	82.8	6.5	0.6	6.5	6.7	95.4	644
Second	33.8	1510	82.3	4.1	1.0	8.5	8.4	94.6	511
Middle	28.2	1121	81.1	10.4	1.1	8.0	6.5	95.3	316
Fourth	25.7	1018	80.3	13.2	1.8	11.4	2.7	97.2	262
Richest	18.7	672	66.6	30.4	0.0	9.8	1.6	96.5	126

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities^B Includes all public and private health facilities, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^D The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.7 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁸⁸ Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.⁸⁹ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁹⁰ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁹¹

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁹² Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{93,94} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{95,96} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

⁸⁸ Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁸⁹ UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁹⁰ Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁹¹ Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 452–477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

⁹² WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹³ PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

⁹⁴ WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6–24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹⁵ WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

⁹⁶ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators*. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹⁷	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁸	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁹⁹	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ¹⁰⁰ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na

⁹⁷ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

⁹⁸ For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

⁹⁹ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

¹⁰⁰ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹⁷	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁸	Table
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7¹⁰¹ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

¹⁰¹ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.¹⁰² Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

¹⁰² Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. “Clarifying Nipple confusion.” *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total	99.0	60.3	92.7	6,423
Area				
Urban	99.0	63.1	90.9	857
Rural	99.0	59.9	93.0	5,567
Region				
North	99.2	64.9	96.1	696
Central	99.1	58.2	92.7	2,844
South	98.8	61.3	92.0	2,884
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	98.5	59.8	92.2	3,025
12-23 months	99.4	60.9	93.2	3,398
Mother's education^A				
Pre-primary or none	99.4	62.6	91.2	542
Primary	99.0	59.4	93.2	4,376
Lower Secondary	98.6	63.3	94.0	749
Upper Secondary	99.1	62.6	89.5	654
Higher	98.9	51.3	89.6	96
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	99.2	60.8	92.9	6,192
Traditional birth attendant	(95.8)	(42.7)	(80.1)	51
Other / No attendant	93.1	49.6	89.4	181
Place of delivery				
Home	95.5	47.1	87.6	173
Health facility	99.1	60.9	93.0	6,210
Public	99.2	61.3	92.8	5,369
Private	97.0	51.9	93.4	201
CHAM/Mission	99.6	59.6	94.4	640
Other/DK/Missing	(86.5)	(38.8)	(71.7)	40
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	99.1	62.7	93.7	5,928
C-Section	98.0	32.3	80.4	495
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	99.9	63.4	92.3	217
Has no functional difficulty	99.0	60.5	92.9	5,995
Ethnicity of household head				
Chewa	99.1	58.7	92.7	2,434
Tumbuka	99.0	64.4	95.0	484
Yao	98.8	62.9	92.0	1,048
Lomwe	98.5	63.0	93.3	1,104
Tonga	99.7	63.3	96.5	102
Sena	99.6	57.6	93.4	318
Nkhonde	100.0	67.3	93.4	50
Ngoni	99.4	54.6	89.9	576
Other ethnicity	98.2	60.4	93.2	307
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	98.9	59.4	93.9	1,751
Second	99.3	60.4	92.1	1,383
Middle	98.9	59.3	92.7	1,136
Fourth	98.5	61.4	93.2	1,158
Richest	99.2	61.6	91.0	995

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar -salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.7	6,423
Area															
Urban	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	2.0	857
Rural	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.6	5,567
Region															
North	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	1.3	696
Central	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.4	2,844
South	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.0	2,884
Months since birth															
0-11 months	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	3,025
12-23 months	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	2.1	3,398
Breastfeeding status^C															
Ever breastfed	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.4	6,357
Never breastfed	11.4	1.9	2.4	4.0	0.0	4.9	0.3	2.4	1.9	2.9	16.0	9.2	0.3	25.5	63
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.6	6,192
Traditional birth attendant	(1.7)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(5.4)	51
Other / No attendant	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	3.0	181
Place of delivery															
Home	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	2.5	173
Health facility	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.6	6,210
Public	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.5	5,369
Private	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.5	2.2	0.0	3.7	201
CHAM/Mission	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.9	640
Other/DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(1.6)	40

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding (Continued)

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/items only	Both	Any	
Mother's education^B															
Pre-primary or none	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.5	542
Primary	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.5	4,376
Lower Secondary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.5	749
Upper Secondary	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	2.8	654
Higher	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.7	0.0	4.0	96
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.0	2.4	217
Has no functional difficulty	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.6	5,995
Ethnicity of household head															
Chewa	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	1.4	2,434
Tumbuka	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.0	3.6	484
Yao	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	2.2	1,048
Lomwe	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.5	1,104
Tonga	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	102
Sena	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	318
Nkhonde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50
Ngoni	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.8	576
Other ethnicity	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	307
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.4	1,751
Second	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.6	1,383
Middle	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	1,136
Fourth	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.9	1,158
Richest	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.0	2.8	995

^A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

^B The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^C The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Breastfeeding status" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Malawi, 2019-20

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	64.1	75.3	1,563	95.2	1,086	65.9	1,073
Sex							
Male	65.5	74.9	768	95.0	516	65.7	555
Female	62.6	75.7	795	95.5	570	66.0	518
Area							
Urban	58.4	72.6	187	89.8	124	46.3	153
Rural	64.8	75.6	1,376	95.9	962	69.1	920
Region							
North	56.6	71.6	167	96.8	121	60.6	113
Central	65.9	79.5	704	95.4	476	67.9	431
South	64.0	71.9	692	94.7	489	65.4	529
Mother's education^B							
Pre-primary or none	57.3	67.0	136	87.3	90	77.9	94
Primary	62.7	75.3	1,092	96.3	763	66.2	747
Lower Secondary	74.7	84.0	162	91.8	106	71.6	135
Upper Secondary	68.5	75.5	136	97.4	114	46.3	85
Higher	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	11	(*)	10
Mother's functional difficulties^A							
Has functional difficulty	(57.7)	(78.6)	37	(87.2)	42	(67.1)	52
Has no functional difficulty	64.5	75.5	1,414	96.2	993	66.9	982
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	65.5	79.4	601	94.7	421	67.7	377
Tumbuka	56.8	73.0	115	97.0	84	61.0	82
Yao	57.2	62.7	247	94.2	177	72.1	211
Lomwe	74.4	82.5	263	95.9	190	59.4	170
Tonga	52.6	70.0	28	(97.3)	19	(43.6)	14
Sena	53.5	75.6	65	94.4	43	74.3	52
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	8	(*)	13
Ngoni	61.2	71.5	150	96.7	102	63.4	97
Other ethnicity	65.8	68.7	83	94.9	42	67.3	58
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	63.5	74.6	432	95.7	302	74.3	291
Second	64.8	75.4	350	98.2	258	70.4	220
Middle	66.6	77.4	263	92.8	192	69.6	204
Fourth	63.2	73.4	298	94.7	181	69.8	172
Richest	62.0	76.5	220	93.3	153	39.6	186

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Malawi, 2020

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	22.9	9,531	3.4	4.3	6,294
Sex					
Male	22.8	4,762	3.4	4.1	3,107
Female	23.0	4,769	3.4	4.4	3,187
Area					
Urban	20.6	1,230	3.0	3.9	836
Rural	23.2	8,301	3.5	4.3	5,458
Region					
North	22.4	1,017	3.0	4.2	681
Central	23.2	4,302	3.5	4.4	2,763
South	22.8	4,212	3.4	4.1	2,850
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	23.9	880	3.1	4.0	548
Primary	23.1	6,497	3.3	4.3	4,290
Lower Secondary	22.9	1,075	4.1	4.9	715
Upper Secondary+	21.1	929	3.4	3.9	643
Mother's functional difficulties^A					
Has functional difficulty	23.5	334	3.0	4.0	220
Has no functional difficulty	23.0	8,724	3.4	4.3	5,761
Ethnicity of household head					
Chewa	23.2	3,715	3.5	4.5	2,371
Tumbuka	22.6	695	3.1	4.7	467
Yao	23.4	1,524	3.1	3.7	1,045
Lomwe	22.3	1,617	3.8	4.3	1,078
Tonga	21.2	150	2.7	4.0	99
Sena	24.1	446	2.7	4.0	304
Nkhonde	19.3	78	4.9	5.4	51
Ngoni	22.2	870	3.3	4.0	572
Other ethnicity	22.9	437	3.6	3.8	306
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	23.9	2,526	3.4	4.4	1,710
Second	23.3	2,089	3.5	4.2	1,350
Middle	23.1	1,724	3.6	4.4	1,104
Fourth	22.7	1,741	3.4	4.2	1,156
Richest	20.1	1,451	3.2	4.1	975
Mean	22.6	9,531	3.6	4.8	6,294
¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding					
^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.					

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Malawi, 2020

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	64.1	1,563	83.2	4,731	78.4	6,294
Sex						
Male	65.5	768	82.0	2,339	77.9	3,107
Female	62.6	795	84.3	2,392	78.9	3,187
Area						
Urban	58.4	187	75.9	649	72.0	836
Rural	64.8	1,376	84.3	4,083	79.4	5,458
Region						
North	56.6	167	85.0	514	78.1	681
Central	65.9	704	83.6	2,059	79.1	2,763
South	64.0	692	82.3	2,158	77.9	2,850
Mother's education^B						
Pre-primary or none	57.3	136	81.3	412	75.3	548
Primary	62.7	1,092	83.8	3,198	78.4	4,290
Lower Secondary	74.7	162	83.1	553	81.2	715
Upper Secondary	68.5	136	82.5	507	79.6	643
Higher	(*)	37	66.1	54	66.5	91
Mother's functional difficulties^A						
Has functional difficulty	(57.7)	37	81.4	183	77.5	220
Has no functional difficulty	64.5	1,414	84.1	4,347	79.3	5,761
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	65.5	601	83.7	1,770	79.1	2,371
Tumbuka	56.8	115	82.4	352	76.1	467
Yao	57.2	247	81.6	798	75.8	1,045
Lomwe	74.4	263	82.1	815	80.2	1,078
Tonga	52.6	28	80.7	71	72.7	99
Sena	53.5	65	86.9	240	79.8	304
Nkhonde	(*)	11	73.0	40	75.5	51
Ngoni	61.2	150	84.8	422	78.6	572
Other ethnicity	65.8	83	84.9	223	79.7	306
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	63.5	432	83.6	1,278	78.5	1,710
Second	64.8	350	87.5	1,001	81.6	1,350
Middle	66.6	263	84.3	841	80.1	1,104
Fourth	63.2	298	83.7	857	78.4	1,156
Richest	62.0	220	74.8	754	71.9	975

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Malawi, 2020

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	87.7	777	(*)	22	88.0	799
Sex						
Male	87.9	405	(*)	18	88.4	422
Female	87.6	372	(*)	4	87.6	377
Area						
Urban	96.1	101	(*)	2	96.2	103
Rural	86.5	676	(*)	19	86.8	696
¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Malawi, 2020

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Total	18.1	38.8	9.4	4,157	11.8	22.7	3.2	9.3	574	17.3	36.8	8.7	4,731
Sex													
Male	18.4	39.2	9.9	2,036	12.5	24.4	3.2	10.6	303	17.6	37.3	9.1	2,339
Female	17.8	38.4	9.0	2,121	11.0	20.8	3.3	7.8	271	17.0	36.4	8.3	2,392
Area													
Urban	29.5	45.6	15.4	504	15.4	33.1	5.2	17.1	145	26.4	42.8	13.2	649
Rural	16.5	37.8	8.6	3,653	10.5	19.2	2.5	6.6	429	15.9	35.9	8.0	4,083
Region													
North	29.8	45.4	16.0	450	26.5	31.3	8.8	13.2	64	29.4	43.6	15.1	514
Central	16.5	36.8	8.4	1,833	5.9	18.0	1.7	8.3	226	15.3	34.7	7.6	2,059
South	16.8	39.2	8.9	1,874	13.1	24.5	3.2	9.1	284	16.3	37.2	8.1	2,158
Age (in months)													
6-8	9.3	62.3	8.5	777	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	9.2	60.9	8.3	799
9-11	17.6	32.6	9.3	717	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	17.9	32.9	9.4	732
12-17	20.9	33.4	9.2	1,527	12.4	23.4	6.3	12.6	85	20.4	32.9	9.1	1,612
18-23	20.6	33.7	10.5	1,136	11.3	22.5	2.4	7.4	453	18.0	30.5	8.2	1,589
Mother's education ^E													
Pre-primary or none	11.0	30.2	6.6	358	3.0	13.1	1.2	2.9	53	10.0	28.0	5.9	412
Primary	15.3	38.6	7.7	2,831	9.8	23.4	2.0	8.3	367	14.7	36.9	7.0	3,198
Lower Secondary	22.7	40.2	15.1	498	13.9	20.7	3.8	6.6	55	21.8	38.3	14.0	553
Upper Secondary	33.4	44.9	14.4	427	20.1	22.0	6.1	13.7	80	31.3	41.3	13.1	507
Higher	(56.3)	(49.3)	(35.4)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	48.4	50.1	31.2	54

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Malawi, 2020

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All					
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months		
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}		Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Mother's functional difficulties^D														
Has functional difficulty	19.2	36.4	6.1	158	(20.2)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(25.4)	26	19.3	33.9	5.2	183	
Has no functional difficulty	17.8	39.2	9.6	3,857	10.9	22.3	2.5	8.1	490	17.0	37.3	8.8	4,347	
Ethnicity of household head														
Chewa	15.1	35.9	8.0	1,583	7.6	17.9	1.4	7.7	188	14.3	34.0	7.3	1,770	
Tumbuka	28.5	44.6	16.0	299	19.4	25.3	8.1	10.5	53	27.1	41.7	14.8	352	
Yao	13.7	33.5	6.1	699	6.7	14.9	2.5	2.6	100	12.9	31.1	5.6	798	
Lomwe	18.6	43.5	9.9	703	13.2	30.1	3.0	10.9	112	17.8	41.6	9.0	815	
Tonga	39.0	31.1	9.3	59	(27.8)	(26.9)	(3.5)	(13.7)	11	37.2	30.4	8.3	71	
Sena	19.3	41.9	10.5	218	(24.1)	(30.1)	(2.9)	(13.3)	22	19.8	40.8	9.8	240	
Nkhonde	30.8	55.3	18.0	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	25.7	50.4	13.5	40	
Ngoni	21.7	41.6	11.0	371	12.7	23.1	3.6	14.3	51	20.6	39.4	10.1	422	
Other ethnicity	23.5	46.0	15.5	197	20.6	36.7	10.3	24.2	26	23.2	44.9	14.9	223	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	8.8	32.3	4.4	1,167	4.1	13.6	0.0	0.2	111	8.4	30.7	4.0	1,278	
Second	17.9	39.5	9.6	910	4.3	20.4	0.0	5.8	91	16.7	37.8	8.7	1,001	
Middle	14.4	39.3	8.0	749	7.8	18.4	1.5	2.0	92	13.7	37.0	7.3	841	
Fourth	24.2	42.6	11.7	747	18.6	18.7	5.1	14.1	110	23.4	39.5	10.8	857	
Richest	33.8	45.0	18.2	585	18.6	34.8	6.7	17.8	170	30.3	42.7	15.6	754	

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^E The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Malawi, 2020

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	6.4	6,294
Sex		
Male	6.1	3,107
Female	6.6	3,187
Area		
Urban	13.6	836
Rural	5.3	5,458
Region		
North	9.3	681
Central	5.2	2,763
South	6.8	2,850
Age (in months)		
0-5	4.7	1,563
6-11	7.7	1,531
12-23	6.6	3,201
Mother's education^B		
Pre-primary or none	6.0	548
Primary	4.7	4,290
Lower Secondary	8.0	715
Upper Secondary	10.7	643
Higher	41.7	91
Mother's functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	4.6	220
Has no functional difficulty	6.2	5,761
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	4.5	2,371
Tumbuka	9.9	467
Yao	6.9	1,045
Lomwe	6.4	1,078
Tonga	14.4	99
Sena	5.4	304
Nkhonde	6.8	51
Ngoni	8.6	572
Other ethnicity	8.3	306
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	2.2	1,710
Second	4.6	1,350
Middle	4.3	1,104
Fourth	9.0	1,156
Richest	15.5	975

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

7.8 MALNUTRITION

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

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.¹⁰³ Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.¹⁰⁴ The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.¹⁰⁵ Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

¹⁰³ Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

¹⁰⁴ Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet* 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

¹⁰⁵ WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006.
http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

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

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.¹⁰⁶ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 2.0 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 3.2 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 3.0 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

¹⁰⁶ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Malawi, 2020

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height ^A
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Total	12.8	2.6	-0.8	15,144	35.5	12.3	-1.6	14,967	2.6	0.7	4.4	1.0	0.1	14,990
Sex														
Male	14.3	3.0	-0.9	7,492	39.3	14.4	-1.7	7,408	2.7	0.8	5.0	1.1	0.1	7,436
Female	11.4	2.1	-0.8	7,653	31.7	10.2	-1.5	7,559	2.4	0.7	3.9	1.0	0.1	7,555
Area														
Urban	9.7	1.3	-0.6	1,942	29.3	10.0	-1.4	1,919	2.3	0.4	5.8	2.2	0.2	1,918
Rural	13.3	2.7	-0.8	13,202	36.4	12.6	-1.6	13,048	2.6	0.8	4.2	0.9	0.1	13,072
Region														
North	9.1	2.1	-0.6	1,591	28.6	9.0	-1.3	1,573	2.2	0.8	6.1	1.3	0.3	1,563
Central	12.8	2.2	-0.8	6,901	37.0	12.6	-1.6	6,831	2.1	0.6	4.3	0.9	0.1	6,846
South	13.8	3.0	-0.9	6,652	35.5	12.8	-1.6	6,563	3.1	0.9	4.2	1.1	0.0	6,582
Age (in months)														
0-5	6.0	1.4	-0.2	1,482	17.7	6.7	-0.9	1,421	2.5	1.0	13.9	3.2	0.7	1,414
6-11	12.8	2.2	-0.5	1,487	25.4	7.9	-1.2	1,468	2.6	1.0	6.7	1.3	0.2	1,467
12-17	12.4	3.1	-0.7	1,598	35.5	11.5	-1.5	1,575	5.7	1.8	3.4	0.5	-0.1	1,587
18-23	14.6	3.8	-0.9	1,575	44.1	15.0	-1.8	1,564	3.4	0.9	3.2	0.9	0.0	1,565
24-35	14.4	2.8	-0.9	3,190	45.2	15.3	-1.8	3,168	2.0	0.8	3.4	1.1	0.1	3,173
36-47	12.6	2.7	-0.9	2,991	39.6	14.8	-1.7	2,972	1.8	0.2	3.5	0.7	0.1	2,976
48-59	14.1	2.1	-1.0	2,822	29.4	10.2	-1.5	2,800	1.8	0.3	1.8	0.5	-0.1	2,809
Mother's education^C														
Pre-primary or none	16.9	3.3	-1.0	1,686	41.8	15.8	-1.7	1,666	3.2	0.9	3.2	0.9	0.0	1,677
Primary	13.3	2.9	-0.8	10,226	36.4	12.8	-1.6	10,101	2.7	0.7	4.3	0.8	0.1	10,108
Lower Secondary	9.5	1.6	-0.7	1,565	32.7	8.8	-1.4	1,542	2.0	1.0	4.5	1.6	0.2	1,548
Upper Secondary	9.5	1.1	-0.6	1,437	27.6	10.0	-1.4	1,429	1.9	0.5	5.9	1.8	0.2	1,426
Higher	5.6	0.0	-0.1	205	15.7	4.0	-0.7	204	0.9	0.0	8.1	3.3	0.4	205

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Malawi, 2020

	Weight for age				Height for age				Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age ^A	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		
	Percent below				Percent below			Percent below		Percent above				
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴		- 2 SD ⁵		- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷		+ 3 SD ⁸	
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	14.1	3.3	-0.9	3,895	38.5	13.6	-1.7	3,835	3.0	0.9	4.3	1.3	0.1	3,842
20-34	12.0	2.1	-0.8	8,512	33.8	11.5	-1.5	8,427	2.2	0.6	4.7	1.0	0.1	8,438
35-49	13.4	2.7	-0.8	2,343	36.4	12.6	-1.6	2,316	3.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	0.1	2,316
No information on biological mother	14.2	3.7	-0.9	395	37.2	14.1	-1.6	390	3.2	1.8	3.9	1.3	0.0	394
Mother's functional difficulties^B														
Has functional difficulty	15.1	3.3	-0.9	570	35.7	14.9	-1.7	566	3.7	1.8	4.6	0.6	0.0	558
Has no functional difficulty	12.8	2.5	-0.8	13,640	35.4	12.2	-1.6	13,478	2.5	0.7	4.4	1.1	0.1	13,505
Ethnicity of household head														
Chewa	12.8	2.3	-0.8	5,910	37.2	12.3	-1.6	5,837	2.2	0.7	4.1	0.8	0.1	5,868
Tumbuka	9.0	1.7	-0.6	1,101	29.7	9.0	-1.4	1,091	1.7	0.5	7.0	1.2	0.3	1,082
Yao	13.8	2.6	-0.9	2,431	39.8	15.3	-1.6	2,406	2.9	0.9	4.1	0.9	0.1	2,411
Lomwe	14.6	3.3	-0.9	2,532	35.7	13.4	-1.6	2,498	3.6	0.8	4.6	1.8	0.1	2,507
Tonga	7.2	1.4	-0.7	249	29.6	8.5	-1.4	249	2.2	0.7	3.3	0.4	0.1	246
Sena	13.2	3.6	-0.8	672	28.4	10.1	-1.4	664	2.2	0.6	2.0	0.4	-0.1	656
Nkhonde	9.8	0.4	-0.7	116	20.0	7.1	-1.3	117	1.5	0.0	2.8	0.9	0.1	116
Ngoni	11.9	2.4	-0.8	1,390	33.7	10.8	-1.6	1,375	2.0	0.4	4.8	0.7	0.2	1,373
Other ethnicity	13.1	2.9	-0.7	744	29.4	10.0	-1.4	730	3.5	1.4	5.8	2.4	0.1	732
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	17.0	3.5	-1.0	3,946	41.6	16.3	-1.7	3,902	3.5	0.8	3.6	0.9	0.0	3,918
Second	13.8	3.4	-0.9	3,320	38.6	14.6	-1.7	3,295	2.5	0.6	4.3	0.8	0.1	3,292
Middle	11.9	2.8	-0.8	2,811	34.5	10.5	-1.5	2,758	2.9	1.2	4.4	1.0	0.1	2,769
Fourth	10.3	1.4	-0.7	2,709	33.4	10.0	-1.5	2,677	1.6	0.5	4.4	1.0	0.1	2,674
Richest	8.4	1.1	-0.5	2,358	24.4	7.1	-1.2	2,336	1.8	0.5	5.8	1.7	0.2	2,337

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^C The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

7.9 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹⁰⁷ In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.¹⁰⁸ The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In Malawi, 2019-20 MICS, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodide or potassium iodate or both. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

Table TC.9.1: Iodised salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodised salt, Malawi, 2020

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			Salt test result				
			No salt	Not iodised 0 ppm	Iodised >0 ppm ¹		
Total	85.1	25,419	14.1	5.9	80.0	100.0	25,176
Area							
Urban	94.0	4,054	5.7	0.5	93.8	100.0	4,042
Rural	83.4	21,365	15.7	7.0	77.4	100.0	21,134
Region							
North	89.7	2,642	9.2	5.8	85.0	100.0	2,613
Central	83.8	11,739	15.5	5.5	78.9	100.0	11,647
South	85.4	11,037	13.6	6.4	79.9	100.0	10,916
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	73.7	5,569	25.3	7.8	66.9	100.0	5,495
Second	81.3	5,238	17.6	7.2	75.2	100.0	5,166
Middle	85.3	4,868	13.7	7.3	79.0	100.0	4,812
Fourth	90.5	4,844	9.0	5.1	85.9	100.0	4,816
Richest	96.7	4,901	3.0	2.0	95.0	100.0	4,886
¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodised salt consumption							

¹⁰⁷ ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007).

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

¹⁰⁸ Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

7.10 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹⁰⁹ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹¹⁰ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹¹¹ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

¹⁰⁹ Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

¹¹⁰ Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91-102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183-191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

¹¹¹ Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Malawi, 2019-20

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	35.4	2.7	18.7	61.7	90.3	2.4	0.4	11.9	1.4	9,177
Sex										
Male	33.7	2.6	19.5	61.5	89.8	2.8	0.5	11.0	1.3	4,538
Female	37.0	2.7	17.9	61.8	90.9	2.1	0.4	12.8	1.4	4,639
Area										
Urban	43.7	3.0	16.8	70.4	93.5	3.5	0.5	17.3	1.7	1,156
Rural	34.1	2.6	19.0	60.4	89.9	2.3	0.4	11.1	1.3	8,020
Region										
North	27.4	2.2	25.7	59.1	81.6	1.3	0.4	9.1	1.1	972
Central	35.5	2.7	19.0	67.6	92.7	2.8	0.5	11.0	1.3	4,268
South	37.1	2.8	16.6	55.9	89.9	2.3	0.4	13.7	1.5	3,936
Age										
2	35.1	2.7	17.8	63.4	93.8	2.0	0.4	11.8	1.4	3,248
3	34.9	2.6	19.1	60.8	89.2	2.5	0.4	11.9	1.3	3,047
4	36.2	2.7	19.2	60.7	87.6	2.8	0.4	12.1	1.3	2,882
Mother's education^A										
Pre-primary or none	28.1	2.2	25.5	49.8	76.6	1.7	0.2	6.7	0.9	1,172
Primary	32.8	2.6	19.3	62.3	91.6	1.9	0.4	10.5	1.3	6,137
Lower Secondary	43.5	3.1	13.5	65.4	94.5	2.8	0.5	14.8	1.6	900
Upper Secondary	49.2	3.3	11.8	68.3	95.9	4.3	0.7	22.7	2.0	826
Higher	73.8	4.4	9.5	72.1	91.4	17.6	1.3	35.4	2.5	124

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Malawi, 2019-20

Mothers, Malawi, 2019-20										
	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Father's education^B										
Pre-primary or none	29.8	2.3	25.2	100.0	98.9	2.5	0.5	5.1	1.1	498
Primary	32.2	2.5	19.0	100.0	98.6	3.0	0.6	10.0	1.3	3,227
Lower Secondary	34.4	2.7	16.0	100.0	97.5	4.5	0.8	11.7	1.4	692
Upper Secondary	44.4	3.0	17.0	100.0	98.0	3.7	0.8	16.0	1.6	983
Higher	66.8	4.2	9.1	100.0	98.0	13.6	1.2	32.2	2.4	210
Vocational Training	38.7	2.9	19.9	11.3	76.7	3.4	0.3	11.9	1.3	333
Biological father not in the household	35.0	2.7	19.0	1.1	77.6	0.4	0.1	12.3	1.3	3,553
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	36.9	2.8	16.1	62.3	91.8	3.7	0.5	11.9	1.5	487
Has no functional difficulty	35.3	2.7	18.8	61.7	90.2	2.3	0.4	11.9	1.4	8,690
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	34.5	2.6	19.4	68.2	92.8	2.4	0.5	10.9	1.4	3,645
Tumbuka	30.6	2.4	22.8	59.4	82.8	2.2	0.4	9.9	1.1	677
Yao	32.8	2.6	19.5	43.7	87.2	1.2	0.2	11.8	1.3	1,428
Lomwe	39.6	2.9	17.0	62.1	91.9	2.8	0.4	12.5	1.4	1,500
Tonga	41.6	2.9	16.9	42.9	78.8	0.2	0.2	13.7	1.2	155
Sena	36.1	2.6	21.2	69.3	92.4	5.6	0.6	17.7	1.5	380
Nkhonde	28.6	2.7	13.8	66.8	90.3	1.8	0.5	10.4	1.7	73
Ngoni	39.0	2.8	14.7	64.0	90.4	3.2	0.5	13.7	1.5	863
Other ethnicity	34.3	2.6	17.0	62.3	87.9	2.4	0.5	13.1	1.4	456
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	27.5	2.3	23.2	53.5	94.2	1.6	0.3	10.6	1.3	2,304
Second	32.9	2.6	18.7	63.3	91.3	2.0	0.4	10.1	1.3	2,050
Middle	34.0	2.6	18.3	61.9	88.8	1.4	0.4	11.5	1.3	1,765
Fourth	39.6	2.9	16.7	66.1	87.3	3.5	0.5	11.6	1.4	1,619
Richest	48.3	3.3	14.3	67.3	88.1	4.3	0.6	17.5	1.7	1,439

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

^B The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Father's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Malawi, 2020

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	1.0	0.3	31.8	19.6	74.7	36.6	15,457
Sex							
Male	0.7	0.2	32.4	17.1	74.1	35.2	7,644
Female	1.3	0.3	31.2	22.2	75.3	37.9	7,813
Area							
Urban	2.5	0.7	35.1	45.5	75.9	52.0	1,990
Rural	0.8	0.2	31.3	15.8	74.5	34.3	13,467
Region							
North	1.1	0.2	41.5	25.0	74.7	45.9	1,652
Central	0.9	0.1	24.8	16.6	78.5	30.9	7,023
South	1.1	0.4	36.7	21.5	70.7	40.2	6,782
Age							
0-1	0.6	0.1	22.0	16.2	61.0	26.3	6,280
2-4	1.3	0.3	38.5	22.0	84.0	43.6	9,177
Mother's education^A							
Pre-primary or none	0.3	0.0	28.3	9.5	73.6	29.3	1,717
Primary	0.4	0.1	30.7	14.9	75.2	33.8	10,417
Lower Secondary	1.4	0.3	36.2	29.3	73.7	43.6	1,614
Upper Secondary	2.9	0.4	36.7	46.3	75.1	53.3	1,469
Higher	20.1	10.6	48.3	68.0	65.3	63.4	214
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	0.8	0.0	36.7	21.2	82.9	43.0	487
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	0.4	38.6	22.1	84.1	43.7	8,690
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	0.9	0.2	25.6	15.0	79.1	30.4	6,007
Tumbuka	1.4	0.4	44.4	27.7	73.4	49.8	1,144
Yao	0.8	0.1	34.6	16.5	69.6	37.6	2,473
Lomwe	0.8	0.3	38.0	25.3	74.7	43.6	2,578
Tonga	2.8	0.3	22.9	26.5	64.0	30.6	253
Sena	1.1	0.2	30.2	22.5	67.5	33.5	682
Nkhonde	1.3	0.7	46.8	18.7	85.3	47.2	123
Ngoni	1.0	0.6	31.4	23.1	72.6	37.3	1,435
Other ethnicity	1.1	0.0	34.3	24.3	70.8	40.1	761
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.1	0.0	27.1	8.1	74.8	27.8	4,008
Second	0.4	0.1	28.1	11.2	73.5	29.6	3,399
Middle	0.9	0.1	32.5	16.0	74.2	35.7	2,863
Fourth	0.9	0.1	35.3	24.4	76.3	42.3	2,774
Richest	3.6	1.3	40.0	49.6	74.8	55.6	2,413

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Malawi, 2020

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	24.7	33.3	44.0	15,457
Sex				
Male	25.8	33.6	44.9	7,644
Female	23.6	33.0	43.0	7,813
Area				
Urban	18.2	23.3	32.3	1,990
Rural	25.7	34.8	45.7	13,467
Region				
North	23.8	29.2	43.2	1,652
Central	25.1	32.8	44.3	7,023
South	24.5	34.8	43.8	6,782
Age				
0-1	14.8	24.2	31.2	6,280
2-4	31.5	39.5	52.7	9,177
Mother's education^A				
Pre-primary or none	27.9	41.0	49.9	1,717
Primary	24.9	34.5	45.2	10,417
Lower Secondary	26.2	29.2	41.7	1,614
Upper Secondary	19.7	24.3	34.7	1,469
Higher	15.6	8.3	21.5	214
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	34.7	43.2	56.4	487
Has no functional difficulty	31.3	39.3	52.5	8,690
Ethnicity of household head				
Chewa	25.7	33.6	44.9	6,007
Tumbuka	23.1	29.3	42.4	1,144
Yao	22.3	35.9	44.8	2,473
Lomwe	24.6	30.9	41.7	2,578
Tonga	26.7	27.8	42.0	253
Sena	31.2	41.1	49.4	682
Nkhonde	20.7	41.5	47.8	123
Ngoni	23.9	30.5	41.6	1,435
Other ethnicity	22.6	35.6	43.5	761
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	24.8	38.2	47.3	4,008
Second	27.1	35.9	47.0	3,399
Middle	25.5	35.2	45.7	2,863
Fourth	25.5	30.3	42.7	2,774
Richest	19.3	22.8	33.4	2,413

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

7.11 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹¹² Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.¹¹³

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Malawi. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

¹¹² UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

¹¹³ Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Malawi, 2020

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-emotional	Learning		
Total	16.8	88.7	77.9	74.2	58.6	5,929
Sex						
Male	13.4	87.8	74.0	74.5	55.5	2,885
Female	20.0	89.5	81.6	73.9	61.5	3,044
Area						
Urban	33.6	93.2	80.9	78.0	69.9	759
Rural	14.3	88.0	77.5	73.6	56.9	5,169
Region						
North	18.5	93.5	76.2	80.5	64.4	635
Central	13.3	85.0	78.1	68.7	51.5	2,721
South	20.0	91.4	78.2	78.5	64.6	2,573
Age						
3	11.4	88.9	77.6	70.0	54.6	3,047
4	22.5	88.5	78.3	78.7	62.8	2,882
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	33.0	91.4	78.9	79.3	69.9	1,990
Not attending	8.6	87.3	77.5	71.6	52.8	3,939
Mother's education^A						
Pre-primary or none	8.5	85.4	76.3	70.2	51.3	839
Primary	13.9	88.7	77.1	73.4	56.3	3,919
Lower Secondary	24.5	89.3	78.6	75.7	62.0	540
Upper Secondary	35.6	92.0	83.8	82.4	78.0	540
Higher	64.2	97.2	88.6	86.1	87.7	78
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	15.8	82.7	45.1	68.2	33.9	275
Has no functional difficulty	16.8	89.0	79.5	74.5	59.8	5,654
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	11.5	84.2	78.1	70.3	51.3	2,293
Tumbuka	20.2	94.0	77.7	80.0	66.3	449
Yao	19.1	92.3	74.0	76.0	60.6	949
Lomwe	20.9	91.5	79.9	78.6	66.7	962
Tonga	17.4	90.2	82.3	81.8	67.9	104
Sena	14.0	90.1	80.9	77.6	65.1	237
Nkhonde	35.8	94.1	74.3	85.6	71.0	45
Ngoni	19.8	90.9	78.4	68.5	56.3	565
Other ethnicity	24.2	88.3	78.5	79.0	63.6	324
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	8.4	85.5	78.4	66.2	48.8	1,483
Second	10.6	88.5	77.7	72.6	55.6	1,313
Middle	15.1	87.6	75.2	74.4	56.5	1,139
Fourth	20.3	90.3	78.6	79.6	64.5	1,033
Richest	36.4	93.4	80.0	82.7	73.9	962

¹ MICS indicator TC.53 - Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

The Government of Malawi aims at providing the Malawian child with high quality services in early childhood care that ensure his/her survival, growth, protection and development that would lead to his/her active participation in national development. This will be achieved by empowering the household, the community, institutions and organizations to effectively provide the required basic and essential early childhood development services that will uphold human dignity¹¹⁴.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Malawi is age 6 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year.¹¹⁵ In Malawi, the school year begins in September.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted¹¹⁶ net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00

¹¹⁴ National Policy on Early Childhood Development, Ministry of Gender, Youth and Community Services, October 2003

¹¹⁵ In MICS, the age of household members is the age at the time of the survey. This determines eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions. Age is also used to define indicators. However, in analysis of the majority of education-related indicators based on the age of children, e.g., adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, etc., a variable is created to reflect the age at the beginning of the school year. This eliminates issues relating to the timing and length of survey fieldwork and creates comparable findings across countries, while taking age-criteria for enrolment into account. Tables in this chapter specifically mention "Age at beginning of school year" in rows and columns where applicable, as compared to simply "age" in reference to age at the time of the survey.

¹¹⁶ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	33.6	5,924
Sex		
Male	30.5	2,882
Female	36.5	3,043
Area		
Urban	51.1	760
Rural	31.0	5,165
Region		
North	35.0	636
Central	26.7	2,721
South	40.5	2,568
Age (in months)		
36-47	29.6	3,043
48-59	37.8	2,882
Mother's education ^A		
Pre-primary or none	18.0	837
Primary	30.9	3,918
Lower Secondary	47.1	539
Upper Secondary	58.4	540
Higher	66.9	78
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	27.1	275
Has no functional difficulty	33.9	5,649
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	26.1	2,292
Tumbuka	35.1	449
Yao	34.5	949
Lomwe	42.5	962
Tonga	35.5	104
Sena	39.1	235
Nkhonde	49.2	45
Ngoni	37.4	565
Other ethnicity	41.7	324
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	21.3	1,481
Second	27.6	1,310
Middle	35.2	1,139
Fourth	36.9	1,033
Richest	55.1	962

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and percent of children attending early childhood education or primary education (net attendance rate, adjusted), Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Total	15.9	56.2	27.8	100.0	72.2	3,517
Sex						
Male	15.2	53.9	30.9	100.0	69.1	1,716
Female	16.6	58.5	24.9	100.0	75.1	1,801
Area						
Urban	13.7	65.7	20.6	100.0	79.4	478
Rural	16.3	54.8	29.0	100.0	71.0	3,039
Region						
North	17.7	60.8	21.6	100.0	78.4	381
Central	13.2	55.4	31.4	100.0	68.6	1,638
South	18.5	56.0	25.5	100.0	74.5	1,498
Mother's education^A						
Pre-primary or none	14.8	46.5	38.6	100.0	61.4	604
Primary	16.8	54.7	28.5	100.0	71.5	2,296
Lower Secondary	14.5	62.9	22.6	100.0	77.4	334
Upper Secondary	12.0	81.5	6.5	100.0	93.5	236
Higher	(14.9)	(83.7)	(1.4)	100.0	(98.6)	46
Mother's functional difficulties^B						
Has functional difficulty	18.1	49.7	32.2	100.0	67.8	131
Has no functional difficulty	15.2	57.2	27.5	100.0	72.5	2,785
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	14.3	53.8	32.0	100.0	68.0	1,356
Tumbuka	14.3	65.7	20.1	100.0	79.9	261
Yao	17.0	47.1	35.9	100.0	64.1	568
Lomwe	19.4	59.8	20.8	100.0	79.2	608
Tonga	25.1	51.2	23.6	100.0	76.4	47
Sena	19.6	55.5	24.9	100.0	75.1	144
Nkhonde	36.5	56.5	7.0	100.0	93.0	32
Ngoni	7.7	68.5	23.8	100.0	76.2	332
Other ethnicity	22.2	57.2	20.6	100.0	79.4	170
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	14.9	49.1	36.0	100.0	64.0	824
Second	17.6	49.6	32.8	100.0	67.2	776
Middle	19.1	52.8	28.1	100.0	71.9	712
Fourth	11.6	61.5	26.9	100.0	73.1	622
Richest	15.8	73.8	10.4	100.0	89.6	583
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	1.07	1.10	0.80	na	1.09	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	0.94	0.67	3.47	na	0.71	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	1.19	0.83	1.41	na	0.89	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

² MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Malawi, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 14 and upper secondary school at age 16. There are 8 grades in primary school and 4 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as Standard 1 to Standard 8. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as Form 1 to Form 2 and in upper secondary they are referred to as Form 3 to Form 4. The school year typically runs from September of one year to July of the following year.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.¹¹⁷ With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Malawi	
Level	ISCED Name	Name of education level in:	
		English	
0	Early childhood education and care	Pre-primary education	
1	Primary	Primary (Standard 1 to 6)	
2	Lower secondary	Primary (Standard 7 and 8)	
		Junior secondary (Form 1 and 2)	
3	Upper secondary	Senior secondary (Form 3 and 4)	
The post-secondary level 4-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary, 5: Short-cycle tertiary (including vocational studies) , 6: Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent			

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁷ ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings>.

¹¹⁸ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering Standard 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 13 years) who are attending primary or secondary school¹¹⁹, and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 14 to 15 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels¹²⁰, and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Standard 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Standard 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary school levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 16 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher¹²¹, and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Malawi, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 8 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 13 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 16 to 18 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 15 and 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 18 to 20 years and children age 20 to 22 years, respectively.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate¹²², defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system

¹¹⁹ Rates presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹²⁰ Rates presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

¹²¹ Rates presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

¹²² The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4 and LN 2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacing measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	23.7	7,006
Sex		
Male	21.6	3,617
Female	26.0	3,388
Area		
Urban	41.9	711
Rural	21.6	6,294
Region		
North	25.9	669
Central	20.6	3,212
South	26.4	3,124
Mother's education ^A		
Pre-primary or none	17.6	1,447
Primary	22.1	4,676
Lower Secondary	35.1	455
Upper Secondary	46.7	369
Higher	68.9	49
Mother's functional difficulties ^B		
Has functional difficulty	27.7	241
Has no functional difficulty	24.1	5,445
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	18.8	2,766
Tumbuka	25.6	436
Yao	19.1	1,237
Lomwe	30.8	1,144
Tonga	37.2	97
Sena	28.7	291
Nkhonde	40.6	47
Ngoni	27.2	666
Other ethnicity	37.1	323
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	14.8	1,846
Second	17.1	1,630
Middle	24.6	1,442
Fourth	28.9	1,194
Richest	45.6	894

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	81.1	3,341
Sex		
Male	79.3	1,611
Female	82.7	1,730
Area		
Urban	82.8	446
Rural	80.8	2,895
Region		
North	86.4	396
Central	80.8	1,479
South	79.9	1,467
Mother's education^A		
Pre-primary or none	63.8	533
Primary	84.3	2,265
Lower Secondary	89.5	261
Upper Secondary	82.4	238
Higher	(66.4)	44
Mother's functional difficulties^B		
Has functional difficulty	77.7	128
Has no functional difficulty	82.5	2,658
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	81.3	1,212
Tumbuka	82.9	262
Yao	78.0	514
Lomwe	85.5	600
Tonga	79.3	55
Sena	73.0	148
Nkhonde	85.8	26
Ngoni	77.1	368
Other ethnicity	85.7	157
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	77.5	701
Second	76.2	752
Middle	83.8	684
Fourth	88.1	651
Richest	80.4	553

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	92.4	0.9	6.8	13,203	94.0	0.7	5.4	13,435	93.2	0.8	6.1	26,638
Area	95.9	0.3	3.8	1,840	98.1	0.3	1.6	1,764	97.0	0.3	2.7	3,605
Urban	91.8	1.0	7.3	11,363	93.3	0.7	6.0	11,671	92.6	0.8	6.6	23,033
Rural												
Region	96.8	0.4	2.7	1,518	96.9	0.3	2.9	1,552	96.9	0.4	2.8	3,071
North	91.0	1.2	7.8	5,805	93.3	0.7	6.0	5,961	92.2	0.9	6.9	11,766
Central	92.5	0.7	6.8	5,879	93.8	0.8	5.4	5,922	93.2	0.7	6.1	11,801
South												
Age at beginning of school year	83.4	4.0	12.5	1,611	88.7	2.8	8.5	1,730	86.2	3.4	10.4	3,341
6	92.9	0.8	6.3	1,683	92.6	1.3	6.2	1,679	92.7	1.1	6.2	3,361
7	92.9	1.1	6.0	1,686	95.7	0.3	4.0	1,622	94.3	0.7	5.0	3,308
8	94.2	0.6	5.2	1,746	95.1	0.3	4.5	1,746	94.6	0.5	4.8	3,492
9	95.7	0.3	4.0	1,631	96.4	0.4	3.2	1,675	96.0	0.4	3.6	3,306
10	93.6	0.0	6.4	1,690	96.7	0.0	3.2	1,744	95.2	0.0	4.8	3,433
11	93.7	0.1	6.1	1,632	93.4	0.1	6.5	1,693	93.6	0.1	6.3	3,325
12	92.1	0.0	7.9	1,526	93.1	0.1	7.1	1,547	92.6	0.0	7.5	3,072
13												
Mother's education ^B	85.1	1.5	13.4	2,597	88.1	1.1	10.8	2,768	86.6	1.3	12.1	5,366
Pre-primary or none	93.4	0.9	5.8	8,541	94.9	0.6	4.5	8,607	94.1	0.7	5.1	17,148
Primary	98.3	0.2	1.4	969	97.4	0.4	2.2	1,042	97.9	0.3	1.8	2,012
Lower Secondary	96.1	0.2	3.7	932	98.4	0.2	1.4	789	97.2	0.2	2.6	1,722
Upper Secondary	97.3	0.0	2.7	146	98.2	0.1	1.7	179	97.8	0.0	2.1	325
Higher	92.4	0.9	6.8	13,203	94.0	0.7	5.4	13,435	93.2	0.8	6.1	26,638
Vocational Training	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	50

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age (continued)

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Net attendance rate (adjusted)
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Mother's functional difficulties ^C												
Has functional difficulty	89.6	1.2	9.2	520	93.2	1.2	5.6	570	91.5	1.2	7.3	1,090
Has no functional difficulty	92.6	0.9	6.5	9,607	94.4	0.7	5.0	9,671	93.5	0.8	5.7	19,278
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	90.4	1.3	8.3	4,832	93.0	0.7	6.3	5,004	91.7	1.0	7.3	9,836
Tumbuka	95.5	0.6	3.9	1,039	95.8	0.7	3.7	1,051	95.6	0.7	3.8	2,090
Yao	90.8	0.5	8.7	2,021	91.8	0.8	7.6	2,054	91.3	0.7	8.1	4,075
Lomwe	94.1	0.7	5.1	2,417	95.9	0.5	3.6	2,370	95.0	0.6	4.4	4,787
Tonga	95.6	0.8	3.7	233	95.9	0.8	3.3	208	95.7	0.8	3.5	440
Sena	89.9	1.5	8.6	533	90.3	1.0	8.6	567	90.1	1.3	8.6	1,100
Nkhonde	94.3	1.5	4.2	135	97.2	0.0	2.8	123	95.6	0.8	3.6	257
Ngoni	94.0	0.3	5.7	1,253	95.5	0.5	4.0	1,339	94.8	0.4	4.9	2,592
Other ethnicity	96.8	0.2	2.9	740	96.9	0.7	2.4	721	96.9	0.5	2.6	1,460
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	86.6	1.8	11.6	2,699	89.9	0.8	9.2	2,669	88.3	1.3	10.4	5,368
Second	90.3	0.7	8.9	2,606	92.2	0.6	7.2	2,812	91.3	0.7	8.0	5,418
Middle	93.4	0.8	5.8	2,806	95.1	0.9	4.1	2,860	94.3	0.8	4.9	5,666
Fourth	94.9	0.7	4.4	2,669	95.4	0.7	3.9	2,723	95.2	0.7	4.1	5,392
Richest	96.9	0.2	2.9	2,422	97.4	0.3	2.3	2,371	97.2	0.3	2.6	4,793

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases

Table LN.2.3 ISCED: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	92.2	1.1	6.7	10,045	94.2	0.9	5.0	10,195	93.2	1.0	5.8	20,241
Area												
Urban	95.8	0.4	3.8	1,402	98.6	0.3	1.1	1,313	97.1	0.4	2.5	2,715
Rural	91.6	1.2	7.2	8,644	93.5	0.9	5.5	8,882	92.6	1.1	6.3	17,526
Region												
North	96.8	0.6	2.6	1,154	97.2	0.4	2.4	1,160	97.0	0.5	2.5	2,315
Central	91.1	1.5	7.4	4,469	94.1	0.9	5.0	4,573	92.6	1.2	6.2	9,042
South	92.1	0.8	7.1	4,423	93.5	1.0	5.5	4,461	92.8	0.9	6.3	8,884
Age at beginning of school year												
6	83.4	4.0	12.5	1,611	88.7	2.8	8.5	1,730	86.2	3.4	10.4	3,341
7	92.9	0.8	6.3	1,683	92.6	1.3	6.2	1,679	92.7	1.1	6.2	3,361
8	92.9	1.1	6.0	1,686	95.7	0.3	4.0	1,622	94.3	0.7	5.0	3,308
9	94.2	0.6	5.2	1,746	95.1	0.3	4.5	1,746	94.6	0.5	4.8	3,492
10	95.7	0.3	4.0	1,631	96.4	0.4	3.2	1,675	96.0	0.4	3.6	3,306
11	93.6	0.0	6.4	1,690	96.7	0.0	3.2	1,744	95.2	0.0	4.8	3,433
Mother's education ^B												
Pre-primary or none	84.0	2.0	14.0	1,864	88.1	1.4	10.5	2,054	86.1	1.7	12.2	3,918
Primary	93.1	1.1	5.7	6,560	95.2	0.8	4.0	6,544	94.2	1.0	4.9	13,104
Lower Secondary	98.2	0.2	1.6	752	97.4	0.5	2.1	822	97.8	0.4	1.8	1,574
Upper Secondary	96.9	0.2	2.9	747	98.1	0.3	1.6	596	97.5	0.2	2.3	1,343
Higher	97.9	0.0	2.1	112	99.5	0.0	0.5	135	98.8	0.0	1.2	247
Vocational Training	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45

Table LN.2.3 ISCED: School attendance among children of primary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Mother's functional difficulties ^C												
Has functional difficulty	88.8	1.6	9.6	375	92.2	1.5	6.3	449	90.6	1.6	7.8	824
Has no functional difficulty	92.4	1.1	6.5	7,490	94.6	0.9	4.5	7,552	93.5	1.0	5.5	15,042
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	90.4	1.7	7.9	3,713	93.6	1.0	5.4	3,815	92.0	1.3	6.6	7,528
Tumbuka	95.0	0.8	4.2	801	95.8	0.9	3.3	781	95.4	0.9	3.7	1,582
Yao	90.2	0.7	9.1	1,548	91.3	1.0	7.6	1,605	90.8	0.9	8.4	3,153
Lomwe	93.7	0.9	5.4	1,790	96.0	0.5	3.5	1,742	94.8	0.7	4.5	3,531
Tonga	96.1	1.0	2.9	175	96.7	1.1	2.2	150	96.4	1.0	2.6	325
Sena	89.4	1.9	8.8	414	90.5	1.3	8.1	426	90.0	1.6	8.4	840
Nkhonde	93.7	2.1	4.2	96	98.7	0.0	1.3	93	96.1	1.1	2.8	190
Ngoni	94.4	0.3	5.3	961	95.7	0.6	3.7	1,039	95.1	0.5	4.4	2,000
Other ethnicity	97.3	0.3	2.3	547	96.7	0.9	2.4	545	97.0	0.6	2.4	1,092
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	86.3	2.3	11.4	2,140	90.4	1.1	8.5	2,096	88.4	1.7	10.0	4,236
Second	89.6	0.9	9.4	1,985	92.9	0.8	6.4	2,143	91.3	0.8	7.8	4,128
Middle	93.1	1.0	5.9	2,078	95.1	1.1	3.8	2,173	94.1	1.1	4.8	4,251
Fourth	95.4	0.9	3.7	2,027	95.6	1.0	3.5	2,043	95.5	0.9	3.6	4,070
Richest	97.1	0.3	2.6	1,815	97.5	0.3	2.1	1,741	97.3	0.3	2.3	3,556

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

^B The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	10.1	74.3	15.4	2,887	13.9	70.2	15.7	2,852	12.0	72.3	15.5	5,739
Area												
Urban	24.7	66.8	8.4	426	31.8	61.9	6.3	435	28.3	64.3	7.4	862
Rural	7.6	75.6	16.6	2,461	10.7	71.7	17.4	2,417	9.2	73.7	17.0	4,877
Region												
North	11.9	80.1	8.0	335	21.5	69.5	9.0	310	16.5	75.0	8.5	645
Central	8.2	71.9	19.9	1,203	10.6	68.2	21.0	1,292	9.5	70.0	20.5	2,494
South	11.4	74.9	13.2	1,350	15.5	72.5	11.9	1,250	13.4	73.8	12.5	2,600
Age at beginning of school year												
14	5.5	82.6	11.7	1,524	9.0	78.8	12.0	1,563	7.3	80.7	11.8	3,087
15	15.3	64.9	19.5	1,364	19.9	59.8	20.2	1,289	17.6	62.5	19.8	2,652
Mother's education^{B C}												
Pre-primary or none	3.5	73.3	22.9	640	7.0	69.1	23.6	662	5.3	71.2	23.2	1,302
Primary	7.7	78.1	14.0	1,758	10.0	75.7	14.2	1,728	8.8	76.9	14.1	3,486
Lower Secondary	21.0	66.9	11.1	222	27.7	65.6	6.6	186	24.1	66.3	9.1	409
Upper Secondary	29.7	61.5	8.9	180	50.2	45.8	4.0	181	40.0	53.6	6.4	360
Higher	(60.0)	(36.4)	(3.6)	39	54.2	40.9	4.9	52	56.7	39.0	4.3	92
Mother's functional difficulties ^D												
Has functional difficulty	7.4	82.8	9.8	100	15.7	73.2	11.1	112	11.8	77.7	10.5	211
Has no functional difficulty	11.5	75.2	13.0	1,818	14.8	70.7	14.5	1,783	13.1	73.0	13.7	3,601

Table LN. 2.4 : School attendance among children of lower secondary school age (continued)

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	8.0	71.4	20.4	1,031	9.6	67.7	22.7	1,075	8.8	69.5	21.6	2,106
Tumbuka	14.0	78.5	7.5	245	21.8	70.2	8.0	206	17.6	74.7	7.7	452
Yao	6.8	78.0	14.0	424	16.1	71.5	12.4	364	11.1	75.0	13.3	788
Lomwe	14.3	75.6	10.1	545	16.1	73.8	9.9	513	15.2	74.7	10.0	1,058
Tonga	5.9	83.1	11.0	40	15.8	67.5	16.7	64	12.0	73.4	14.6	103
Sena	5.3	83.2	11.4	132	13.5	69.5	16.7	137	9.5	76.2	14.1	269
Nkhonde	9.2	78.9	11.8	26	21.0	67.0	12.0	29	15.5	72.5	11.9	55
Ngoni	13.7	69.3	17.3	271	16.6	69.2	13.7	297	15.2	69.3	15.4	568
Other ethnicity	11.6	70.8	17.6	173	14.5	76.7	8.3	166	13.0	73.7	13.0	339
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.6	71.0	28.4	439	2.7	68.8	28.4	492	1.7	69.8	28.4	930
Second	4.3	75.3	19.9	516	3.9	71.6	24.0	536	4.1	73.4	22.0	1,052
Middle	4.9	81.1	13.8	664	9.1	77.4	13.3	610	6.9	79.3	13.5	1,274
Fourth	12.9	77.8	8.9	688	15.4	74.1	10.5	581	14.0	76.1	9.7	1,269
Richest	25.1	63.9	10.9	581	34.6	59.7	5.8	633	30.0	61.7	8.2	1,214

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The categories of "Vocational training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households

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

Table LN. 2.4 ISCED: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	25.2	63.7	11.0	6,045	33.5	55.4	11.0	6,092	29.3	59.5	11.0	12,137
Area												
Urban	48.3	45.5	6.0	865	60.0	35.2	4.7	887	54.3	40.3	5.4	1,751
Rural	21.3	66.7	11.8	5,180	29.0	58.9	12.0	5,205	25.1	62.8	11.9	10,385
Region												
North	33.8	60.8	5.4	699	46.1	47.4	6.5	702	40.0	54.1	5.9	1,401
Central	21.8	64.0	14.3	2,539	29.4	55.5	14.9	2,679	25.7	59.7	14.6	5,218
South	26.1	64.1	9.4	2,807	34.2	57.4	8.2	2,711	30.1	60.8	8.8	5,518
Age at beginning of school year												
12	9.9	83.8	6.1	1,632	15.3	78.1	6.5	1,693	12.6	80.9	6.3	3,325
13	19.2	72.8	7.9	1,526	31.3	61.5	7.1	1,547	25.3	67.2	7.5	3,072
14	31.9	56.2	11.7	1,524	41.1	46.7	12.0	1,563	36.6	51.4	11.8	3,087
15	42.5	37.8	19.5	1,364	50.8	28.9	20.2	1,289	46.6	33.5	19.8	2,652
Mother's education ^{B,C}												
Pre-primary or none	13.6	69.1	17.0	1,373	21.6	60.8	17.4	1,376	17.6	64.9	17.2	2,749
Primary	22.2	68.0	9.7	3,740	29.9	60.1	9.8	3,791	26.1	64.0	9.8	7,531
Lower Secondary	45.2	48.2	6.1	439	56.2	39.3	4.5	407	50.5	43.9	5.4	846
Upper Secondary	59.8	32.3	7.9	365	74.3	23.4	2.3	374	67.2	27.8	5.1	739
Higher	81.9	14.1	4.0	73	81.5	13.3	5.1	96	81.7	13.6	4.6	169
Mother's functional difficulties ^D												
Has functional difficulty	22.1	69.1	8.8	245	32.4	60.8	6.8	232	27.1	65.1	7.9	477
Has no functional difficulty	26.5	63.8	9.5	3,936	34.2	55.5	10.2	3,902	30.3	59.7	9.9	7,838

Table LN. 2.4 ISCED: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age (continued)

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2015-20

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	20.5	64.6	14.8	2,150	24.5	59.9	15.6	2,264	22.5	62.2	15.2	4,414
Tumbuka	35.3	59.6	5.2	484	48.9	44.8	6.3	477	42.0	52.2	5.7	960
Yao	17.3	71.6	10.5	898	31.0	59.4	9.6	813	23.8	65.8	10.1	1,710
Lomwe	30.8	62.1	7.0	1,173	37.5	55.6	6.7	1,141	34.1	58.9	6.8	2,314
Tonga	30.1	61.8	8.1	97	41.8	46.6	11.6	121	36.6	53.3	10.1	218
Sena	31.5	58.1	9.8	251	32.0	54.3	13.4	278	31.8	56.1	11.7	529
Nkhonde	36.7	56.0	7.3	64	47.3	42.9	9.8	59	41.8	49.7	8.5	122
Ngoni	26.6	61.5	12.1	563	44.3	46.0	9.5	598	35.7	53.5	10.7	1,161
Other ethnicity	30.9	58.5	10.6	366	41.1	53.4	5.1	341	35.8	56.1	7.9	707
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	10.3	70.2	19.4	998	13.5	67.0	19.5	1,064	11.9	68.5	19.5	2,062
Second	12.6	74.1	13.0	1,137	20.2	63.4	16.2	1,205	16.5	68.6	14.7	2,342
Middle	20.8	69.6	9.4	1,392	27.5	63.4	8.9	1,297	24.0	66.6	9.2	2,689
Fourth	30.1	61.8	7.9	1,330	38.3	54.2	7.6	1,261	34.1	58.1	7.7	2,592
Richest	49.3	43.5	7.2	1,188	64.4	31.2	4.3	1,264	57.1	37.1	5.7	2,452

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The categories of "Vocational training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Malawi, 2019-20

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	16.2	18.2	17.9	47.7	100.0	34,002	10.2	14.0	18.4	57.4	100.0	1,954
Sex												
Male	14.2	16.4	17.2	52.1	100.0	17,156	5.9	11.3	16.1	66.6	100.0	1,004
Female	18.3	20.0	18.5	43.2	100.0	16,846	14.7	16.9	20.9	47.5	100.0	950
Area												
Urban	27.4	23.3	16.9	32.4	100.0	4,619	18.1	16.5	18.8	46.6	100.0	539
Rural	14.5	17.4	18.0	50.1	100.0	29,383	7.2	13.1	18.3	61.5	100.0	1,415
Region												
North	18.0	21.2	19.5	41.2	100.0	4,025	8.2	16.8	19.2	55.8	100.0	294
Central	16.2	18.1	17.6	48.1	100.0	14,839	8.1	12.6	16.6	62.8	100.0	755
South	15.8	17.4	17.7	49.1	100.0	15,138	12.5	14.4	19.8	53.4	100.0	905
Mother's education ^{A B}												
Pre-primary or none	9.7	12.5	17.0	60.7	100.0	6,301	16.0	10.2	40.8	32.9	100.0	135
Primary	14.8	19.0	19.3	46.9	100.0	21,339	11.1	22.0	31.2	35.7	100.0	601
Lower Secondary	24.9	26.7	19.9	28.6	100.0	2,573	24.5	27.9	28.8	18.8	100.0	157
Upper Secondary	39.9	25.7	14.8	19.5	100.0	2,173	21.4	29.0	27.2	22.4	100.0	203
Higher	53.6	20.5	10.5	15.4	100.0	386	43.6	34.9	15.6	5.8	100.0	53
Vocational Training	(53.6)	(17.1)	(21.4)	(7.9)	100.0	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Grade ^C												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	33.4	28.1	17.5	21.0	100.0	7,006	10.1	12.9	19.8	57.1	100.0	1,114
2 (primary/lower secondary)	17.9	23.4	20.4	38.4	100.0	5,441	10.2	15.5	16.6	57.7	100.0	840
3 (primary)	12.4	16.5	19.6	51.6	100.0	5,403	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	10.3	14.3	16.1	59.3	100.0	4,275	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	9.1	12.6	16.5	61.8	100.0	4,065	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	9.9	13.1	16.5	60.6	100.0	3,204	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	8.3	9.9	16.0	65.8	100.0	2,653	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 (primary)	9.7	12.5	19.0	58.8	100.0	1,949	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties ^D												
Has functional difficulty	14.7	19.4	18.4	47.5	100.0	1,316	8.6	31.6	18.0	41.8	100.0	55
Has no functional difficulty	18.3	20.4	19.0	42.3	100.0	23,541	18.7	22.2	32.9	26.2	100.0	787

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade (continued)

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Malawi, 2019-20

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	15.1	16.8	17.5	50.6	100.0	12,280	7.9	15.1	17.4	59.7	100.0	580
Tumbuka	20.4	20.6	19.4	39.6	100.0	2,733	7.2	13.3	18.7	60.8	100.0	224
Yao	13.2	17.2	17.2	52.3	100.0	5,044	11.3	13.0	21.9	53.7	100.0	217
Lomwe	16.6	19.5	17.8	46.2	100.0	6,236	12.8	15.3	17.7	54.1	100.0	415
Tonga	15.2	20.7	17.4	46.8	100.0	584	3.5	13.1	9.3	74.0	100.0	39
Sena	16.3	16.5	17.1	50.1	100.0	1,431	10.3	5.2	20.9	63.7	100.0	108
Nkhonde	19.0	22.6	17.5	40.9	100.0	334	2.7	16.6	12.5	68.1	100.0	34
Ngoni	21.0	19.9	18.0	41.1	100.0	3,414	16.5	13.4	18.9	51.1	100.0	216
Other ethnicity	15.7	18.4	20.7	45.2	100.0	1,946	8.3	16.3	20.9	54.6	100.0	122
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	11.9	15.8	17.2	55.0	100.0	6,345	2.9	5.2	16.3	75.5	100.0	94
Second	12.3	15.5	17.6	54.6	100.0	6,784	3.2	9.9	18.8	68.2	100.0	197
Middle	12.2	16.7	19.1	52.1	100.0	7,436	7.1	8.8	13.9	70.2	100.0	330
Fourth	15.8	20.1	18.6	45.4	100.0	7,180	5.5	14.8	20.9	58.8	100.0	545
Richest	30.2	23.0	16.5	30.3	100.0	6,257	17.3	17.8	18.8	46.1	100.0	788

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.^B The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases^C The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Grade" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.5 ISCED: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Malawi, 2019-20

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	17.4	19.3	18.0	45.4	100.0	29,393	9.3	11.9	17.6	61.2	100.0	6,557
Sex												
Male	15.3	17.5	17.9	49.3	100.0	14,843	6.8	9.7	14.1	69.4	100.0	3,313
Female	19.5	21.1	18.0	41.4	100.0	14,551	11.7	14.2	21.2	52.9	100.0	3,243
Area												
Urban	29.9	25.3	16.4	28.5	100.0	3,692	17.7	15.9	19.0	47.5	100.0	1,465
Rural	15.6	18.4	18.2	47.8	100.0	25,701	6.8	10.7	17.2	65.2	100.0	5,091
Region												
North	19.5	23.0	19.6	37.9	100.0	3,327	10.1	13.9	19.2	56.8	100.0	992
Central	17.2	19.2	17.8	45.8	100.0	13,019	8.7	10.9	16.2	64.2	100.0	2,573
South	17.0	18.5	17.7	46.8	100.0	13,047	9.5	12.1	18.3	60.1	100.0	2,992
Mother's education^{A B}												
Pre-primary or none	10.2	12.8	16.9	60.1	100.0	5,706	6.8	9.8	22.5	60.9	100.0	725
Primary	15.6	20.0	19.1	45.3	100.0	19,070	8.4	13.3	23.0	55.3	100.0	2,869
Lower Secondary	27.2	28.1	19.1	25.6	100.0	2,148	16.3	21.8	25.1	36.7	100.0	583
Upper Secondary	43.9	27.0	13.5	15.7	100.0	1,737	23.1	23.4	22.5	31.0	100.0	638
Higher	62.3	19.6	7.4	10.8	100.0	283	34.4	26.9	18.0	20.6	100.0	156
Vocational Training	(54.9)	(18.0)	(21.8)	(5.2)	100.0	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Grade^C												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	33.4	28.1	17.5	21.0	100.0	7,006	8.3	9.9	16.0	65.8	100.0	2,653
2 (primary/lower secondary)	17.9	23.4	20.4	38.4	100.0	5,441	9.7	12.5	19.0	58.8	100.0	1,949
3 (primary/lower secondary)	12.4	16.5	19.6	51.6	100.0	5,403	10.1	12.9	19.8	57.1	100.0	1,114
4 (primary/lower secondary)	10.3	14.3	16.1	59.3	100.0	4,275	10.2	15.5	16.6	57.7	100.0	840
5 (primary)	9.1	12.6	16.5	61.8	100.0	4,065	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	9.9	13.1	16.5	60.6	100.0	3,204	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties^D												
Has functional difficulty	15.8	20.0	19.1	45.1	100.0	1,165	6.7	19.5	14.3	59.5	100.0	206
Has no functional difficulty	19.0	21.3	18.6	41.1	100.0	21,007	13.7	15.6	24.4	46.3	100.0	3,320

Table LN.2.5 ISCED: Age for grade (continued)

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Malawi, 2019-20

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	16.0	17.6	17.6	48.8	100.0	10,956	7.8	11.6	16.4	64.2	100.0	1,903
Tumbuka	22.0	22.1	19.2	36.7	100.0	2,242	11.2	13.5	19.9	55.4	100.0	714
Yao	14.0	18.3	17.5	50.2	100.0	4,526	7.6	9.6	16.9	65.9	100.0	734
Lomwe	18.1	20.6	17.7	43.7	100.0	5,267	9.7	14.1	18.2	58.1	100.0	1,384
Tonga	17.4	21.0	18.3	43.3	100.0	474	5.0	17.7	12.3	64.9	100.0	149
Sena	18.0	17.8	17.5	46.8	100.0	1,184	7.9	9.0	17.2	65.9	100.0	351
Nkhonde	20.2	24.4	19.2	36.2	100.0	263	10.8	16.2	11.7	61.3	100.0	106
Ngoni	22.5	22.3	17.8	37.4	100.0	2,858	14.4	9.0	18.7	57.8	100.0	771
Other ethnicity	17.5	20.1	20.9	41.5	100.0	1,623	7.0	11.7	20.1	61.1	100.0	444
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	12.6	16.5	17.6	53.3	100.0	5,895	2.2	6.1	13.7	78.0	100.0	539
Second	12.9	16.5	18.0	52.7	100.0	6,101	6.5	7.8	15.1	70.6	100.0	880
Middle	13.3	18.0	19.3	49.4	100.0	6,498	4.8	8.0	16.6	70.6	100.0	1,266
Fourth	17.6	22.1	19.0	41.3	100.0	6,012	6.3	11.4	18.1	64.1	100.0	1,713
Richest	33.9	24.5	15.4	26.2	100.0	4,888	17.1	17.6	19.9	45.4	100.0	2,157
¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)												
² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)												
^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.												
^B The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases												
^C The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Grade" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases												
^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.												
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases												
na: not applicable												

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male					Female				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	
Total	8.8	14.4	47.0	31.0	2310	13.1	17.5	33.6	36.9	2029
Area										
Urban	26.4	22.0	30.7	26.2	353	35.4	25.2	20.1	24.0	397
Rural	5.7	13.0	49.9	31.9	1957	7.7	15.7	36.9	40.0	1632
Region										
North	10.5	20.4	47.3	21.8	288	15.8	19.4	30.6	35.3	246
Central	5.8	11.8	44.2	39.7	1008	10.5	18.5	32.1	39.9	915
South	11.4	15.2	49.6	25.0	1014	15.1	16.0	36.1	34.1	868
Age at beginning of school year										
16	4.6	12.8	57.4	25.3	1264	9.3	17.2	43.7	30.1	1106
17	13.9	16.2	34.5	37.9	1046	17.7	17.9	21.5	45.0	922
Mother's education ^{B C}										
Pre-primary or none	0.5	6.6	57.0	35.6	380	4.8	10.0	46.6	38.4	298
Primary	5.4	12.5	54.8	27.4	1029	9.6	18.0	43.7	28.9	884
Lower Secondary	13.9	22.9	51.3	14.0	110	8.2	27.8	44.6	19.3	83
Upper Secondary	21.4	29.3	37.5	12.7	110	41.5	38.2	12.1	10.7	106
Higher	(61.5)	(19.1)	(15.3)	(8.4)	22	(67.6)	(8.8)	(17.4)	(23.3)	35
Mother's functional difficulties ^D										
Has functional difficulty	7.9	11.3	55.9	26.7	76	15.9	25.5	33.5	27.4	74
Has no functional difficulty	7.0	14.4	53.4	25.6	1015	11.7	19.0	42.9	27.0	869

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male					Female				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	4.9	11.5	42.6	42.0	813	8.4	16.6	32.8	42.6	757
Tumbuka	12.2	18.9	44.0	25.8	199	17.3	23.3	28.4	32.0	174
Yao	7.3	11.5	51.1	32.0	305	14.4	10.0	39.7	37.1	231
Lomwe	10.9	15.7	48.0	27.6	435	17.7	18.9	34.3	30.2	367
Tonga	8.9	9.1	60.8	21.9	43	20.7	20.7	31.3	27.4	46
Sena	9.1	23.6	56.3	11.0	98	12.0	24.9	34.8	29.8	108
Nkhonde	15.0	28.2	31.9	24.9	32	18.2	19.4	30.6	31.9	26
Ngoni	14.1	16.0	50.1	20.3	248	13.0	16.0	33.2	41.6	214
Other ethnicity	13.5	15.4	51.6	19.7	137	18.2	20.3	34.7	28.9	106
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.5	4.3	53.5	41.5	335	0.8	8.0	33.0	58.2	352
Second	1.6	11.8	51.0	35.8	410	2.8	8.4	37.5	50.5	347
Middle	3.7	10.9	54.7	30.9	498	6.8	17.2	39.8	36.9	392
Fourth	6.3	16.3	48.4	29.2	520	10.5	22.5	38.7	28.9	459
Richest	26.5	23.8	31.6	22.9	546	37.3	26.6	21.4	18.9	479

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age (continued)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Total				
	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	10.8	15.8	40.8	33.7	4,339
Area					
Urban	31.1	23.7	25.1	25.0	750
Rural	6.6	14.2	44.0	35.6	3,589
Region					
North	12.9	19.9	39.6	28.0	534
Central	8.1	15.0	38.5	39.8	1,923
South	13.1	15.6	43.4	29.2	1,882
Age at beginning of school year					
16	6.8	14.9	51.0	27.6	2,370
17	15.7	17.0	28.4	41.2	1,969
Mother's education ^{B,C}					
Pre-primary or none	2.4	8.1	52.4	36.8	678
Primary	7.3	15.0	49.7	28.1	1,912
Lower Secondary	11.4	25.1	48.4	16.3	193
Upper Secondary	31.3	33.7	25.0	11.7	217
Higher	65.2	12.8	16.6	17.5	57
Mother's functional difficulties ^D					
Has functional difficulty	11.9	18.3	44.8	27.0	150
Has no functional difficulty	9.2	16.5	48.6	26.2	1,885
Ethnicity of household head					
Chewa	6.6	14.0	37.9	42.3	1,570
Tumbuka	14.6	20.9	36.7	28.7	374
Yao	10.4	10.8	46.2	34.2	536
Lomwe	14.0	17.2	41.7	28.8	802
Tonga	15.0	15.1	45.6	24.7	89
Sena	10.6	24.3	45.0	20.8	206
Nkhonde	16.4	24.2	31.3	28.1	58
Ngoni	13.6	16.0	42.3	30.2	462
Other ethnicity	15.6	17.5	44.2	23.7	243
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.6	6.2	43.0	50.1	688
Second	2.1	10.3	44.9	42.5	757
Middle	5.1	13.7	48.1	33.6	889
Fourth	8.3	19.2	43.8	29.0	979
Richest	31.6	25.1	26.8	21.0	1025

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table LN.2.6 ISCED: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male					Female				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	
Total	7.6	41.5	19.8	31.0	2,310	11.8	38.7	12.5	36.9	2,029
Area										
Urban	21.1	45.4	7.3	26.2	353	30.8	38.3	7.0	24.0	397
Rural	5.2	40.8	22.0	31.9	1,957	7.2	38.8	13.8	40.0	1,632
Region										
North	10.2	52.4	15.3	21.8	288	14.5	40.2	9.8	35.3	246
Central	4.2	37.4	18.7	39.7	1,008	9.2	39.4	11.2	39.9	915
South	10.2	42.6	22.1	25.0	1,014	13.8	37.5	14.6	34.1	868
Age at beginning of school year										
16	4.4	43.7	26.5	25.3	1,264	8.8	43.8	17.1	30.1	1,106
17	11.4	39.0	11.7	37.9	1,046	15.4	32.5	6.9	45.0	922
Mother's education ^{B C}										
Pre-primary or none	0.5	31.4	32.0	35.6	380	4.6	33.8	22.7	38.4	298
Primary	5.3	42.5	24.8	27.4	1,029	9.2	46.0	15.8	28.9	884
Lower Secondary	11.8	65.4	8.8	14.0	110	8.2	64.6	7.8	19.3	83
Upper Secondary	20.5	60.8	6.0	12.7	110	38.8	48.3	1.9	10.7	106
Higher	(57.2)	(30.2)	(4.2)	(8.4)	22	(50.5)	(23.7)	(2.5)	(23.3)	35
Mother's functional difficulties ^D										
Has functional difficulty	6.2	48.9	18.3	26.7	76	13.7	44.0	15.0	27.4	74
Has no functional difficulty	6.6	42.5	25.2	25.6	1,015	10.8	46.4	15.5	27.0	869

Table LN.2.6 ISCED: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male					Female				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	3.8	33.1	21.1	42.0	813	7.6	36.8	12.6	42.6	757
Tumbuka	11.1	47.5	15.3	25.8	199	16.1	42.5	9.2	32.0	174
Yao	5.4	34.1	28.5	32.0	305	13.3	33.0	16.7	37.1	231
Lomwe	8.6	46.7	17.0	27.6	435	16.6	40.6	12.6	30.2	367
Tonga	7.4	55.9	13.9	21.9	43	20.6	42.4	9.5	27.4	46
Sena	9.1	60.5	18.5	11.0	98	10.6	44.1	15.5	29.8	108
Nkhonde	15.0	50.3	9.7	24.9	32	(18.2)	(40.9)	(9.1)	(31.9)	26
Ngoni	13.6	49.7	16.4	20.3	248	9.2	38.2	11.0	41.6	214
Other ethnicity	13.3	48.3	18.7	19.7	137	16.1	44.8	10.2	28.9	106
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.5	25.0	32.6	41.5	335	0.8	26.3	14.8	58.2	352
Second	1.4	37.7	25.2	35.8	410	2.8	28.6	17.3	50.5	347
Middle	3.4	39.2	26.3	30.9	498	6.0	43.0	14.1	36.9	392
Fourth	6.2	50.8	13.9	29.2	520	9.8	48.3	12.9	28.9	459
Richest	21.8	47.9	7.4	22.9	546	33.1	42.3	5.7	18.9	479

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table LN.2.6 ISCED: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age (continued)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Total				
	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	9.6	40.2	16.4	33.7	4,339
Area					
Urban	26.2	41.7	7.1	25.0	750
Rural	6.1	39.9	18.3	35.6	3,589
Region					
North	12.2	46.8	12.7	28.0	534
Central	6.6	38.3	15.1	39.8	1,923
South	11.9	40.3	18.7	29.2	1,882
Age at beginning of school year					
16	6.4	43.7	22.1	27.6	2,370
17	13.3	35.9	9.4	41.2	1,969
Mother's education ^{B,C}					
Pre-primary or none	2.3	32.5	27.9	36.8	678
Primary	7.1	44.1	20.6	28.1	1,912
Lower Secondary	10.3	65.1	8.4	16.3	193
Upper Secondary	29.5	54.7	4.0	11.7	217
Higher	53.1	26.2	3.2	17.5	57
Mother's functional difficulties ^D					
Has functional difficulty	9.9	46.5	16.6	27.0	150
Has no functional difficulty	8.5	44.3	20.7	26.2	1,885
Ethnicity of household head					
Chewa	5.6	34.9	17.0	42.3	1,570
Tumbuka	13.4	45.2	12.5	28.7	374
Yao	8.8	33.6	23.4	34.2	536
Lomwe	12.3	43.9	15.0	28.8	802
Tonga	14.2	49.0	11.7	24.7	89
Sena	9.9	51.9	16.9	20.8	206
Nkhonde	16.4	46.1	9.5	28.1	58
Ngoni	11.6	44.4	13.9	30.2	462
Other ethnicity	14.5	46.8	15.0	23.7	243
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.6	25.6	23.4	50.1	688
Second	2.0	33.5	21.6	42.5	757
Middle	4.6	40.9	20.9	33.6	889
Fourth	7.9	49.7	13.4	29.0	979
Richest	27.1	45.3	6.6	21.0	1,025

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Malawi, 2019-20

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 16-18 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years at beginning of school year ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year ^A
Total	49.2	3,072	33.4	6,651	74.9	1,361	30.1	2,652	23.1	7,026	15.4	5,676
Sex												
Male	50.2	1,526	28.7	3,439	78.2	661	30.9	1,364	23.4	3,442	15.7	2,651
Female	48.1	1,547	38.4	3,211	71.7	701	29.3	1,289	22.8	3,584	15.2	3,025
Area												
Urban	75.8	448	64.7	1,132	90.0	314	58.3	386	55.4	1,177	39.2	1,030
Rural	44.6	2,625	27.0	5,519	70.3	1,047	25.3	2,267	16.5	5,849	10.2	4,647
Region												
North	55.1	371	43.1	795	84.1	191	38.4	318	31.5	813	17.9	723
Central	49.0	1,303	30.0	2,970	68.2	576	28.3	1,112	21.0	3,241	13.4	2,674
South	47.7	1,398	34.2	2,886	78.3	595	29.6	1,223	23.0	2,972	17.1	2,280
Mother's education^{B C}												
Pre-primary or none	23.5	688	12.6	678	86.4	106	5.7	584	na	0	na	0
Primary	37.0	1,929	26.7	1,912	87.2	435	11.9	1,615	na	0	na	0
Lower Secondary	66.5	205	42.1	193	96.7	87	37.5	171	na	0	na	0
Upper Secondary	87.5	198	69.0	217	97.9	116	44.9	170	na	0	na	0
Higher	87.3	46	79.4	57	(98.1)	34	43.0	45	na	0	na	0

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (continued)

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Malawi, 2019-20

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 16-18 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years at beginning of school year ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year ^A
Mother's functional difficulties^D												
Has functional difficulty	38.3	120	33.0	150	(94.1)	35	17.9	97	na	0	na	0
Has no functional difficulty	43.6	1,967	30.0	1,885	90.3	534	16.3	1,647	na	0	na	0
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	41.3	1,097	27.0	2,456	64.3	465	26.1	936	17.3	2,745	11.5	2,305
Tumbuka	64.5	248	48.9	563	83.3	141	44.5	203	37.9	579	20.6	537
Yao	32.9	430	28.0	878	77.6	156	21.4	356	19.1	990	12.5	658
Lomwe	53.8	593	36.9	1,158	80.4	275	32.6	505	26.5	1,090	19.5	870
Tonga	61.9	51	35.8	130	81.6	23	31.8	52	34.7	114	18.1	99
Sena	69.0	119	36.3	308	80.6	51	46.6	125	16.0	300	12.3	253
Nkhonde	59.4	31	50.0	83	(82.9)	20	62.1	26	29.9	73	29.9	59
Ngoni	63.4	316	36.8	696	81.6	148	29.5	282	30.7	748	21.6	600
Other ethnicity	55.7	187	40.6	379	76.8	83	29.1	168	27.9	388	17.6	294
Wealth index quintile						tm						
Poorest	24.3	516	10.9	1,150	41.0	155	5.7	440	3.3	1,417	1.6	1,206
Second	37.7	599	17.3	1,203	71.6	139	18.7	479	8.1	1,405	5.6	1,152
Middle	39.3	682	25.5	1,357	60.8	269	23.9	578	16.2	1,351	8.1	998
Fourth	61.9	628	37.0	1,433	80.9	363	37.2	575	25.4	1,376	17.0	1,111
Richest	77.5	647	67.2	1,508	91.7	435	57.1	580	60.3	1,478	43.3	1,210

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2^A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.^C The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

Table LN.2.7 ISCED: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Malawi, 2019-20

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years at beginning of school year ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year ^A
Total	70.1	3,433	17.0	8,110	88.0	2,213	30.1	2,652	23.1	7,026	3.9	5,676
Sex												
Male	68.6	1,690	13.8	4,151	87.0	1,072	30.9	1,364	23.4	3,442	4.5	2,651
Female	71.5	1,744	20.4	3,958	89.0	1,142	29.3	1,289	22.8	3,584	3.4	3,025
Area												
Urban	83.0	534	36.9	1,218	94.0	406	58.3	386	55.4	1,177	15.4	1,030
Rural	67.7	2,899	13.5	6,892	86.7	1,807	25.3	2,267	16.5	5,849	1.3	4,647
Region												
North	79.7	427	21.4	940	94.4	326	38.4	318	31.5	813	4.5	723
Central	66.6	1,546	14.5	3,553	83.5	941	28.3	1,112	21.0	3,241	2.8	2,674
South	71.0	1,460	18.3	3,617	90.4	946	29.6	1,223	23.0	2,972	4.9	2,280
Mother's education^{B,C}												
Pre-primary or none	51.6	725	8.3	1,806	94.9	301	5.7	584	na	na	na	na
Primary	67.7	2,156	14.2	4,908	93.7	1,114	11.9	1,615	na	na	na	na
Lower Secondary	79.1	264	28.3	557	96.7	204	37.5	171	na	na	na	na
Upper Secondary	87.6	233	46.2	510	92.2	177	44.9	170	na	na	na	na
Higher	(123.3)	40	62.1	133	98.7	48	43.0	45	na	na	na	na

Table LN.2.7 ISCED: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (continued)

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Malawi, 2019-20

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years at beginning of school year ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year ^A
Mother's functional difficulties^D												
Has functional difficulty	77.4	145	17.7	321	94.0	81	17.9	97	na	na	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	66.0	2,373	18.1	5,013	94.3	1,198	16.3	1,647	na	na	na	na
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	63.6	1,270	13.8	2,976	82.1	736	26.1	936	17.3	2,745	2.5	2,305
Tumbuka	78.7	298	22.9	645	91.7	237	44.5	203	37.9	579	4.0	537
Yao	57.7	507	14.8	1,097	90.7	240	21.4	356	19.1	990	4.0	658
Lomwe	75.4	596	20.1	1,459	90.4	412	32.6	505	26.5	1,090	5.9	870
Tonga	85.9	56	16.2	154	92.7	63	31.8	52	34.7	114	5.7	99
Sena	73.7	152	18.3	382	94.5	103	46.6	125	16.0	300	3.8	253
Nkhonde	103.2	31	24.5	87	92.8	34	62.1	26	29.9	73	12.6	59
Ngoni	80.5	344	19.4	841	89.2	250	29.5	282	30.7	748	4.3	600
Other ethnicity	85.3	180	18.4	469	91.1	138	29.1	168	27.9	388	5.2	294
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	45.3	641	4.0	1,325	76.7	261	5.7	440	3.3	1,417	0.0	1,206
Second	57.3	685	7.4	1,485	76.2	353	18.7	479	8.1	1,405	0.1	1,152
Middle	73.0	723	11.3	1,770	91.2	503	23.9	578	16.2	1,351	0.5	998
Fourth	76.2	702	19.5	1,792	90.9	504	37.2	575	25.4	1,376	1.6	1,111
Richest	96.7	683	38.4	1,737	94.8	592	57.1	580	60.3	1,478	16.2	1,210

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

^A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Malawi, 2019-20

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³
Total³	94.0	92.4	93.2	1.02	13.9	10.1	12.0	1.38	13.1	8.8	10.8	1.49
Area												
Urban	98.1	95.9	97.0	1.02	31.8	24.7	28.3	1.29	35.4	26.4	31.1	1.34
Rural	93.3	91.8	92.6	1.02	10.7	7.6	9.2	1.41	7.7	5.7	6.6	1.36
Region												
North	96.9	96.8	96.9	1.00	21.5	11.9	16.5	1.80	15.8	10.5	12.9	1.50
Central	93.3	91.0	92.2	1.03	10.6	8.2	9.5	1.29	10.5	5.8	8.1	1.81
South	93.8	92.5	93.2	1.01	15.5	11.4	13.4	1.36	15.1	11.4	13.1	1.33
Mother's education^{A B}												
Pre-primary or none	88.1	85.1	86.6	1.04	7.0	3.5	5.3	2.01	4.8	0.5	2.4	8.86
Primary	94.9	93.4	94.1	1.02	10.0	7.7	8.8	1.30	9.6	5.4	7.3	1.79
Lower Secondary	97.4	98.3	97.9	0.99	27.7	21.0	24.1	1.32	8.2	13.9	11.4	0.60
Upper Secondary	98.4	96.1	97.2	1.02	50.2	29.7	40.0	1.69	41.5	21.4	31.3	1.94
Higher	98.2	97.3	97.8	1.01	54.2	60.0	56.7	0.90	67.6	61.5	65.2	1.10
Mother's functional difficulties^C												
Has functional difficulty	93.2	89.6	91.5	1.04	15.7	7.4	11.8	2.13	15.9	7.9	11.9	2.01
Has no functional difficulty	94.4	92.6	93.5	1.02	14.8	11.5	13.1	1.28	11.7	7.0	9.2	1.67

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Malawi, 2019-20

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	93.0	90.4	91.7	1.03	9.6	8.0	8.8	1.20	8.4	4.9	6.6	1.72
Tumbuka	95.8	95.5	95.6	1.00	21.8	14.0	17.6	1.56	17.3	12.2	14.6	1.42
Yao	91.8	90.8	91.3	1.01	16.1	6.8	11.1	2.38	14.4	7.3	10.4	1.99
Lomwe	95.9	94.1	95.0	1.02	16.1	14.3	15.2	1.13	17.7	10.9	14.0	1.63
Tonga	95.9	95.6	95.7	1.00	15.8	5.9	12.0	2.68	20.7	8.9	15.0	2.33
Sena	90.3	89.9	90.1	1.00	13.5	5.3	9.5	2.53	12.0	9.1	10.6	1.33
Nkhonde	97.2	94.3	95.6	1.03	21.0	9.2	15.5	2.27	18.2	15.0	16.4	1.21
Ngoni	95.5	94.0	94.8	1.02	16.6	13.7	15.2	1.21	13.0	14.1	13.6	0.93
Other ethnicity	96.9	96.8	96.9	1.00	14.5	11.6	13.0	1.25	18.2	13.5	15.6	1.35
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	89.9	86.6	88.3	1.04	2.7	0.6	1.7	4.44	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.52
Second	92.2	90.3	91.3	1.02	3.9	4.3	4.1	0.90	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.75
Middle	95.1	93.4	94.3	1.02	9.1	4.9	6.9	1.85	6.8	3.7	5.1	1.85
Fourth	95.4	94.9	95.2	1.01	15.4	12.9	14.0	1.19	10.5	6.3	8.3	1.68
Richest	97.4	96.9	97.2	1.01	34.6	25.1	30.0	1.38	37.3	26.5	31.6	1.41
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.8 ISCED: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Malawi, 2019-20

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³
Total³	94.2	92.2	93.2	1.02	33.5	25.2	29.3	1.33	11.8	7.6	9.6	1.55
Area												
Urban	98.6	95.8	97.1	1.03	60.0	48.3	54.3	1.24	30.8	21.1	26.2	1.46
Rural	93.5	91.6	92.6	1.02	29.0	21.3	25.1	1.36	7.2	5.2	6.1	1.39
Region												
North	97.2	96.8	97.0	1.00	46.1	33.8	40.0	1.37	14.5	10.2	12.2	1.42
Central	94.1	91.1	92.6	1.03	29.4	21.8	25.7	1.35	9.2	4.2	6.6	2.19
South	93.5	92.1	92.8	1.02	34.2	26.1	30.1	1.31	13.8	10.2	11.9	1.34
Mother's education^{A B}												
Pre-primary or none	88.1	84.0	86.1	1.05	21.6	13.6	17.6	1.59	4.6	0.5	2.3	8.35
Primary	95.2	93.1	94.2	1.02	29.9	22.2	26.1	1.35	9.2	5.3	7.1	1.73
Lower Secondary	97.4	98.2	97.8	0.99	56.2	45.2	50.5	1.24	8.2	11.8	10.3	0.70
Upper Secondary	98.1	96.9	97.5	1.01	74.3	59.8	67.2	1.24	38.8	20.5	29.5	1.90
Higher	99.5	97.9	98.8	1.02	81.5	81.9	81.7	1.00	(50.5)	(57.2)	53.1	0.88
Mother's functional difficulties^C												
Has functional difficulty	92.2	88.8	90.6	1.04	32.4	22.1	27.1	1.47	13.7	6.2	9.9	2.22
Has no functional difficulty	94.6	92.4	93.5	1.02	34.2	26.5	30.3	1.29	10.8	6.6	8.5	1.64

Table LN.2.8 ISCED: Parity indices (continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Malawi, 2019-20

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	93.6	90.4	92.0	1.04	24.5	20.5	22.5	1.19	7.6	3.8	5.6	2.03
Tumbuka	95.8	95.0	95.4	1.01	48.9	35.3	42.0	1.39	16.1	11.1	13.4	1.45
Yao	91.3	90.2	90.8	1.01	31.0	17.3	23.8	1.79	13.3	5.4	8.8	2.46
Lomwe	96.0	93.7	94.8	1.02	37.5	30.8	34.1	1.22	16.6	8.6	12.3	1.92
Tonga	96.7	96.1	96.4	1.01	41.8	30.1	36.6	1.39	20.6	7.4	14.2	2.80
Sena	90.5	89.4	90.0	1.01	32.0	31.5	31.8	1.02	10.6	9.1	9.9	1.17
Nkhonde	98.7	93.7	96.1	1.05	47.3	36.7	41.8	1.29	(18.2)	15.0	16.4	1.21
Ngoni	95.7	94.4	95.1	1.01	44.3	26.6	35.7	1.67	9.2	13.6	11.6	0.67
Other ethnicity	96.7	97.3	97.0	0.99	41.1	30.9	35.8	1.33	16.1	13.3	14.5	1.21
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	90.4	86.3	88.4	1.05	13.5	10.3	11.9	1.31	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.52
Second	92.9	89.6	91.3	1.04	20.2	12.6	16.5	1.60	2.8	1.4	2.0	2.05
Middle	95.1	93.1	94.1	1.02	27.5	20.8	24.0	1.32	6.0	3.4	4.6	1.75
Fourth	95.6	95.4	95.5	1.00	38.3	30.1	34.1	1.27	9.8	6.2	7.9	1.59
Richest	97.5	97.1	97.3	1.00	64.4	49.3	57.1	1.31	33.1	21.8	27.1	1.52
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.93	0.89	0.91	na	0.21	0.21	0.21	na	0.02	0.02	0.02	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.95	0.96	0.95	na	0.48	0.44	0.46	na	0.23	0.24	0.23	na
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	1.04	0.97	1.01	na	1.20	1.16	1.19	na	1.01	0.87	0.89	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households

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

na: not applicable

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹²³ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹²⁴

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹²⁵ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹²⁶

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.¹²⁷

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

¹²³ Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹²⁴ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology* 74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹²⁵ Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman, and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research* 77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

¹²⁶ Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

¹²⁷ Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcwMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total	94.2	26,405	74.3	76.8	47.3	43.2	40.1	31.6	24,884
Sex									
Male	93.6	12,947	74.6	75.7	47.4	43.4	40.3	33.4	12,117
Female	94.9	13,458	74.0	77.8	47.1	43.1	39.9	29.9	12,767
Area									
Urban	97.6	3,731	88.2	76.1	49.2	46.7	32.5	38.5	3,643
Rural	93.7	22,674	71.9	76.9	46.9	42.6	41.4	30.4	21,241
Region									
North	96.5	2,999	78.5	85.4	39.5	36.4	34.6	36.7	2,894
Central	93.5	11,600	73.9	74.4	43.8	39.4	39.9	29.8	10,849
South	94.4	11,806	73.5	76.8	52.7	48.7	41.7	31.9	11,141
Age at beginning of school year									
6 ^A	91.7	1,905	58.7	73.1	39.2	35.0	39.3	32.1	1,747
7	93.4	3,344	68.0	75.4	44.4	40.5	40.7	30.5	3,124
8	95.3	3,226	72.0	79.1	48.2	43.4	39.4	31.4	3,074
9	95.2	3,428	74.3	76.3	47.8	44.7	40.4	31.9	3,265
10	95.9	3,193	76.9	76.9	48.8	45.5	42.4	33.8	3,061
11	95.9	3,237	78.3	75.9	48.3	44.3	42.2	29.0	3,103
12	93.2	3,272	79.1	77.0	47.5	43.7	41.2	31.8	3,049
13	92.5	3,182	78.5	79.2	49.9	45.7	36.0	29.8	2,945
14	93.7	1,618	78.0	76.4	48.7	42.6	37.1	36.7	1,516
School attendance ^B									
Early childhood education	100.0	151	31.8	38.9	18.8	18.8	28.2	25.2	151
Primary	100.0	24,485	74.5	77.0	47.3	43.3	40.4	31.6	24,485
Lower secondary	100.0	225	80.6	76.0	56.7	53.4	19.8	30.7	225
Upper secondary	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Out-of-school	0.0	1,521	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education ^C									
Pre-primary or none	88.8	5,403	65.6	69.8	42.3	37.3	34.6	26.3	4,800
Primary	95.1	16,979	74.1	77.3	47.4	43.5	40.3	29.7	16,154
Lower Secondary	97.7	1,950	82.1	83.3	53.6	51.2	46.9	45.2	1,905
Upper Secondary	97.7	1,689	88.9	80.8	49.2	45.3	43.0	43.3	1,649
Higher	97.4	317	93.3	91.5	63.1	58.1	57.4	59.4	309

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school (continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
School management^D									
Public	99.8	23,441	74.1	77.4	47.5	43.6	40.0	31.0	23,406
Non-public	100.0	1,245	84.3	69.2	45.4	39.6	43.4	41.7	1,245
DK/Missing	(*)	8	10.8	89.2	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	8
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	91.1	3,614	73.2	76.2	47.0	43.8	36.9	33.0	3,293
Has no functional difficulty	94.7	22,791	74.4	76.9	47.3	43.1	40.6	31.4	21,591
Mother's functional difficulties^E									
Has functional difficulty	94.5	1,003	77.2	72.8	42.0	38.9	37.3	32.6	948
Has no functional difficulty	94.4	18,965	74.7	77.0	48.2	44.2	41.3	32.7	17,907
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	93.4	9,565	71.6	73.1	42.3	37.7	41.6	27.6	8,929
Tumbuka	96.3	2,048	75.5	86.9	40.2	36.8	37.1	38.3	1,973
Yao	92.5	4,075	69.5	75.5	51.9	47.6	39.9	29.0	3,769
Lomwe	95.6	4,924	79.7	78.7	54.0	50.8	41.9	33.9	4,708
Tonga	95.6	416	75.2	76.8	42.6	37.8	46.8	38.8	398
Sena	91.8	1,140	68.3	75.1	50.1	45.7	39.8	33.5	1,046
Nkhonde	96.9	272	79.8	87.4	36.2	30.2	38.5	33.1	264
Ngoni	94.3	2,555	81.4	80.3	53.1	50.3	35.4	38.6	2,410
Other ethnicity	98.4	1,409	75.0	76.3	45.1	40.6	35.6	30.4	1,387
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	89.5	5,234	61.7	72.5	39.9	35.8	37.4	23.9	4,687
Second	92.7	5,265	70.3	74.8	42.4	38.5	38.4	25.2	4,880
Middle	95.5	5,733	73.7	77.8	50.3	45.8	41.1	31.8	5,473
Fourth	95.8	5,394	78.6	78.8	52.6	48.6	42.5	34.2	5,165
Richest	97.9	4,780	86.8	79.8	50.4	46.7	40.7	42.7	4,680

¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management

³ MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management

⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^A As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

^B Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

^C The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^D School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

^E The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	78.9	24,884	40.2	8.4	63.6	13.9	56.0	82.0	19,637	13.7	16,098
Sex											
Male	79.2	12,117	41.8	8.5	61.8	13.4	55.5	80.6	9,593	13.9	7,734
Female	78.7	12,767	38.7	8.4	65.3	14.4	56.6	83.3	10,044	13.6	8,364
Area											
Urban	86.3	3,643	62.6	10.4	53.0	11.8	40.4	68.1	3,146	10.7	2,143
Rural	77.6	21,241	36.0	8.1	65.6	14.3	59.0	84.6	16,491	14.2	13,955
Region											
North	84.2	2,894	54.9	11.3	60.7	19.7	42.0	75.9	2,438	19.1	1,852
Central	86.5	10,849	38.8	7.1	71.7	16.8	53.6	82.7	9,389	13.5	7,762
South	70.1	11,141	37.4	9.1	54.7	8.7	63.3	83.0	7,810	12.6	6,485
Age at beginning of school year											
6 ^A	82.7	1,747	53.9	7.7	57.7	10.6	52.6	74.9	1,445	11.5	1,082
7	76.0	3,124	40.7	9.6	64.4	14.7	53.1	81.8	2,376	12.0	1,943
8	76.5	3,074	40.5	8.3	59.8	15.0	59.6	80.5	2,350	15.1	1,891
9	81.2	3,265	42.4	7.6	62.8	12.8	55.8	80.5	2,653	14.5	2,136
10	78.2	3,061	36.1	10.1	63.4	14.7	55.1	80.4	2,395	14.1	1,925
11	80.2	3,103	40.1	7.8	64.3	14.2	58.1	83.4	2,488	13.8	2,076
12	80.9	3,049	38.4	7.2	68.9	17.0	54.7	85.4	2,466	14.4	2,106
13	78.0	2,945	41.6	8.9	62.2	11.4	54.0	83.2	2,296	12.1	1,910
14	77.1	1,516	27.0	8.6	68.8	12.8	63.9	87.9	1,168	16.0	1,027
School attendance											
Early childhood education	62.0	151	(63.9)	(17.3)	(51.5)	(23.4)	(44.4)	(69.2)	94	(20.2)	65
Primary	79.1	24,485	40.1	8.4	63.7	13.9	56.2	82.1	19,372	13.8	15,912
Lower secondary	69.6	225	46.8	10.6	62.5	10.1	45.1	73.9	157	4.8	116
Upper secondary	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	6

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class (continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Malawi, 2019-20

governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Malawi, 2013-20											
	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Mother's education ^B											
Pre-primary or none	74.5	4,800	34.3	7.8	60.8	15.6	56.2	82.5	3,577	11.4	2,951
Primary	80.3	16,154	39.8	8.7	64.9	13.7	57.6	83.2	12,972	14.1	10,791
Lower Secondary	80.0	1,905	48.4	8.8	66.7	13.4	54.6	81.6	1,524	12.7	1,243
Upper Secondary	78.0	1,649	45.9	6.7	56.8	13.6	44.5	72.0	1,287	16.2	926
Higher	72.3	309	71.5	9.6	49.4	8.0	38.2	64.9	223	20.0	145
School management^{A C}											
Public	79.4	23,406	39.3	8.3	64.5	14.1	57.0	83.1	18,586	13.7	15,453
Non-public	72.2	1,245	58.4	9.6	43.2	10.0	38.9	58.3	899	14.3	524
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	81.4	3,293	35.3	8.3	68.0	17.6	57.3	87.7	2,680	13.9	2,352
Has no functional difficulty	78.5	21,591	41.0	8.4	62.9	13.3	55.8	81.1	16,957	13.7	13,747
Mother's functional difficulties^D											
Has functional difficulty	84.8	948	36.9	10.2	68.4	21.6	58.0	88.3	805	15.8	710
Has no functional difficulty	78.9	17,907	41.1	8.5	63.6	13.0	56.3	81.7	14,126	13.7	11,536

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class (continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Malawi, 2019-20

body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Malawi, 2019-20											
	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	84.1	8,929	33.7	7.3	73.1	15.3	56.6	85.0	7,512	14.3	6,384
Tumbuka	85.2	1,973	60.2	9.6	56.1	16.9	41.0	71.3	1,681	16.4	1,198
Yao	71.9	3,769	32.0	7.6	66.2	10.3	58.0	89.4	2,710	11.4	2,423
Lomwe	73.4	4,708	47.0	9.0	55.1	9.8	58.4	79.6	3,455	11.6	2,750
Tonga	86.8	398	48.8	4.3	62.5	21.5	56.7	81.2	346	25.2	281
Sena	63.0	1,046	49.7	18.4	40.9	14.7	68.9	75.5	659	16.5	498
Nkhonde	87.6	264	51.0	16.7	63.2	23.7	36.7	72.9	231	23.4	169
Ngoni	80.8	2,410	43.7	6.4	59.8	16.2	56.0	79.2	1,947	13.3	1,543
Other ethnicity	79.0	1,387	36.7	12.0	50.8	12.8	58.8	77.8	1,096	13.0	852
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	76.6	4,687	30.6	9.9	67.0	12.7	60.3	85.3	3,592	13.8	3,063
Second	78.5	4,880	35.8	8.2	70.3	14.3	59.1	86.5	3,830	12.8	3,312
Middle	77.7	5,473	39.2	8.4	60.9	14.6	57.5	82.4	4,254	13.5	3,505
Fourth	79.5	5,165	44.0	6.7	62.8	13.8	56.5	82.4	4,108	15.2	3,386
Richest	82.3	4,680	50.8	9.2	57.6	14.0	46.8	73.5	3,853	13.5	2,832

¹ MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

^A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^C The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "School management" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	2.3	26,405	61.8	24,908	61.2	24,884	62.7	23,602	58.2	15,237
Sex										
Male	1.8	12,947	60.8	12,170	58.8	12,117	63.5	11,456	58.3	7,125
Female	2.8	13,458	62.6	12,738	63.5	12,767	62.0	12,147	58.1	8,112
Area										
Urban	5.9	3,731	69.2	3,580	80.4	3,643	64.2	3,498	66.0	2,930
Rural	1.8	22,674	60.5	21,328	57.9	21,241	62.5	20,104	56.3	12,307
Region										
North	2.8	2,999	63.9	2,859	65.6	2,894	11.4	2,786	65.0	1,900
Central	1.6	11,600	59.5	10,958	59.8	10,849	77.0	10,293	53.6	6,486
South	2.9	11,806	63.4	11,091	61.5	11,141	62.4	10,523	60.6	6,851
Age at beginning of school year										
6 ^A	1.2	1,905	43.6	1,810	39.2	1,747	69.4	1,685	68.3	684
7	1.7	3,344	54.5	3,117	44.3	3,124	71.6	2,924	74.9	1,383
8	2.1	3,226	59.0	3,061	54.2	3,074	69.1	2,928	65.5	1,664
9	3.2	3,428	59.6	3,266	58.4	3,265	69.4	3,136	64.1	1,906
10	2.0	3,193	63.2	3,018	62.5	3,061	68.7	2,902	60.5	1,914
11	2.7	3,237	65.7	3,039	67.2	3,103	59.1	2,920	57.5	2,086
12	2.1	3,272	66.3	3,108	68.1	3,049	55.4	2,924	52.5	2,078
13	3.1	3,182	70.1	2,978	79.7	2,945	46.9	2,761	46.1	2,347
14	2.6	1,618	72.3	1,512	77.5	1,516	50.2	1,422	44.1	1,175
School attendance										
Early childhood education	0.0	151	45.5	135	21.6	151	59.2	135	(*)	33
Primary	2.4	24,485	63.4	23,226	61.2	24,485	63.0	23,226	58.1	14,992
Lower secondary	5.8	225	89.2	218	84.1	225	40.5	218	72.2	189
Upper secondary	(*)	23	(*)	23	(*)	23	(*)	23	(*)	23
Out-of-school	0.4	1,521	29.4	1,306	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home (continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Mother's education^B										
Pre-primary or none	1.2	5,403	53.6	5,003	46.4	4,800	63.6	4,460	38.7	2,226
Primary	1.5	16,979	61.6	16,076	59.9	16,154	64.5	15,394	56.3	9,681
Lower Secondary	5.0	1,950	68.0	1,847	79.6	1,905	59.0	1,809	77.3	1,517
Upper Secondary	6.9	1,689	75.8	1,618	89.0	1,649	51.9	1,579	74.1	1,468
Higher	21.2	317	89.4	296	91.3	309	43.9	292	86.7	282
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	2.1	3,614	58.0	3,269	54.8	3,293	64.7	3,056	54.9	1,805
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	22,791	62.3	21,639	62.2	21,591	62.5	20,546	58.6	13,432
Mother's functional difficulties^C										
Has functional difficulty	2.0	1,003	65.5	944	64.2	948	67.7	892	58.0	608
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	18,965	61.9	17,974	62.0	17,907	63.9	17,076	60.4	11,110
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	1.8	9,565	57.9	9,123	57.7	8,929	80.6	8,544	52.8	5,150
Tumbuka	2.5	2,048	63.8	1,962	64.9	1,973	17.2	1,906	69.9	1,280
Yao	1.3	4,075	59.6	3,846	51.3	3,769	41.1	3,567	56.6	1,933
Lomwe	2.1	4,924	65.4	4,635	66.8	4,708	76.5	4,461	58.3	3,147
Tonga	4.7	416	66.8	390	67.1	398	23.4	372	65.3	267
Sena	5.3	1,140	64.9	1,046	64.0	1,046	47.4	966	58.7	670
Nkhonde	4.6	272	59.0	260	68.3	264	11.4	253	72.2	180
Ngoni	2.4	2,555	66.2	2,353	70.3	2,410	66.2	2,249	62.6	1,695
Other ethnicity	6.3	1,409	67.3	1,292	66.0	1,387	51.1	1,283	61.5	915
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.8	5,234	49.3	4,946	46.4	4,687	70.9	4,464	42.5	2,175
Second	1.1	5,265	56.2	4,969	54.6	4,880	65.7	4,630	50.1	2,667
Middle	1.4	5,733	63.6	5,336	57.7	5,473	65.2	5,104	55.6	3,155
Fourth	2.5	5,394	65.3	5,096	67.1	5,165	58.0	4,929	61.2	3,465
Richest	6.4	4,780	75.0	4,561	80.7	4,680	54.1	4,477	72.3	3,775

¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

^A This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).¹²⁸ Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.¹²⁹

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.¹³⁰

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹³¹ with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.¹³² National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognised that some assessments only capture children in school. However,

¹²⁸ CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education*. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;

Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349;

Spaull, N. "Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa." *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

¹²⁹ Stanovich, K. "Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy." *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

¹³⁰ Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

¹³¹ LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force*. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. <https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2>;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

¹³² Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5¹²⁷ and No. 9¹³³.

In MICS Malawi 2019-20, reading assessments were available in English and Chichewa. The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks for these languages, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.¹³⁴

Interviewed children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language). In addition, children who were attending school or had attended school in the past were also asked what was the language their teachers use/used most of the time when teaching in class (school language). The selection of the language of the reading assessment was determined as follows for each child:

- Children who had ever attended school were given the reading assessment in the school language they reported. If the assessment was not available in the school language reported, the child was assessed in the home language. If the reading assessment was also not available in the child's home language, the child was given the possibility to choose an assessment in any of the available languages.
- Children who had never attended school were assessed in their home language. If the reading assessment was not available in the child's home language, the child was given the possibility to choose an assessment in any of the available languages.

Given that the objective of the module is to measure foundational reading skills in any language the child is able to read, children who failed the reading assessment were offered the possibility to be assessed in the other available language.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development and report on global SDG indicator 4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

¹³³ Gochyyev P., S. Mizunoya and M. Cardoso. *Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9 New York: UNICEF, 2019.
<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTkvMDUvMDcvMTQvNDMvMzgvdjYwODQ0L01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfOS5wZGYxV0&sha=1251233507af5fe2>.

¹³⁴ In MICS Malawi 2019-20, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in English and Chichewa.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (English or Chichewa)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Chichewa, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20																	
	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Total^{1,4}	32.7	24.3	18.7	17.4	12,170	38.7	28.5	21.4	20.3	12,738	35.8	26.4	20.1	18.9	1.17	0.2	24,908
Area																	
Urban	48.5	35.6	28.5	26.8	1,904	58.1	49.4	40.7	39.5	1,676	53.0	42.1	34.2	32.7	1.47	0.0	3,580
Rural	29.7	22.2	16.9	15.6	10,266	35.8	25.3	18.5	17.4	11,062	32.9	23.8	17.7	16.5	1.11	0.2	21,328
Region																	
North	33.7	24.3	16.2	15.5	1,384	43.5	30.7	20.1	18.4	1,475	38.8	27.6	18.2	17.0	1.19	0.0	2,859
Central	31.3	23.0	18.3	16.7	5,285	36.7	27.7	22.5	21.8	5,672	34.1	25.5	20.5	19.3	1.31	0.3	10,958
South	33.7	25.6	19.8	18.5	5,500	39.6	28.7	20.7	19.3	5,591	36.7	27.1	20.3	18.9	1.04	0.0	11,091
Age at beginning of school year																	
6 ^B	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	865	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.6	944	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.94	0.2	1,810
7-8 ^{2,5}	8.2	7.3	6.1	6.0	2,964	14.3	11.5	9.8	9.1	3,214	11.4	9.5	8.0	7.6	1.52	0.3	6,178
7	4.9	4.5	3.3	3.3	1,466	9.6	7.9	7.5	6.8	1,650	7.4	6.3	5.5	5.1	2.09	0.1	3,117
8	11.4	10.1	8.8	8.6	1,497	19.2	15.3	12.3	11.4	1,564	15.4	12.7	10.6	10.1	1.33	0.5	3,061
9	23.7	20.9	16.6	16.1	1,622	29.8	23.9	20.7	19.4	1,644	26.8	22.4	18.7	17.7	1.20	0.0	3,266
10-14	49.5	35.5	27.0	24.7	6,719	56.8	40.7	29.3	27.9	6,936	53.2	38.1	28.2	26.3	1.13	0.1	13,655
10	32.0	25.4	20.8	19.6	1,448	41.8	32.6	24.8	23.6	1,570	37.1	29.2	22.9	21.7	1.20	0.0	3,018
11	46.2	31.5	23.4	21.3	1,587	53.7	41.7	32.1	30.5	1,452	49.8	36.4	27.6	25.7	1.43	0.0	3,039
12	52.3	35.9	30.9	26.6	1,497	57.7	40.1	29.8	28.3	1,611	55.1	38.1	30.3	27.5	1.06	0.2	3,108
13	59.6	43.6	28.7	27.9	1,524	65.9	45.9	31.9	30.3	1,454	62.7	44.7	30.2	29.1	1.08	0.5	2,978
14	66.3	47.1	36.7	32.7	663	72.4	45.7	27.2	26.4	849	69.7	46.3	31.3	29.2	0.81	0.0	1,512

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (English or Chichewa) (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Chichewa, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3} _{5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
School attendance																	
Early childhood education	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	62	(7.1)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	73	4.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.11	0.0	135
Primary	34.0	25.2	19.3	17.9	11,321	39.5	28.7	21.6	20.4	11,905	36.8	27.0	20.5	19.2	1.14	0.0	23,226
Standard 1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1,811	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.6	1,539	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.69	0.0	3,351
Standard 2-3 ³	12.9	11.0	8.7	8.3	4,799	14.2	10.7	8.9	8.3	4,670	13.5	10.9	8.8	8.3	1.01	0.0	9,469
Standard 2	5.7	4.8	3.9	3.6	2,362	6.3	4.2	3.6	3.5	2,250	6.0	4.5	3.8	3.6	0.99	0.0	4,612
Standard 3	19.9	17.1	13.4	12.8	2,438	21.5	16.8	13.8	12.8	2,419	20.7	16.9	13.6	12.8	1.00	0.0	4,857
Standard 4	48.9	39.4	31.4	28.9	1,696	56.3	43.3	37.2	35.0	2,002	52.9	41.5	34.5	32.2	1.21	0.0	3,699
Standard 5	73.5	55.7	42.7	41.0	1,387	71.3	54.1	41.8	38.7	1,574	72.4	54.8	42.2	39.8	0.95	0.0	2,961
Standard 6	78.4	45.9	34.5	29.6	978	78.0	53.9	35.6	34.7	1,089	78.2	50.1	35.1	32.3	1.17	0.0	2,067
Standard 7	92.9	61.4	45.4	41.0	449	86.0	51.8	32.0	30.8	672	88.8	55.7	37.4	34.9	0.75	0.0	1,121
Standard 8	87.8	73.8	39.3	38.2	200	93.7	66.7	38.9	37.7	359	91.6	69.2	39.0	37.8	0.99	0.0	559
Lower secondary	(95.7)	(73.4)	(67.1)	(67.1)	67	98.4	91.0	59.7	59.7	151	97.5	85.6	62.0	62.0	0.89	0.0	218
Form 1	(96.9)	(70.5)	(63.0)	(63.0)	56	(99.3)	(96.3)	(63.0)	(63.0)	127	98.5	88.4	63.0	63.0	1.00	0.0	183
Form 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Upper secondary +	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Out-of-school	8.6	6.5	6.7	5.9	714	9.9	9.0	8.4	8.4	591	9.2	7.6	7.5	7.0	3.1	3.1	1,306

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (English or Chichewa) (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Chichewa, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Shona, by sex, Malawi, 2010-20																	
	Male					Female					Total					Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴		
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Mother's education ^A																	
Pre-primary or none	23.6	17.8	13.7	12.7	2,404	33.9	22.9	18.1	17.4	2,599	29.0	20.5	16.0	15.2	1.37	0.0	5,003
Primary	30.8	22.7	17.6	16.0	7,867	36.0	26.0	19.9	18.6	8,209	33.5	24.4	18.8	17.3	1.16	0.2	16,076
Lower Secondary	43.1	30.9	23.4	22.8	901	45.7	34.8	23.2	21.9	946	44.4	32.9	23.3	22.4	0.96	0.0	1,847
Upper Secondary	58.3	45.4	34.2	33.4	862	66.9	56.1	38.0	37.5	756	62.3	50.4	36.0	35.3	1.12	0.9	1,618
Higher	69.8	55.4	45.5	44.2	122	68.2	63.3	51.1	51.1	174	68.8	60.1	48.8	48.3	1.15	0.0	296
Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	28.6	21.0	15.0	14.0	1,765	29.5	23.2	17.6	17.5	1,504	29.0	22.0	16.2	15.6	1.26	0.0	3,269
Has no functional difficulty	33.4	24.9	19.4	18.0	10,404	40.0	29.2	21.9	20.7	11,234	36.8	27.1	20.7	19.4	1.15	0.2	21,639
Mother's functional difficulties ^B																	
Has functional difficulty	37.9	30.4	29.0	26.4	416	41.9	30.4	23.2	21.5	528	40.1	30.4	25.7	23.7	0.81	0.0	944
Has no functional difficulty	31.6	23.5	18.4	17.2	8,952	37.7	28.2	21.4	20.3	9,022	34.7	25.8	19.9	18.8	1.18	0.1	17,974
Ethnicity of household head																	
Chewa	30.5	23.5	18.0	16.8	4,355	35.1	26.6	21.2	20.5	4,767	32.9	25.1	19.7	18.7	1.23	0.4	9,123
Tumbuka	29.7	20.8	15.5	14.1	967	44.1	30.8	21.3	19.2	995	37.0	25.8	18.4	16.7	1.37	0.0	1,962
Yao	27.2	21.9	16.6	15.9	1,917	33.6	23.7	17.3	16.6	1,929	30.4	22.8	17.0	16.3	1.04	0.1	3,846
Lomwe	37.8	27.1	21.4	19.1	2,305	41.2	29.4	21.6	19.9	2,330	39.5	28.2	21.5	19.5	1.04	0.0	4,635
Tonga	28.6	22.3	16.2	15.8	193	43.6	28.8	17.3	16.3	198	36.2	25.6	16.7	16.1	1.03	0.0	390

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (English or Chichewa) (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Chichewa, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3} ,5,6,7	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Sena	32.8	24.2	17.4	14.5	516	39.2	29.0	22.7	20.6	531	36.0	26.7	20.1	17.6	1.42	0.0	1,046
Nkhonde	31.8	27.3	19.4	19.4	136	50.7	38.8	29.2	25.3	125	40.8	32.8	24.1	22.2	1.31	0.0	260
Ngoni	38.4	24.9	21.7	20.4	1,110	46.5	34.9	27.9	26.6	1243	42.7	30.1	25.0	23.7	1.30	0.0	2,353
Other ethnicity	40.6	31.0	21.6	21.4	672	45.5	35.5	21.4	20.4	620	43.0	33.2	21.5	20.9	0.95	0.0	1,292
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	22.1	16.4	11.7	11.0	2,406	24.5	17.8	13.8	13.1	2,539	23.3	17.1	12.8	12.1	1.19	0.1	4,946
Second	27.4	21.7	17.1	16.5	2,349	29.4	20.5	16.9	16.0	2,621	28.4	21.1	17.0	16.3	0.97	0.0	4,969
Middle	28.2	20.2	15.0	13.1	2,642	37.7	26.7	19.1	18.4	2,694	33.0	23.5	17.0	15.8	1.40	0.4	5,336
Fourth	32.0	22.6	18.1	16.5	2,474	43.9	31.4	21.8	20.5	2,623	38.1	27.2	20.0	18.6	1.24	0.3	5,096
Richest	55.1	41.7	32.9	30.7	2,300	60.8	48.4	37.6	35.4	2,261	57.9	45.0	35.2	33.0	1.15	0.0	4,561
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/ Richest ¹	0.40	0.39	0.36	0.36	na	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	na	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.37	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban ²	0.61	0.62	0.59	0.58	na	0.62	0.51	0.46	0.44	na	0.62	0.57	0.52	0.51	na	na	na
Orphanhood																	
Orphans/non-orphans	1.40	1.20	1.54	1.59	na	1.43	1.36	1.57	1.63	na	1.44	1.31	1.57	1.63	na	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Total^{1,4}	40.1	37.3	33.3	24.2	12.2	12,170	42.9	40.0	38.1	24.4	13.0	12,738
Area												
Urban	56.9	49.3	44.8	35.7	16.9	1,904	59.2	54.1	55.7	41.2	25.9	1,676
Rural	37.0	35.1	31.1	22.0	11.3	10,266	40.4	37.8	35.5	21.9	11.1	11,062
Region												
North	43.0	42.2	38.2	22.2	15.1	1,384	48.7	48.6	45.5	24.9	12.4	1,475
Central	37.3	36.0	33.1	23.8	11.5	5,285	41.0	37.0	35.5	22.1	12.6	5,672
South	42.1	37.3	32.2	25.0	12.1	5,500	43.2	40.7	38.8	26.7	13.7	5,591
Age at beginning of school year												
6	3.2	9.5	4.2	2.7	0.6	865	5.3	7.1	5.3	3.3	1.0	944
7-8 ²	13.5	17.5	14.3	9.0	3.3	2,964	15.9	18.3	17.1	9.4	2.7	3,214
7	8.4	13.4	11.7	5.5	2.3	1,466	9.3	10.6	12.9	6.5	1.6	1,650
8	18.4	21.4	16.9	12.4	4.4	1,497	22.8	26.5	21.6	12.5	3.8	1,564
9	30.6	30.6	24.4	18.3	7.1	1,622	34.0	35.9	36.4	17.4	9.3	1,644
10-14	58.9	51.3	47.5	35.1	18.8	6,719	62.6	55.5	52.8	35.9	20.4	6,936
10	41.2	37.4	36.8	24.9	10.5	1,448	46.2	44.9	42.5	24.5	14.6	1,570
11	55.3	53.5	48.4	31.1	16.7	1,587	57.5	47.2	52.5	33.9	15.1	1,452
12	57.9	49.7	44.5	35.8	17.7	1,497	65.6	58.6	52.1	31.6	16.3	1,611
13	72.1	59.5	56.5	43.2	26.9	1,524	72.9	66.0	61.2	47.7	31.8	1,454
14	78.4	61.0	54.9	46.3	26.0	663	78.2	65.3	59.2	49.0	28.1	849

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Total						Number of children age 7-14 years
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total^{1,4}	41.5	38.7	35.8	24.3	12.6	1.07	24,908
Area							
Urban	58.0	51.6	49.9	38.3	21.1	1.53	3,580
Rural	38.8	36.5	33.4	22.0	11.2	0.98	21,328
Region							
North	45.9	45.5	42.0	23.6	13.7	0.82	2,859
Central	39.2	36.6	34.3	22.9	12.1	1.09	10,958
South	42.7	39.0	35.5	25.9	12.9	1.13	11,091
Age at beginning of school year							
6 ^A	4.3	8.2	4.8	3.0	0.8	1.63	1,810
7-8 ^{2,5}	14.7	17.9	15.8	9.2	3.0	0.81	6,178
7	8.9	11.9	12.3	6.0	1.9	0.70	3,117
8	20.6	24.0	19.3	12.4	4.1	0.88	3,061
9	32.3	33.3	30.4	17.9	8.2	1.31	3,266
10-14	60.8	53.4	50.2	35.5	19.6	1.08	13,655
10	43.8	41.3	39.7	24.7	12.6	1.39	3,018
11	56.4	50.5	50.3	32.4	15.9	0.90	3,039
12	61.9	54.3	48.4	33.6	17.0	0.92	3,108
13	72.4	62.7	58.8	45.4	29.3	1.18	2,978
14	78.3	63.4	57.3	47.8	27.1	1.08	1,512

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
School attendance												
Pre-primary or none	(2.7)	(2.7)	(5.9)	(8.0)	(0.6)	62	(7.1)	(5.8)	(7.1)	(7.0)	(5.7)	73
Primary	41.7	38.8	34.5	25.0	12.5	11,321	43.6	40.8	39.0	24.5	12.9	11,905
Standard 1	2.5	4.8	1.4	0.6	0.0	1,811	2.4	3.5	3.3	1.4	0.5	1,539
Standard 2-3 ³	19.8	24.7	21.7	12.4	3.2	4,799	16.1	21.6	22.0	9.8	2.3	4,670
Standard 2	9.4	14.8	14.1	7.4	0.6	2,362	4.2	10.1	12.7	3.9	0.1	2,250
Standard 3	29.8	34.2	29.2	17.3	5.6	2,438	27.2	32.4	30.7	15.4	4.2	2,419
Standard 4	62.5	53.5	46.4	28.5	13.3	1,696	61.0	57.9	49.3	25.0	11.9	2,002
Standard 5	84.1	74.8	60.4	52.6	27.7	1,387	79.6	63.7	64.0	39.4	20.4	1,574
Standard 6	91.1	73.0	71.3	54.3	34.6	978	88.3	77.7	68.5	54.9	33.7	1,089
Standard 7	94.5	73.1	81.0	75.4	50.4	449	92.8	80.6	73.9	67.8	49.3	672
Standard 8	95.9	70.6	77.9	70.8	45.9	200	96.7	69.2	90.3	72.3	44.7	359
Lower secondary	(79.9)	(70.2)	(86.3)	(65.7)	(51.3)	67	96.9	88.1	77.9	80.6	59.3	151
Form 1	(78.2)	(69.9)	(86.9)	(61.4)	(48.6)	56	(96.4)	(87.3)	(78.5)	(85.2)	(63.4)	127
Form 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Out-of-school	13.7	12.6	9.9	7.7	3.4	714	16.5	13.3	13.2	9.2	3.7	591
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	32.9	29.5	24.7	21.4	10.2	2,404	34.5	33.3	27.7	17.0	6.9	2,599
Primary	37.4	36.1	32.0	21.7	11.0	7,867	42.0	39.4	37.8	23.7	12.8	8,209
Lower Secondary	50.7	44.3	42.9	27.7	13.9	901	49.5	45.9	45.2	29.4	14.3	946
Upper Secondary	68.8	58.3	53.7	45.2	23.2	862	62.6	55.2	57.0	40.2	25.7	756
Higher	78.4	69.3	71.2	60.0	39.6	122	76.0	60.3	76.1	60.8	41.9	174
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	35.9	31.1	28.6	21.3	11.5	1,765	36.8	36.1	32.3	14.8	8.6	1,504
Has no functional difficulty	40.8	38.4	34.1	24.7	12.3	10,404	43.7	40.5	38.9	25.7	13.6	11,234
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	41.7	35.8	34.2	26.5	13.6	416	40.7	37.4	45.4	24.7	15.5	528
Has no functional difficulty	39.4	37.3	33.0	24.2	12.1	8,952	41.9	39.1	38.0	24.2	13.3	9,022

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Total				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
School attendance							
Pre-primary or none	5.1	4.4	6.5	7.5	3.4	9.21	135
Primary	42.7	39.9	36.8	24.7	12.7	1.03	23,226
Standard 1	2.4	4.2	2.2	1.0	0.3	26.91	3,351
Standard 2-3 ³	18.0	23.2	21.9	11.1	2.7	0.72	9,469
Standard 2	6.8	12.5	13.4	5.7	0.4	0.24	4,612
Standard 3	28.5	33.3	29.9	16.3	4.9	0.75	4,857
Standard 4	61.7	55.9	48.0	26.6	12.5	0.89	3,699
Standard 5	81.7	68.9	62.3	45.6	23.8	0.73	2,961
Standard 6	89.6	75.5	69.8	54.6	34.1	0.97	2,067
Standard 7	93.5	77.6	76.7	70.9	49.8	0.98	1,121
Standard 8	96.4	69.7	85.9	71.8	45.1	0.97	559
Lower secondary	91.7	82.6	80.5	76.0	56.9	1.16	218
Form 1	90.8	81.9	81.0	77.9	58.9	1.30	183
Form 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Out-of-school	15.0	13.0	11.4	8.4	3.6	1.08	1,306
Mother's education ^A							
Pre-primary or none	33.8	31.4	26.2	19.1	8.5	0.68	5,003
Primary	39.7	37.8	35.0	22.8	11.9	1.16	16,076
Lower Secondary	50.1	45.1	44.1	28.6	14.1	1.02	1,847
Upper Secondary	65.9	56.8	55.2	42.8	24.4	1.10	1,618
Higher	77.0	64.0	74.1	60.5	40.9	1.06	296
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	36.3	33.4	30.3	18.3	10.1	0.74	3,269
Has no functional difficulty	42.3	39.5	36.6	25.2	13.0	1.11	21,639
Mother's functional difficulties ^B							
Has functional difficulty	41.1	36.7	40.5	25.5	14.7	1.14	944
Has no functional difficulty	40.7	38.2	35.5	24.2	12.7	1.09	17,974

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	35.8	34.2	31.7	21.9	11.0	4,355	40.1	37.0	34.6	20.2	10.9	4,767
Tumbuka	43.9	38.8	35.4	19.0	11.6	967	48.7	45.6	45.4	26.2	12.3	995
Yao	35.0	31.5	26.1	22.7	9.1	1,917	35.5	32.5	29.3	21.8	8.9	1,929
Lomwe	45.8	40.0	37.4	28.4	13.9	2,305	42.9	42.1	40.0	25.5	12.5	2,330
Tonga	39.6	36.8	36.7	27.4	14.1	193	55.4	45.6	45.9	27.5	19.1	198
Sena	45.1	46.1	39.0	26.7	15.5	516	43.6	45.9	44.2	30.3	20.3	531
Nkhonde	43.1	52.6	38.5	30.8	15.9	136	44.9	50.0	35.5	20.2	9.7	125
Ngoni	45.3	42.0	35.7	26.6	14.0	1,110	53.2	47.2	47.9	34.3	22.2	1,243
Other ethnicity	45.4	44.9	35.9	28.3	16.5	672	51.7	46.0	47.8	32.9	19.2	620
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	26.8	27.2	21.0	15.4	8.1	2,406	26.7	26.1	23.6	10.5	5.8	2,539
Second	32.3	31.4	27.4	19.3	8.6	2,349	34.7	32.9	33.4	20.4	10.2	2,621
Middle	37.2	34.7	32.5	20.0	11.0	2,642	43.1	41.3	36.1	22.2	10.3	2,694
Fourth	43.7	39.4	37.6	26.0	13.6	2,474	47.8	45.5	42.6	28.4	14.2	2,623
Richest	61.7	54.6	48.3	41.2	19.9	2,300	64.4	55.8	57.2	42.8	26.4	2,261
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.43	0.50	0.43	0.37	0.41	na	0.41	0.47	0.41	0.25	0.22	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.65	0.71	0.70	0.62	0.67	na	0.68	0.70	0.64	0.53	0.43	na
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	0.98	1.18	0.76	0.93	1.08	na	1.16	1.19	0.96	1.10	0.98	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

	Total				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	38.0	35.7	33.2	21.0	11.0	0.99	9,123
Tumbuka	46.3	42.2	40.5	22.7	12.0	1.06	1,962
Yao	35.3	32.0	27.7	22.3	9.0	0.98	3,846
Lomwe	44.3	41.0	38.7	27.0	13.2	0.90	4,635
Tonga	47.6	41.2	41.4	27.4	16.6	1.35	390
Sena	44.3	46.0	41.6	28.5	17.9	1.31	1,046
Nkhonde	44.0	51.4	37.1	25.7	13.0	0.61	260
Ngoni	49.5	44.8	42.2	30.7	18.3	1.59	2,353
Other ethnicity	48.4	45.4	41.6	30.5	17.8	1.16	1,292
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	26.7	26.7	22.3	12.9	6.9	0.71	4,946
Second	33.6	32.2	30.6	19.9	9.5	1.18	4,969
Middle	40.2	38.0	34.3	21.1	10.6	0.93	5,336
Fourth	45.8	42.6	40.2	27.2	13.9	1.04	5,096
Richest	63.0	55.2	52.7	42.0	23.1	1.33	4,561
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.42	0.48	0.42	0.31	0.30	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban ²	0.67	0.71	0.67	0.57	0.53	na	na
Orphanhood							
Orphans/non-orphans	1.09	1.19	0.89	1.02	1.03	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases

na: not applicable

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹³⁵ Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

There is an official birth certificate issued as a result of birth registration in Malawi. The Act is universal and compulsory, mandating registration of any birth, death, marriage and adults (age 16 years and above) in the country with the National Registration Bureau. The legal informant to do the registration is that the father and mother, occupier of the house in which birth occurred, person present at birth, any person having charge of such child can do the registration within six (6) weeks of birth. For the registration to occur, there is need for identification of the child's father, Father's consent (for children born out of wedlock), Identification of the child's mother, Mother's consent, Marriage certificate or proof of marriage, Birth notification, Name of the child, Adoption order (if needed). It is a requirement that during registration, the following information has to be collected; Name, Date of birth, Sex, Weight at birth, Place of occurrence [of the birth], Type of place of occurrence (hospital, home, etc.), Type of birth (single, twin, triplet and so forth), Date of registration, Place of registration. It is also a requirement that the information for the mother is collected with information for the father such as Date of birth or age, Marital status, Place of usual residence, Place/country of birth, Number of children born alive to the mother during her entire lifetime, Nationality and date of marriage. As for the father, the following information is required: date of birth or age, place of usual residence, home address, Nationality, date of marriage. Registration is done at Mayor's office, other district or local authority, hospital/health centre, Village or community elder, head or administrator, place of occurrence of the birth. Registration is done on paper and later transferred to a computer.

¹³⁵ UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Malawi, 2019-20

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	12.2	10.0	44.8	67.0	15,457	26.8	5,102
Sex							
Male	12.0	10.7	45.7	68.4	7,644	26.2	2,416
Female	12.4	9.4	43.8	65.6	7,813	27.3	2,686
Area							
Urban	9.8	10.5	50.4	70.6	1,990	33.7	584
Rural	12.6	10.0	43.9	66.5	13,467	25.9	4,517
Region							
North	7.4	12.1	38.4	58.0	1,652	26.4	695
Central	13.0	10.9	47.3	71.2	7,023	28.6	2,026
South	12.5	8.6	43.7	64.9	6,782	25.3	2,381
Age (in months)							
0-11	14.4	8.8	48.9	72.1	3,093	30.4	864
12-23	13.2	10.5	45.6	69.3	3,201	24.8	982
24-35	11.6	10.5	47.5	69.6	3,237	24.5	985
36-47	11.1	9.5	42.5	63.1	3,043	25.9	1,123
48-59	10.6	10.9	38.6	60.2	2,882	28.7	1,147
Education ^C							
Pre-primary or none	13.7	10.8	35.4	59.9	1,717	22.4	688
Primary	11.8	9.7	44.4	65.9	10,417	26.5	3,550
Lower Secondary	11.2	10.6	52.0	73.8	1,614	28.4	422
Upper Secondary	13.8	10.0	49.7	73.5	1,469	31.9	389
Higher	14.3	14.6	49.3	78.2	214	(56.7)	47
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years) ^A							
Has functional difficulty	19.3	12.6	39.1	70.9	487	30.3	142
Has no functional difficulty	10.6	10.2	43.3	64.1	8,690	26.2	3,123
Mother's functional difficulties ^B							
Has functional difficulty	13.4	8.4	44.8	66.6	574	32.9	192
Has no functional difficulty	12.4	9.8	45.3	67.5	13,907	26.5	4,516

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration (continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Malawi, 2019-20

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	12.6	9.7	47.4	69.7	6,007	26.3	1,821
Tumbuka	8.7	12.6	37.5	58.8	1,144	26.7	472
Yao	17.6	10.1	41.7	69.4	2,473	29.8	758
Lomwe	8.3	7.6	47.0	62.9	2,578	28.0	956
Tonga	8.4	14.0	46.6	69.0	253	28.2	78
Sena	11.8	7.8	30.7	50.4	682	16.8	338
Nkhonde	5.9	6.4	49.7	61.9	123	31.3	47
Ngoni	14.4	14.1	47.0	75.5	1,435	29.3	351
Other ethnicity	8.4	10.7	43.9	63.0	761	25.8	281
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	10.3	10.0	45.3	65.6	4,008	25.3	1,377
Second	14.0	9.5	44.1	67.6	3,399	23.8	1,102
Middle	12.8	9.5	42.4	64.7	2,863	24.8	1,010
Fourth	11.6	10.2	45.6	67.4	2,774	30.4	905
Richest	12.7	11.3	46.6	70.7	2,413	32.6	707

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^C The categories of "Vocational training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Education" have been suppressed from the table due to small of unweighted cases

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies¹³⁶ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Malawi 2019-20 MICS, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

¹³⁶ Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^A		
Total	14.1	73.5	62	17.0	82.1	45,990
Sex						
Male	13.9	73.8	63	18.2	82.3	22,618
Female	14.3	73.1	61	15.9	81.8	23,372
Area						
Urban	14.4	74.9	61	15.9	82.3	6,241
Rural	14.0	73.2	62	17.2	82.0	39,749
Region						
North	19.5	64.2	60	15.2	77	5,147
Central	12.2	75.9	67	19.9	85	20,551
South	14.6	73.3	58	14.5	81	20,292
Age						
1-2	11.9	62.3	60.3	11.6	74.3	6,443
3-4	9.7	76.7	74.1	20.4	86.9	5,929
5-9	12.5	76.5	68.5	20.2	85.5	17,277
10-14	18.2	73.4	51.8	14.6	79.8	16,342
Mother's education^D						
Pre-primary or none	13.5	76.6	61.2	16.9	83.2	8,124
Primary	14.1	73.0	62.6	17.6	81.9	30,001
Lower Secondary	14.2	71.2	63.2	14.9	82.2	3,881
Upper Secondary	13.8	73.5	61.6	15.7	82.2	3,346
Higher	23.3	65.8	48.1	9.9	73.0	545
Vocational Training	(10.8)	(79.1)	(55.9)	(15.1)	(87.2)	71
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	11.9	77.3	63.3	20.1	85.2	5,291
Has no functional difficulty	14.5	74.5	62.7	17.4	82.9	37,504
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	11.6	75.3	68.0	16.8	85.8	1,810
Has no functional difficulty	13.3	73.7	63.8	17.7	82.6	35,778
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	12.9	74.6	65.2	17.9	83.9	17,231
Tumbuka	20.6	63.8	58.5	15.2	75.6	3,518
Yao	10.5	78.8	64.7	16.7	85.6	7,204
Lomwe	17.7	70.0	53.9	13.2	77.7	8,115
Tonga	21.6	58.3	58.3	11.6	73.3	741
Sena	14.3	71.9	57.0	18.4	78.0	1,958
Nkhonde	13.9	73.6	68.3	20.4	84.2	440
Ngoni	11.3	78.3	68.9	23.5	86.2	4,379
Other ethnicity	14.7	72.2	57.4	15.2	80.5	2,404
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	12.8	74.2	64.8	18.0	83.0	10,144
Second	13.3	73.8	63.5	17.4	82.5	9,684
Middle	14.6	72.6	60.4	15.2	80.8	9,441
Fourth	14.6	72.4	61.4	18.8	82.4	8,802
Richest	15.5	74.1	60.0	15.4	81.4	7,920

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline ; SDG 16.2.1^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^D The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic "of Mother's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	15.5	18,680
Sex		
Male	13.1	762
Female	15.7	17,918
Area		
Urban	16.1	2,764
Rural	15.4	15,916
Region		
North	16.7	2,069
Central	15.2	8,686
South	15.6	7,925
Age		
<25	13.4	3,699
25-34	14.9	6,573
35-49	16.1	5,385
50+	18.5	3,024
Education^B		
Pre-primary or none	17.8	3,000
Primary	15.7	11,946
Lower Secondary	12.6	1,722
Upper Secondary	15.4	1,644
Higher	7.9	308
Vocational Training	(12.6)	45
Functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	17.8	753
Has no functional difficulty	14.9	14,264
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	14.5	7,191
Tumbuka	14.7	1,458
Yao	17.0	2,768
Lomwe	15.1	3,238
Tonga	18.3	293
Sena	18.3	727
Nkhonde	22.1	178
Ngoni	15.1	1,839
Other ethnicity	18.7	988
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	16.2	4,106
Second	15.2	3,834
Middle	16.1	3,717
Fourth	14.5	3,578
Richest	15.6	3,445

^A The disaggregate of Functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^B The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small of unweighted cases

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

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).^{137,138,139}

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.¹⁴⁰

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production

¹³⁸ UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

¹³⁹ The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

¹⁴⁰ Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	15.3	23,862	48.0	3.6	9,757	60.7	0.7	7,126
Sex								
Male	18.7	11,689	51.6	3.9	4,818	65.0	1.0	3,704
Female	12.1	12,173	44.4	3.3	4,939	56.0	0.3	3,422
Area								
Urban	8.0	3,263	26.5	1.0	1,392	33.5	0.0	1,075
Rural	16.5	20,599	51.5	4.0	8,365	65.5	0.8	6,051
Region								
North	15.3	2,628	48.2	2.8	1,203	64.9	0.3	885
Central	13.8	10,742	46.9	4.4	4,172	58.3	0.8	3,168
South	16.9	10,492	48.9	3.0	4,382	61.9	0.6	3,073
School attendance^E								
Attending ^A	16.3	20,953	47.4	3.4	9,122	57.9	0.3	5,382
Not attending	8.6	2,909	56.4	6.8	635	69.5	1.7	1,736
Mother's education^{B D}								
Pre-primary or none	16.2	4,430	48.9	6.1	2,226	63.2	1.0	1,521
Primary	16.0	15,471	50.2	2.9	6,194	62.9	0.6	4,324
Lower Secondary	15.9	1,989	37.1	3.2	642	61.9	0.0	431
Upper Secondary	7.5	1,668	36.4	2.3	548	41.1	0.1	523
Higher	7.0	262	21.5	0.7	119	33.1	0.0	130
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	16.7	3,554	47.4	7.6	1,250	56.7	1.6	901
Has no functional difficulty	15.1	20,307	48.1	3.0	8,507	61.3	0.5	6,225
Mother's functional difficulties^C								
Has functional difficulty	18.3	998	54.5	4.4	328	65.5	0.5	301
Has no functional difficulty	14.5	18,233	46.6	2.9	6,456	62.9	0.5	4,360
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	14.1	8,902	47.2	4.9	3,512	61.1	1.0	2,648
Tumbuka	16.4	1,789	47.3	3.6	804	54.3	0.1	632
Yao	14.4	3,825	48.8	1.3	1,369	59.6	0.6	905
Lomwe	17.8	4,199	49.3	3.2	1,890	64.4	0.1	1,216
Tonga	13.2	374	48.8	2.9	160	54.0	0.5	149
Sena	19.1	980	44.4	5.1	449	66.8	0.0	294
Nkhonde	13.5	217	57.0	0.0	121	79.1	0.0	65
Ngoni	14.3	2,313	44.9	2.9	917	56.3	1.3	797
Other ethnicity	17.2	1,263	52.7	2.8	535	63.2	0.4	419
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	15.3	5,232	50.5	3.4	1,711	65.1	1.0	1,099
Second	16.3	4,903	50.9	3.0	2,037	69.7	0.8	1,221
Middle	17.5	4,868	54.5	5.1	2,237	63.2	0.9	1,530
Fourth	16.5	4,637	47.4	3.3	2,001	64.9	0.4	1,626
Richest	10.5	4,221	34.6	2.8	1,771	44.6	0.4	1,651

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

^D The categories of "Vocational training" and "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases^E The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "School Attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	81.8	4.3	23,862	85.9	10.8	9,757
Sex						
Male	78.3	3.0	11,689	89.4	6.0	4,818
Female	85.2	5.6	12,173	82.5	15.4	4,939
Area						
Urban	82.4	2.3	3,263	90.5	5.9	1,392
Rural	81.7	4.6	20,599	85.2	11.6	8,365
Region						
North	82.2	5.6	2,628	87.4	10.1	1,203
Central	81.8	4.8	10,742	85.6	11.6	4,172
South	81.6	3.4	10,492	85.9	10.1	4,382
School attendance						
Attending ^B	84.5	4.6	20,953	86.1	10.9	9,122
Not attending	62.5	2.2	2,909	84.2	9.1	635
Mother's education^D						
Pre-primary or none	79.1	5.0	4,430	82.0	12.9	2,226
Primary	82.4	4.3	15,471	87.0	10.3	6,194
Lower Secondary	82.2	3.3	1,989	84.8	11.9	642
Upper Secondary	83.2	3.4	1,668	89.9	8.0	548
Higher	74.5	2.7	262	91.5	5.8	119
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	77.5	4.3	3,554	76.8	15.6	1,250
Has no functional difficulty	82.5	4.3	20,307	87.3	10.1	8,507
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	80.4	8.0	998	86.1	11.1	328
Has no functional difficulty	82	3.7	18,233	87	10.1	6,456
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	82.2	3.9	8,902	86.6	10.5	3,512
Tumbuka	80.5	6.1	1,789	84.3	13.0	804
Yao	81.4	3.3	3,825	90.8	6.1	1,369
Lomwe	83.4	4.0	4,199	84.9	11.5	1,890
Tonga	82.7	2.1	374	88.1	9.9	160
Sena	76.6	3.9	980	79.8	13.5	449
Nkhonde	83.8	4.7	217	84.5	13.1	121
Ngoni	80.5	7.3	2,313	83.0	13.3	917
Other ethnicity	82.5	4.0	1,263	85.2	11.6	535
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	81.3	4.3	5,232	83.6	11.7	1,711
Second	79.9	4.9	4,903	88.1	9.3	2,037
Middle	81.2	4.4	4,868	82.4	14.2	2,237
Fourth	84.8	4.3	4,637	87.3	10.2	2,001
Richest	82.0	3.5	4,221	88.6	7.9	1,771

^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The categories of "Vocational training" and "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of Mother's Education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Malawi, 2019-20

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	26.0	10.0	68.5	5.1	14.0	40,744
Sex						
Male	28.6	11.9	66.6	3.2	14.1	20,211
Female	23.5	8.0	70.3	7.0	13.9	20,533
Area						
Urban	14.2	4.8	68.9	2.8	7.1	5,730
Rural	28.0	10.8	68.4	5.5	15.1	35,014
Region						
North	28.9	9.3	68.1	5.7	13.7	4,716
Central	24.9	9.3	68.4	5.5	13.5	18,082
South	26.5	10.7	68.7	4.5	14.5	17,947
Age						
5-11	6.7	15.3	81.8	4.3	18.4	23,862
12-14	48.0	3.6	85.9	10.8	12.9	9,757
15-17	60.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	7,126
School attendance^F						
Attending ^B	25.1	10.5	72.1	5.5	14.9	35,456
Not attending	32.1	6.1	44.5	2.3	8.0	5,280
Mother's education^{C, E}	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Pre-primary or none						
Primary	28.3	10.6	65.2	6.2	15.1	8,177
Lower Secondary	26.7	10.3	69.8	5.0	14.4	25,990
Upper Secondary	20.7	11.0	71.2	4.6	14.9	3,062
Higher	18.7	5.1	68.7	3.7	8.1	2,739
Vocational Training	(31.4)	(2.1)	(82.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	62
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	22.4	12.3	65.1	6.1	16.5	5,705
Has no functional difficulty	26.6	9.6	69.0	4.9	13.6	35,039
Mother's functional difficulties^D						
Has functional difficulty	26.3	12.2	66.7	7.1	17.7	1,628
Has no functional difficulty	24.0	9.8	70.9	4.6	13.6	29,048
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	25.8	9.6	68.8	4.7	13.0	15,062
Tumbuka	26.6	10.0	65.7	6.6	15.0	3,225
Yao	23.0	9.4	71.4	3.4	12.5	6,099
Lomwe	27.4	11.1	69.9	5.3	15.6	7,305
Tonga	26.8	8.0	65.9	3.5	10.8	684
Sena	26.7	12.2	64.4	5.7	16.3	1,723
Nkhonde	36.0	7.3	70.5	6.5	12.1	403
Ngoni	25.7	9.1	65.1	7.2	15.1	4,026
Other ethnicity	28.4	10.5	67.6	5.1	15.1	2,218
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	23.1	10.8	70.7	5.3	14.8	8,042
Second	28.1	10.7	70.0	5.3	15.1	8,162
Middle	29.6	11.4	67.1	6.1	15.9	8,635
Fourth	28.3	10.1	68.7	4.9	14.2	8,263
Richest	20.5	6.5	65.8	3.7	9.5	7,642

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

^E The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mothers education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^F The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions											Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold											
Total	10.0	5.1	6.6	4.8	13.6	14.2	2.5	2.7	0.9	2.9	22.4	28.9	40,744
Sex													
Male	11.9	3.2	7.1	6.1	16.6	16.9	3.1	3.4	1.2	3.8	26.0	31.2	20,211
Female	8.0	7.0	6.1	3.4	10.5	11.5	1.9	2.1	0.6	2.0	18.8	26.7	20,533
Area													
Urban	4.8	2.8	4.2	1.2	4.5	4.2	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.2	8.2	13.2	5,730
Rural	10.8	5.5	7.0	5.3	15.0	15.8	2.7	3.1	1.0	3.2	24.7	31.5	35,014
Region													
North	9.3	5.7	6.2	3.6	15.4	15.5	4.6	3.3	1.0	2.3	23.2	29.4	4,716
Central	9.3	5.5	5.9	4.9	12.8	15.8	2.0	1.6	1.0	3.4	21.6	27.8	18,082
South	10.7	4.5	7.4	4.9	13.8	12.2	2.3	3.7	0.8	2.5	22.9	30.0	17,947
Age													
5-11	15.3	4.3	3.1	2.2	7.5	7.9	1.3	1.4	0.3	1.7	12.7	21.3	23,862
12-14	3.6	10.8	9.2	6.6	20.5	20.9	3.3	3.9	1.2	3.7	32.4	38.6	9,757
15-17	0.7	0.0	14.7	10.9	24.4	25.9	5.1	5.5	2.8	5.6	41.2	41.4	7,126
School attendance^F													
Attending ^B	10.5	5.5	6.3	4.5	13.4	14.0	2.3	2.5	0.7	2.7	22.0	29.0	35,456
Not attending	6.1	2.3	8.7	6.4	14.8	15.0	3.4	4.0	2.3	4.1	25.3	28.8	5,280
Mother's education^{C,E}													
Pre-primary or none	10.6	6.2	6.9	5.8	14.4	15.1	2.0	3.8	1.3	3.4	24.5	31.8	8,177
Primary	10.3	5.0	6.9	4.8	14.4	15.0	2.5	2.7	0.8	2.8	23.6	30.1	25,990
Lower Secondary	11.0	4.6	4.4	4.1	10.3	11.1	2.8	2.1	0.8	1.7	17.3	25.5	3,062
Upper Secondary	5.1	3.7	4.0	1.8	7.0	7.5	2.5	1.1	0.7	3.2	11.4	15.9	2,739
Higher	3.8	2.8	4.4	2.0	4.1	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	6.1	11.0	510
Vocational Training	(2.1)	(0.0)	(19.5)	(3.6)	(26.0)	(19.4)	(21.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.2)	(30.3)	62

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work (continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions											Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold											
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	12.3	6.1	6.9	5.9	14.4	14.4	3.0	3.7	1.0	3.4	21.9	29.6	5,705
Has no functional difficulty	9.6	4.9	6.5	4.6	13.4	14.1	2.4	2.6	0.9	2.8	22.5	28.8	35,039
Mother's functional difficulties ^D													
Has functional difficulty	12.2	7.1	7.8	6.9	17.9	20.4	4.9	3.9	1.3	4.7	26.7	35.1	1,628
Has no functional difficulty	9.8	4.6	6.2	4.3	12.2	12.7	2.3	2.4	0.8	2.6	20.4	26.9	29,048
Ethnicity of household head													
Chewa	9.6	4.7	6.4	4.6	13.3	15.5	1.9	1.9	0.8	3.7	22.7	28.1	15,062
Tumbuka	10.0	6.6	6.7	3.4	15.0	14.0	4.4	2.7	1.0	2.7	22.0	28.9	3,225
Yao	9.4	3.4	6.3	4.3	11.4	13.9	3.3	3.3	0.8	3.2	20.1	26.5	6,099
Lomwe	11.1	5.3	7.0	4.8	14.9	12.3	1.6	3.0	0.7	1.7	23.1	30.7	7,305
Tonga	8.0	3.5	6.4	4.5	14.0	14.9	3.0	4.6	0.6	2.3	21.5	26.3	684
Sena	12.2	5.7	7.1	5.5	16.0	9.3	2.0	3.6	1.4	2.0	23.0	31.5	1,723
Nkhonde	7.3	6.5	5.4	3.3	16.2	22.8	3.6	1.7	0.4	2.6	27.5	30.8	403
Ngoni	9.1	7.2	6.4	7.2	13.8	16.3	3.2	3.6	1.7	2.7	23.2	30.8	4,026
Other ethnicity	10.5	5.1	7.5	3.7	12.0	9.9	2.4	3.2	0.9	1.7	22.3	30.9	2,218

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work (continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Malawi, 2019-20

Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions												Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years
Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work			
Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold												
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	10.8	5.3	6.5	5.0	12.9	13.7	2.2	3.0	0.5	3.3	21.1	27.8	8,042
Second	10.7	5.3	7.1	5.2	14.1	16.2	2.2	2.8	1.2	3.1	25.9	32.6	8,162
Middle	11.4	6.1	7.8	5.9	15.7	17.0	2.5	3.3	1.3	3.4	26.2	33.2	8,635
Fourth	10.1	4.9	6.4	5.0	15.4	14.5	2.9	2.8	1.0	2.8	24.0	31.1	8,263
Richest	6.5	3.7	4.9	2.5	9.2	9.0	2.6	1.7	0.5	1.6	13.9	19.0	7,642

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

^E The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

^F The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

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

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹⁴¹ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹⁴²

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{143,144} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time. Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

¹⁴¹ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

¹⁴² Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>.

Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

¹⁴³ Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi: 10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

¹⁴⁴ Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Malawi, 2019-20

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	8.9	24,543	10.8	43.1	18,995	7.5	37.7	4,779	20.9	5,548	13.7	15,242
Area												
Urban	6.6	4,457	8.1	31.9	3,497	4.2	22.3	870	10.3	959	5.7	2,516
Rural	9.4	20,086	11.4	45.7	15,497	8.2	41.1	3,909	23.1	4,589	15.2	12,726
Region												
North	7.8	2,725.7	9.7	45	2,077.0	10.7	37.2	560	20.9	649	16.5	1,697
Central	6.9	11,168.7	8.4	40	8,713.3	5.6	33.4	2,226	20.1	2,455	13.9	7,188
South	11.2	10,648.6	13.6	46	8,204.3	8.6	42.5	1,992	21.7	2,444	12.7	6,357
Age												
15-19	2.3	5,548	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.9	5,548	4.5	1,159
15-17	1.2	3,245	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.0	3,245	2.1	163
18-19	3.8	2,303	na	na	na	na	na	na	43.3	2,303	4.9	996
20-24	7.5	4,779	7.5	37.7	4,779	7.5	37.7	4,779	na	na	7.2	3,170
25-29	10.5	3,932	10.5	44.0	3,932	na	na	na	na	na	13.2	3,080
30-34	13.1	3,394	13.1	45.4	3,394	na	na	na	na	na	15.3	2,684
35-39	12.1	3,048	12.1	45.9	3,048	na	na	na	na	na	18.4	2,358
40-44	12.9	2,202	12.9	47.0	2,202	na	Na	na	na	na	17.8	1,652
45-49	11.2	1,641	11.2	42.2	1,641	na	na	na	na	na	22.4	1,138
Education												
Pre-primary or none	19.7	2,150	20.3	51.6	2,044	16.7	51.9	198	53.4	106.5	18.8	1,596
Primary	10.3	15,727	12.6	52.3	11,942	10.1	50.8	2,860	24.6	3,785.7	15.1	10,200
Lower Secondary	2.8	2,895	4.0	29.4	1,967	3.5	27.2	626	12.4	928.4	8.7	1,565
Upper Secondary	1.6	3,157	1.9	11.7	2,479	1.4	7.6	929	8.3	678	6.0	1,584
Higher	1.1	546	1.2	5.0	505	0.0	1.3	142	(2.3)	40	2.9	267
Vocational Training	0.0	68	0.0	0.0	58	(0.0)	(0.0)	23	(*)	10	(0.0)	31

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Malawi, 2019-20

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	11.1	1,072	11.4	41.0	972	7.3	36.1	157	35.7	100	14.1	715
Has no functional difficulty	10.0	20,226	10.8	43.3	18,022	7.5	37.7	4,622	43.6	2,203	13.8	14,365
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	6.9	9,221	8.3	40.2	7,176	6.49	36.1	1,920	23.0	2,045	15.2	6,024
Tumbuka	6.5	1,988	8.1	42.3	1,532	9.34	34.8	417	18.0	456	16.6	1,203
Yao	11.7	3,397	14.3	45.6	2,638	9.89	44.2	637	23.0	759	19.3	2,038
Lomwe	11.6	4,439	14.2	48.3	3,461	7.27	38.1	786	19.1	978	8.9	2,717
Tonga	8.2	427	9.8	40.3	302	3.68	23.8	88	17.9	125	11.4	208
Sena	12.3	1,040	15.4	41.8	783	10.0	43.3	216	23.4	257	13.1	650
Nkhonde	5.7	232	7.5	42.7	168	5.5	31.3	39	21.2	64	19.6	130
Ngoni	7.3	2,506	8.6	41.0	1,966	5.6	35.1	449	15.6	540	6.3	1,518
Other ethnicity	11.0	1,293	13.5	47.7	969	9.2	43.0	226	20.3	324	13.2	754
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	10.2	4,908	11.9	47.9	3,823	9.8	48.6	1,120	37.3	1,085	17.6	3,022
Second	10.6	4,656	12.6	47.9	3,644	8.9	46.1	1,003	26.3	1,012	16.2	3,074
Middle	10.8	4,629	13.4	48.9	3,561	9.1	40.3	822	20.1	1,067	14.5	2,910
Fourth	8.6	4,815	10.8	42.8	3,689	6.8	32.7	847	16.0	1,126	13.3	3,108
Richest	5.0	5,536	6.2	30.4	4,278	2.6	18.7	986	7.4	1,258	6.8	3,128

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Malawi, 2019-20

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	1.9	6,791	2.5	9.0	4,935	1.5	7.0	1,273	2.4	1,856	17.9	3,678
Area												
Urban	1.3	1,293	1.7	6.6	987	0.5	4.5	224	0.2	306	18.1	635
Rural	2.0	5,498	2.7	9.6	3,948	1.7	7.5	1,049	2.9	1,550	17.9	3,043
Region												
North	1.3	785	1.8	8	570	1.0	4	154	4	215	15.9	394
Central	1.1	3,201	1.4	7	2,367	0.1	5	586	2	834	17.7	1,795
South	2.9	2,805	4.0	12	1,998	3.1	10	534	2	807	18.7	1,488
Age												
15-19	0.1	1,856	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	1,856	(12.0)	45
15-17	0.1	1,125	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4	1,125	(*)	4
18-19	0.2	732	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.6	732	(13.3)	41
20-24	1.5	1,273	1.5	7.0	1,273	1.5	7.0	1,273	na	na	15.0	441
25-29	2.1	978	2.1	7.7	978	na	na	na	na	na	14.1	728
30-34	4.3	840	4.3	10.2	840	na	na	na	na	na	20.8	739
35-39	2.5	766	2.5	11.4	766	na	na	na	na	na	19.3	704
40-44	3.0	599	3.0	9.0	599	na	na	na	na	na	20.2	568
45-49	2.4	479	2.4	10.9	479	na	na	na	na	na	17.7	453
Education												
Pre-primary or none	4.7	303	5.1	15.8	280	(1.3)	(8.7)	41	(*)	23	16.9	239
Primary	2.2	4,028	3.2	11.6	2,685	2.6	11.0	690	2.3	1,344	19.6	2,125
Lower Secondary	1.6	927	2.3	8.5	652	0.0	4.7	165	2.0	275	15.0	493
Upper Secondary	0.7	1,202	0.8	2.7	1,002	0.2	0.4	318	4.0	200	15.8	631
Higher	0.0	268	0.0	1.2	253	(0.0)	(0.0)	36	(*)	15	13.2	156
Vocational Training	0.0	63	0.0	1.1	63	(*)	(*)	24	-	0	(22.7)	35

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Malawi, 2019-20

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	4.1	380	4.8	13.0	325.0	3.4	4.7	85.2	1.9	55	16.2	232
Has no functional difficulty	2.1	5,286	2.4	8.7	4,609.6	1.3	7.1	1,187.8	5.9	676	18.1	3,442
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	1.3	2,657	1.7	7.1	1,959	0.8	5.0	514	3.7	698	18.6	1,501
Tumbuka	1.0	509	1.3	8.3	378	1.2	4.0	104	4.9	131	17.5	248
Yao	3.3	775	4.8	12.7	542	3.7	10.6	126	0.0	232	18.6	401
Lomwe	2.5	1,241	3.4	11.8	893	1.8	12.5	219	0.8	348	19.4	670
Tonga	1.2	112	1.7	10.1	83	0.1	6.2	20	2.0	29	10.2	54
Sena	2.8	288	3.7	10.9	215	2.7	12.6	52	0.0	73	22.4	176
Nkhonde	1.9	60	3.1	8.8	37	(*)	(*)	7	(6.0)	23	6.6	29
Ngoni	1.4	777	1.9	6.5	558	0.0	2.8	153	3.4	219	11.9	407
Other ethnicity	2.1	371	2.8	9.8	270	4.2	7.7	78	0.8	101	19.1	191
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.1	1,068	4.1	13.7	806	2.7	14.3	229	5.6	261	19.1	667
Second	2.0	1,261	2.5	10.0	961	2.5	9.9	261	4.7	300	19.1	761
Middle	2.5	1,272	3.6	12.1	850	2.6	7.7	219	0.7	422	17.3	655
Fourth	1.1	1,496	1.5	6.6	1,045	0.1	4.4	257	2.9	451	20.2	801
Richest	1.2	1,695	1.6	5.0	1,272	0.0	0.6	307	0.1	423	14.1	793

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Malawi, 2019-20

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	6.6	4,457	31.9	3,497	9.4	20,086	45.7	15,497	8.9	24,543	43.1	18,995
Age												
15-19	1.1	959	na	na	2.5	4,589	na	na	2.3	5,548	na	na
15-17	0.8	569	na	na	1.3	2,676	na	na	1.2	3,245	na	na
18-19	1.6	390	na	na	4.2	1,913	na	na	3.8	2,303	na	na
20-24	4.2	870	22.3	870	8.2	3,909	41.1	3,909	7.5	4,779	37.7	4,779
25-29	8.6	765	31.3	765	11.0	3,167	47.0	3,167	10.5	3,932	44.0	3,932
30-34	10.3	675	35.4	675	13.8	2,718	47.9	2,718	13.1	3,394	45.4	3,394
35-39	9.4	592	34.9	592	12.7	2,455	48.6	2,455	12.1	3,048	45.9	3,048
40-44	9.1	363	37.8	363	13.7	1,838	48.8	1,838	12.9	2,202	47.0	2,202
45-49	8.9	231	42.5	231	11.6	1,410	42.1	1,410	11.2	1,641	42.2	1,641
na: not applicable												

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Malawi, 2019-20

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	1.3	1,293	6.6	987	2.0	5,498	9.6	3,948	1.9	6,791	9.0	4,935
Age												
15-19	0.0	306	na	na	0.2	1,550	na	na	0.1	1,856	na	na
15-17	0.0	172	na	na	0.1	953	na	na	0.1	1,125	na	na
18-19	0.0	134	na	na	0.2	597	na	na	0.2	732	na	na
20-24	0.5	224	4.5	224	1.7	1,049	7.5	1,049	1.5	1,273	7.0	1,273
25-29	1.0	212	3.2	212	2.5	765	9.0	765	2.1	978	7.7	978
30-34	6.3	184	9.6	184	3.7	657	10.4	657	4.3	840	10.2	840
35-39	0.7	189	7.2	189	3.1	577	12.7	577	2.5	766	11.4	766
40-44	0.9	101	5.0	101	3.4	498	9.8	498	3.0	599	9.0	599
45-49	0.0	77	15.2	77	2.8	402	10.0	402	2.4	479	10.9	479
na: not applicable												

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	
Total	2.1	58.1	31.4	6.0	2.5	100.0	1,159	4.4	55.5	28.4	9.7	1.9	100.0	3,170
Area														
Urban	0.0	44.1	43.1	8.8	4.0	100.0	99	3.6	49.8	34.9	10.5	1.2	100.0	429
Rural	2.3	59.4	30.3	5.7	2.4	100.0	1,060	4.5	56.4	27.4	9.6	2.1	100.0	2,740
Region														
North	2.9	60.5	29.1	6.9	0.6	100.0	136	4.2	48.9	32.9	12.9	1.0	100.0	363
Central	3.0	60.3	29.2	6.3	1.4	100.0	493	3.7	57.1	28.8	8.5	1.9	100.0	1,502
South	1.0	55.4	34.1	5.5	4.1	100.0	530	5.2	55.5	26.8	10.2	2.3	100.0	1,305
Education^A														
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(52.7)	(30.3)	(9.8)	(7.1)	100.0	57	3.2	50.6	22.6	16.5	7.1	100.0	163
Primary	2.4	58.3	30.9	5.8	2.6	100.0	930	4.9	55.0	28.8	9.1	2.2	100.0	2,147
Lower Secondary	1.2	60.6	32.3	5.2	0.8	100.0	115	3.1	59.0	27.6	9.7	0.6	100.0	441
Upper Secondary	0.0	56.0	38.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	56	3.8	58.2	27.4	10.4	0.1	100.0	396
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(10.7)	(43.2)	(38.7)	(2.5)	(4.8)	100.0	36	3.7	61.3	22.9	11.7	0.4	100.0	90
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	58.6	30.7	6.3	2.6	100.0	961	4.4	55.4	28.6	9.6	2.0	100.0	3,079

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference (continued)

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
		0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total			0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total	
	Younger							Younger						
Ethnicity of household head														
Chewa	3.2	61.2	27.6	6.2	1.8	100.0	470	3.6	59.2	26.3	9.0	1.8	100.0	1,353
Tumbuka	4.5	60.6	25.6	9.2	0.0	100.0	82	3.8	47.5	35.6	11.8	1.3	100.0	262
Yao	0.6	45.9	39.6	7.1	6.9	100.0	175	6.6	48.8	28.8	10.6	5.2	100.0	389
Lomwe	0.5	61.2	32.5	3.8	1.9	100.0	187	5.7	54.7	30.5	9.0	0.0	100.0	523
Tonga	6.7	54.0	33.3	4.9	1.1	100.0	22	3.4	69.8	22.2	2.9	1.6	100.0	40
Sena	0.0	54.0	35.2	8.7	2.1	100.0	60	3.6	53.6	27.9	12.7	2.3	100.0	149
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	(7.3)	(57.4)	(22.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Ngoni	0.0	70.2	27.3	2.4	0.1	100.0	84	4.6	54.3	31.0	8.2	2.0	100.0	280
Other ethnicity	2.1	47.7	38.3	6.3	5.6	100.0	66	2.5	56.6	25.3	13.1	2.5	100.0	154
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	2.6	60.4	28.4	6.4	2.2	100.0	405	6.9	55.8	25.0	9.1	3.1	100.0	814
Second	1.8	65.3	28.5	4.1	0.3	100.0	267	3.0	62.1	24.5	8.9	1.5	100.0	776
Middle	2.4	51.9	36.2	4.7	4.9	100.0	214	4.1	55.6	28.8	8.9	2.6	100.0	563
Fourth	1.4	58.8	27.9	8.8	3.1	100.0	180	5.2	53.8	29.6	10.0	1.3	100.0	568
Richest	0.7	40.2	48.6	6.6	3.8	100.0	93	1.7	45.8	39.4	12.7	0.4	100.0	449

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Higher" in the background characteristic of Education have been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.5 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services¹⁴⁵.

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Tables P.R6.4W and P.R6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

¹⁴⁵ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B						Number of women
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Total	5.1	3.6	1.2	4.0	2.7	1.3	8.5	5.9	2.7	24,543
Area										
Urban	5.3	3.7	1.1	3.8	2.7	1.2	8.7	6.1	2.5	4,457
Rural	5.1	3.5	1.3	4.0	2.7	1.4	8.4	5.9	2.7	20,086
Region										
North	5.5	3.7	1.2	8.3	5.8	3.5	12.4	9.0	5.0	2,726
Central	5.5	4.0	1.3	3.8	2.7	1.3	8.7	6.3	2.7	11,169
South	4.6	3.0	1.2	3.1	1.9	0.8	7.2	4.7	2.0	10,649
Age										
15-19	4.9	3.7	1.1	4.5	3.5	1.4	8.4	6.6	2.7	5,548
15-17	5.0	4.0	1.3	5.5	4.4	1.8	9.3	7.6	3.2	3,245
18-19	4.7	3.3	0.9	3.0	2.3	0.9	7.1	5.2	2.1	2,303
20-24	5.2	3.5	1.2	3.7	2.7	1.3	8.4	5.9	2.5	4,779
25-29	4.9	3.4	1.5	3.7	2.6	1.2	8.2	5.8	2.7	3,932
30-34	4.4	3.0	1.1	4.0	2.1	1.4	8.0	4.9	2.5	3,394
35-39	5.3	3.5	1.1	4.4	3.0	1.6	8.9	5.9	2.9	3,048
40-44	6.3	4.3	1.3	3.3	2.0	0.9	9.1	6.1	2.3	2,202
45-49	5.9	4.1	1.8	3.6	1.9	1.5	8.5	5.7	3.2	1,641
Education										
Pre-primary or none	3.5	2.4	0.8	2.7	1.8	0.8	5.8	4.1	1.6	2,150
Primary	5.1	3.5	1.3	4.1	2.9	1.4	8.6	6.1	2.8	15,727
Lower Secondary	6.6	5.0	1.6	4.9	3.4	1.7	10.4	7.7	3.5	2,895
Upper Secondary	4.7	3.5	1.1	3.4	1.9	1.1	7.8	5.3	2.2	3,157
Higher	5.4	2.1	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	8.4	4.1	0.0	546
Vocational Training	5.8	2.9	0.0	9.9	2.0	1.6	14.0	3.2	1.6	68
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	8.5	5.7	1.9	7.0	5.2	2.5	14.3	10.1	4.5	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	4.9	3.4	1.2	3.6	2.3	1.2	8.0	5.4	2.5	20,226
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	5.3	3.9	1.2	3.4	2.5	1.2	8.0	6.1	2.4	9,221
Tumbuka	5.8	3.4	1.3	7.8	4.9	3.6	12.7	8.1	4.9	1,988
Yao	3.6	2.4	0.7	3.1	1.9	0.5	6.2	4.1	1.4	3,397
Lomwe	5.3	3.5	1.4	3.0	1.8	0.7	8.0	5.1	2.0	4,439
Tonga	5.7	3.0	1.1	5.9	3.8	1.7	10.6	6.3	3.2	427
Sena	5.0	3.5	1.6	3.3	2.3	0.9	7.3	5.4	2.4	1,040
Nkhonde	5.6	2.8	0.7	11.6	8.2	4.5	15.6	9.9	5.5	232
Ngoni	5.3	4.2	1.8	4.4	3.4	1.6	8.7	6.7	3.8	2,506
Other ethnicity	6.0	3.7	1.4	5.4	3.8	2.6	10.6	7.2	4.1	1,293
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.6	3.3	1.2	3.8	2.8	1.4	7.7	5.7	2.6	4,908
Second	5.1	3.4	1.3	3.7	2.3	0.9	8.0	5.3	2.4	4,656
Middle	4.6	3.4	1.4	4.1	3.1	1.5	8.2	6.1	3.0	4,629
Fourth	5.8	4.1	1.5	4.9	3.3	1.8	9.9	6.9	3.4	4,815
Richest	5.4	3.7	0.9	3.5	2.2	1.1	8.5	5.7	2.0	5,536

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

^A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Malawi, 2019-20

times in the last year, Malawi, 2019-20										
	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of men
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Total	13.3	9.4	4.3	11.8	7.6	2.4	21.4	15.1	6.5	6,791
Area										
Urban	13.4	10.7	5.1	11.0	7.6	3.5	18.9	15.2	8.0	1,293
Rural	13.3	9.1	4.1	12.0	7.6	2.1	21.9	15.1	6.2	5,498
Region										
North	8.6	5.6	2.1	9.5	6.6	1.4	15.6	10.7	3.7	785
Central	19.1	13.8	6.9	12.9	8.5	3.1	26.3	19.4	9.5	3,201
South	8.0	5.5	1.9	11.2	7.0	1.9	17.3	11.5	3.9	2,805
Age										
15-19	10.0	7.0	3.1	16.6	10.6	3.7	22.8	15.5	6.9	1,856
15-17	9.6	6.6	3.0	17.4	10.9	4.1	23.7	15.7	7.0	1,125
18-19	10.5	7.7	3.3	15.2	10.1	3.2	21.5	15.2	6.9	732
20-24	11.8	8.3	2.9	12.4	8.9	2.1	20.7	15.7	5.3	1,273
25-29	14.6	9.7	4.9	9.2	5.9	0.5	21.2	14.3	5.6	978
30-34	18.8	14.6	5.8	12.3	6.5	2.7	25.3	18.7	8.4	840
35-39	16.2	10.9	5.7	9.6	6.9	2.9	21.1	15.0	7.4	766
40-44	14.2	9.4	5.7	6.8	4.7	2.1	17.7	11.7	6.6	599
45-49	12.3	9.4	4.4	5.7	2.9	1.0	16.1	11.7	5.3	479
Education										
Pre-primary or none	13.4	8.0	2.9	9.8	6.4	2.5	22.1	13.7	5.3	303
Primary	13.1	9.1	4.1	13.2	8.8	2.6	22.7	16.1	6.7	4,028
Lower Secondary	14.8	10.4	4.7	12.5	6.8	1.6	21.8	15.1	6.7	927
Upper Secondary	12.8	9.4	5.0	8.3	5.2	2.1	17.5	12.6	6.8	1,202
Higher	14.1	10.6	4.6	7.8	5.7	3.1	17.1	13.3	4.6	268
Vocational Training	13.7	13.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	0.0	15.9	15.9	2.4	63
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	17.7	11.6	5.7	19.5	14.3	3.7	31.7	23.1	9.4	380
Has no functional difficulty	13.8	9.8	4.4	10.0	6.4	1.9	20.1	14.4	6.2	5,286
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	17.3	12.4	6.0	12.0	7.4	2.5	24.5	17.7	8.3	2,657
Tumbuka	10.7	6.6	4.1	9.0	6.5	1.5	16.8	12.0	5.8	509
Yao	11.5	8.3	4.3	12.0	6.7	2.2	20.6	13.0	6.9	775
Lomwe	10.3	6.4	2.2	10.0	6.7	1.7	18.2	12.5	3.7	1,241
Tonga	7.8	6.3	2.4	15.9	12.7	2.7	20.4	16.4	5.0	112
Sena	6.1	5.5	4.2	14.3	9.7	2.6	19.5	14.5	6.7	288
Nkhonde	12.2	8.1	5.0	15.9	9.3	3.2	22.0	12.8	7.5	60
Ngoni	13.5	10.4	3.3	13.8	9.4	3.8	22.0	16.3	6.0	777
Other ethnicity	9.6	6.2	1.2	12.1	8.6	1.9	17.9	11.7	4.9	371
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	15.1	11.2	5.5	12.0	8.0	1.9	24.1	17.5	7.1	1,068
Second	14.1	9.5	4.6	11.5	7.8	2.6	21.5	15.5	7.2	1,261
Middle	12.2	8.3	2.8	13.4	8.6	2.5	22.4	15.2	5.3	1,272
Fourth	13.5	10.4	5.3	13.0	7.7	2.3	23.1	16.3	7.6	1,496
Richest	12.3	8.1	3.4	9.6	6.5	2.6	17.3	12.2	5.6	1,695

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

^A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Malawi, 2019-20

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			Any weapon	
		Knife	Gun	Other		
Total	85.4	10.3	0.7	5.6	14.6	1,255
Area						
Urban	86.4	11.1	2.8	5.9	13.6	238
Rural	85.1	10.1	0.2	5.5	14.9	1,017
Region						
North	87.0	8.2	0.8	5.1	13.0	149
Central	85.0	11.2	0.9	5.4	15.0	620
South	85.3	9.8	0.3	6.0	14.7	486
Age						
15-19	85.0	9.8	0.1	6.0	15.0	271
15-17	81.5	10.8	0.2	9.2	18.5	163
18-19	90.3	8.4	0.0	1.3	9.7	108
20-24	90.9	5.7	1.8	3.5	9.1	248
25-29	81.9	13.4	1.0	7.4	18.1	191
30-34	88.8	8.7	0.0	2.9	11.2	148
35-39	84.4	9.5	0.6	7.6	15.6	161
40-44	85.7	10.4	0.5	3.8	14.3	139
45-49	74.7	21.0	0.0	9.9	25.3	97
Education^A						
Pre-primary or none	79.9	15.6	0.0	11.9	20.1	75
Primary	85.7	10.4	0.2	5.5	14.3	809
Lower Secondary	85.9	9.2	1.0	3.9	14.1	190
Upper Secondary	84.8	8.6	3.5	6.0	15.2	147
Last incident occurred^B						
More than 1 year ago	84.3	11.4	0.9	5.9	15.7	877
Less than 1 year ago	88.1	8.0	0.0	4.5	11.9	370
Robbery outcome^C						
Robbery	83.0	13.6	0.9	4.8	17.0	694
Attempted robbery	88.3	6.2	0.4	6.6	11.7	560
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	90.6	5.0	1.0	3.7	9.4	91
Has no functional difficulty	85.5	10.7	0.7	5.2	14.5	1,001
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	85.5	10.8	0.4	4.8	14.5	485
Tumbuka	92.7	4.3	0.9	3.5	7.3	115
Yao	84.5	8.3	0.0	6.5	15.5	122
Lomwe	86.7	8.9	1.8	5.6	13.3	233
Tonga	92.1	6.9	0.0	1.0	7.9	24
Sena	83.4	12.4	0.0	5.2	16.6	52
Nkhonde	(89.3)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.7)	13
Ngoni	76.5	18.7	0.0	10.5	23.5	134
Other ethnicity	84.8	8.8	1.6	6.5	15.2	78
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	79.7	14.1	0.3	6.5	20.3	224
Second	85.4	12.2	0.0	3.8	14.6	238
Middle	85.6	7.5	0.0	7.5	14.4	212
Fourth	88.3	8.1	0.4	4.4	11.7	281
Richest	86.7	10.0	2.2	6.3	13.3	300

^A The category of "Vocational Training" and "Higher" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

^B The category of "Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

^C The category of "DK/Not sure" in the background characteristic of "Robbery outcome" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Malawi, 2019-20

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	82.1	11.8	0.5	9.5	17.9	905
Area						
Urban	80.1	13.8	0.5	8.2	19.9	174
Rural	82.5	11.3	0.5	9.9	17.5	731
Region						
North	68.6	21.0	1.4	15.3	31.4	67
Central	82.3	12.0	0.1	10.4	17.7	613
South	85.6	8.4	1.3	5.6	14.4	225
Age						
15-19	87.5	7.9	0.0	5.9	12.5	185
15-17	85.2	10.8	0.0	5.7	14.8	108
18-19	90.8	3.7	0.0	6.1	9.2	77
20-24	79.6	12.5	0.0	11.2	20.4	150
25-29	73.0	24.1	0.7	10.6	27.0	143
30-34	79.5	10.8	0.0	16.0	20.5	158
35-39	83.2	8.0	0.6	9.7	16.8	124
40-44	89.3	7.2	3.4	2.0	10.7	85
45-49	87.4	9.9	0.0	7.5	12.6	59
Education ^A						
Pre-primary or none	(94.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(5.5)	41
Primary	81.0	11.8	0.7	9.9	19.0	527
Lower Secondary	79.3	14.7	0.0	14.5	20.7	138
Upper Secondary	82.9	12.4	0.0	8.6	17.1	153
Higher	(87.0)	(10.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(13.0)	38
Last incident occurred ^C						
More than 1 year ago	83.0	11.1	0.1	8.1	17.0	639
Less than 1 year ago	79.4	13.7	1.5	13.3	20.6	261
Robbery outcome ^B						
Robbery	77.1	15.9	0.7	11.8	22.9	505
Attempted robbery	88.1	6.8	0.2	6.8	11.9	387
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	85.7	6.1	4.3	3.9	14.3	67
Has no functional difficulty	81.3	12.5	0.2	10.6	18.7	729
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	79.2	14.5	0.2	12	20.8	459
Tumbuka	77.1	10.6	1.7	14.6	22.9	54
Yao	90.6	5.5	0.0	4.7	9.4	89
Lomwe	87.3	8.9	0.0	5.1	12.7	128
Tonga	(66.9)	(30.6)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(33.1)	9
Sena	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Ngoni	88.6	11.0	0.0	3.7	11.4	105
Other ethnicity	69.6	3.7	8.0	18.7	30.4	36
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	84.0	7.1	0.0	9.6	16.0	161
Second	81.8	11.2	0.4	7.6	18.2	177
Middle	82.6	12.9	0.0	8.8	17.4	155
Fourth	83.4	12.8	1.4	7.3	16.6	202
Richest	79.1	14.2	0.5	13.9	20.9	209

^A The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

^B The category of "DK/Not sure" in the background characteristic of "Robbery outcome" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

^C The category of "Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Malawi, 2019-20

	Location of last incident of assault										Use of weapon during last assault						Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	No response	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon		
Total	57.8	8.6	18.4	2.0	0.2	1.3	7.5	4.0	0.2	100.0	73.7	13.6	0.2	15.5	26.3	975	
Area																	
Urban	46.6	11.6	28.6	3.9	0.0	0.8	6.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	66.1	14.2	0.2	20.3	33.9	170	
Rural	60.2	7.9	16.3	1.5	0.2	1.4	7.7	4.3	0.3	100.0	75.3	13.4	0.2	14.5	24.7	805	
Region																	
North	68.7	9.5	10.6	0.1	0.8	1.1	7.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	85.6	4.6	0.1	12.9	14.4	225	
Central	54.0	9.4	16.5	2.8	0.0	1.5	11.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	74.2	12.5	0.2	14.7	25.8	423	
South	55.4	6.9	26.4	2.1	0.0	1.3	2.7	4.6	0.7	100.0	64.9	21.1	0.2	18.4	35.1	326	
Age																	
15-19	30.0	4.7	27.3	3.0	0.0	3.2	25.2	6.2	0.4	100.0	74.0	12.8	0.0	15.5	26.0	250	
15-17	26.3	5.1	24.9	3.3	0.0	3.2	29.5	7.1	0.5	100.0	71.8	13.3	0.0	16.2	28.2	180	
18-19	39.4	3.5	33.5	2.3	0.0	3.2	14.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	79.6	11.5	0.0	13.6	20.4	70	
20-24	64.5	9.0	19.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	76.7	12.9	0.0	13.6	23.3	178	
25-29	57.3	13.2	19.6	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.0	100.0	71.3	14.2	0.6	18.8	28.7	145	
30-34	71.5	6.5	14.8	2.6	0.0	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	75.0	14.0	0.0	15.8	25.0	136	
35-39	69.5	13.3	10.3	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	72.0	15.4	0.1	13.5	28.0	133	
40-44	81.5	9.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	79.3	12.2	0.0	10.1	20.7	74	
45-49	69.8	5.5	15.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	4.0	2.0	100.0	63.3	14.2	1.1	24	36.7	59	
Education ^A																	
Pre-primary or none	75.6	7.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	72.9	15.7	0.0	13.7	27.1	58	
Primary	60.1	8.6	17.3	2.6	0.0	1.6	5.5	4.0	0.3	100.0	72.0	13.7	0.2	16.8	28.0	646	
Lower Secondary	52.0	6.7	19.4	0.9	1.3	0.3	16.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	75.1	12.1	0.0	15.8	24.9	141	
Upper Secondary	37.2	13.4	30.8	0.9	0.0	2.2	11.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	82.4	11.9	0.1	10.8	17.6	107	
Last incident occurred ^B																	
More than 1 year ago	55.8	9.5	22.6	2.4	0.0	0.3	5.6	3.4	0.4	100.0	73.1	15.2	0.3	14.7	26.9	303	
Less than 1 year ago	58.9	8.2	16.5	1.8	0.3	1.8	8.3	4.3	0.0	100.0	73.9	12.8	0.1	16.0	26.1	666	

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Malawi, 2019-20

	Location of last incident of assault										Use of weapon during last assault						Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	No response	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon		
Number of offenders																	
1	63.0	9.9	13.4	1.8	0.3	1.3	7.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	78.6	7.8	0.1	14.2	21.4	634	
2 or more	39.5	7.4	33.6	2.4	0.0	1.5	8.8	6.8	0.0	100.0	58.5	27.7	0.3	22.4	41.5	272	
DK/Don't remember	83.2	0.6	5.3	1.8	0.0	1.4	2.0	2.5	3.2	100.0	88.7	10.6	0.0	0.7	11.3	69	
Recognition of offender(s) ^c																	
Yes	62.7	11.0	14.2	1.4	0.3	1.0	7.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	77.3	8.1	0.1	15.9	22.7	712	
No	44.2	2.1	31.1	3.8	0.0	1.9	8.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	62.7	29.2	0.3	15.0	37.3	251	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	68.7	9.2	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	100.0	74.0	9.3	0.0	20.9	26.0	75	
Has no functional difficulty	64.6	9.4	16.8	1.8	0.2	1.0	2.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	74.1	14.1	0.2	14.8	25.9	720	
Ethnicity of household head																	
Chewa	57.5	6.7	19.1	0.8	0.0	1.3	8.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	72.8	14.6	0.0	15.0	27.2	316	
Tumbuka	64.5	11.7	12.3	0.0	1.2	1.1	8.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	81.8	12.5	0.4	9.5	18.2	154	
Yao	57.8	9.7	25.3	2.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	71.2	17.3	0.6	15.3	28.8	105	
Lomwe	47.5	6.5	32.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.3	0.9	100.0	68.5	19.6	0.1	15.1	31.5	132	
Tonga	59.8	11.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	87.4	6.4	0.0	7.6	12.6	25	
Sena	(57.8)	(11.3)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(68.5)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(23.7)	(31.5)	34	
Nkhonde	64.9	10.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	86.2	1.4	0.0	12.4	13.8	27	
Ngoni	53.9	9.7	9.4	9.9	0.0	3.1	11.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	66.9	8.6	0.1	26.0	33.1	111	
Other ethnicity	66.8	7.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.5	6.9	1.4	100.0	77.0	7.7	0.0	15.9	23.0	70	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	68.6	7.6	13.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	2.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	69.3	15.7	0.0	16.8	30.7	187	
Second	50.6	15.4	17.1	2.4	0.0	2.8	7.0	4.0	0.6	100.0	81.4	8.5	0.0	11.2	18.6	172	
Middle	65.4	4.8	21.9	0.0	1.0	0.8	3.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	75.7	14.4	0.0	15.7	24.3	189	
Fourth	53.6	8.1	14.9	4.4	0.0	2.0	13.5	3.0	0.5	100.0	72.6	13.1	0.3	18.3	27.4	236	
Richest	51.6	7.6	25.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	9.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	70.5	15.9	0.5	14.6	29.5	191	

^a The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Higher" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

^b The category of "Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

^c The category of "DK Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Recognition of offender(s)" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Malawi, 2019-20

	Location of last incident of assault									Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/café/bar	Other public	At school/workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	15.7	5.8	32.3	1.0	5.1	16.2	16.0	7.8	100.0	71.3	10.9	0.3	21.7	28.7	801
Area															
Urban	8.3	1.0	55.1	0.2	6.9	10.5	12.5	5.6	100.0	83.2	9.1	0.5	13.0	16.8	142
Rural	17.3	6.9	27.4	1.2	4.7	17.5	16.8	8.3	100.0	68.8	11.3	0.2	23.6	31.2	659
Region															
North	21.8	3.0	23.2	0.3	8.7	17.6	17.6	7.8	100.0	61.2	9.1	0.9	35.3	38.8	74
Central	13.0	6.6	37.2	0.5	5.5	12.4	13.9	10.9	100.0	70.4	11.9	0.0	22.9	29.6	414
South	17.9	5.5	28.0	1.8	3.7	21.0	18.4	3.8	100.0	75.0	10.1	0.4	16.8	25.0	313
Age															
15-19	15.6	3.1	24.9	1.0	1.8	20.6	25.0	8.0	100.0	83.1	5.5	0.1	14	17	307
15-17	16.3	3.3	23.5	0.0	0.7	21.2	27.5	7.4	100.0	88.5	1.8	0.0	11	11	196
18-19	14.3	2.9	27.4	2.7	3.6	19.5	20.5	9.0	100.0	73.5	12.2	0.3	19	26	111
20-24	11.3	7.1	42.1	0.0	2.8	14.0	17.9	4.9	100.0	68.2	10.4	0.4	25	32	158
25-29	14.9	9.4	33.6	2.6	9.4	14.2	12.3	3.5	100.0	62.0	15.0	0.4	27	38	90
30-34	17.3	6.8	34.8	2.0	6.9	15.6	2.5	14.2	100.0	59.1	17.8	0.0	32	41	104
35-39	16.4	7.3	36.2	0.3	11.5	9.3	4.8	14.2	100.0	72.9	11.2	0.0	18	27	74
40-44	20.4	9.1	32.6	0.0	6.0	16.4	12.4	3.1	100.0	61.0	13.7	1.9	33	39	41
45-49	(30.2)	(4.7)	(34.6)	(0.9)	(16.1)	(7.0)	(3.5)	(3.1)	100.0	(44.8)	(29.7)	(0.0)	(29)	(55)	27
Education^A															
Pre-primary or none	(14.2)	(23.0)	(6.2)	(0.8)	(23.6)	(10.2)	(4.7)	(17.2)	100.0	(89.4)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(10.6)	30
Primary	15.9	5.8	30.5	0.6	4.0	16.9	17.1	9.2	100.0	72.7	9.7	0.4	20.1	27.3	533
Lower Secondary	18.9	3.5	26.2	3.4	5.2	20.6	16.5	5.6	100.0	64.1	14.1	0.0	32.1	35.9	116
Upper Secondary	13.7	4.0	49.0	0.4	6.4	12.8	12.3	1.3	100.0	61.2	16.6	0.0	28.8	38.8	100
Last incident occurred ^D															
More than 1 year ago	14.2	6.5	30.6	1.4	4.2	16.6	21.8	4.7	100.0	71.9	10.6	0.3	22.1	28.1	268
Less than 1 year ago	16.6	5.1	34.0	0.8	5.7	16.5	11.7	9.7	100.0	70.2	11.4	0.2	22.1	29.8	518

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Malawi, 2019-20

	Location of last incident of assault									Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Number of offenders^B															
1	20.6	7.7	21.3	0.9	7.1	15.9	18.5	7.9	100.0	81.0	3.6	0.0	15.4	19.0	378
2 or more	11.4	4.2	42.1	1.1	3.3	16.6	13.8	7.6	100.0	62.8	17.5	0.5	27.2	37.2	422
Recognition of offender(s)^C															
Yes	18.5	5.5	30.7	0.9	6.2	14.5	17.5	6.2	100.0	71.0	8.9	0.1	24.4	29.0	643
No	4.4	7.2	39.2	1.3	0.6	22.8	9.7	14.7	100.0	72.4	19.2	0.7	10.8	27.6	157
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	15.2	4.3	23.3	4.1	9.3	11.9	23.1	8.8	100.0	75.6	8.9	0.0	16.4	24.4	74
Has no functional difficulty	15.6	7.0	36.9	0.9	6.1	15.0	10.8	7.8	100.0	64.4	14.6	0.4	26.5	35.6	531
Ethnicity of household head															
Chewa	13.3	7.1	33.7	0.1	3.3	15.4	14.4	12.7	100.0	66.8	12.0	0.0	25.8	33.2	318
Tumbuka	15.1	4.7	27.2	0.5	12.6	14.5	17.1	8.2	100.0	64.9	9.8	0.9	31.6	35.1	46
Yao	14.3	3.4	20.2	5.3	4.9	22.7	27.0	2.2	100.0	83.6	4.8	0.6	11.0	16.4	93
Lomwe	20.0	4.9	37.8	0.0	3.1	16.4	12.8	4.9	100.0	72.2	11.5	0.6	19.5	27.8	124
Tonga	(23.3)	(4.7)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(13.5)	(15.8)	(9.3)	100.0	(66.9)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(31.5)	(33.1)	18
Sena	(22.2)	(13.4)	(24.8)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(17.7)	(6.4)	(4.5)	100.0	(71.6)	(17.7)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(28.4)	41
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Ngoni	11.0	4.4	41.4	2.3	7.1	10.6	20.1	3.0	100.0	73.6	12.2	0.0	20.8	26.4	108
Other ethnicity	18.9	2.0	27.5	0.0	5.8	25.1	13.2	7.5	100.0	79.5	8.1	0.7	13.7	20.5	45
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	21.9	12.5	17.1	1.8	6.7	22.9	7.7	9.2	100.0	68.2	11.8	0.4	24.7	31.8	129
Second	18.1	5.6	28.9	0.0	6.1	19.8	16.2	5.3	100.0	73.8	9.0	0.5	18.6	26.2	145
Middle	17.0	4.9	25.7	3.1	4.0	15.0	20.6	9.7	100.0	71.7	10.0	0.0	20.2	28.3	171
Fourth	14.9	4.6	38.0	0.0	3.5	15.1	17.6	6.4	100.0	66.4	11.4	0.4	25.5	33.6	195
Richest	8.3	3.3	47.6	0.2	5.9	10.4	15.7	8.6	100.0	77.1	12.2	0.0	19.2	22.9	162

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Higher" and in the background characteristic of "Education" have been suppressed due to small numbers of unweighted cases

^B The category of "DK/Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Number of offenders" has been suppressed due to small numbers of unweighted cases

^C The category of "DK/Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Recognition of offender(s)" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

^D The category of "Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred" has been suppressed due to small number of unweighted cases

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	15.4	5.6	23.0	877	15.8	11.6	28.3	666	25.3	1,542
Area										
Urban	10.9	9.4	24.4	166	16.0	23.9	39.9	118	30.9	284
Rural	16.4	4.7	22.6	711	15.8	8.9	25.7	547	24.0	1,258
Region										
North	15.4	3.0	19.0	102	14.9	6.9	22.0	157	20.8	259
Central	12.6	4.5	18.3	452	16.1	8.7	25.0	304	21.0	755
South	19.3	7.9	30.8	324	16.0	19.3	37.9	205	33.5	528
Age										
15-19	13.3	3.4	18.4	207	10.0	4.5	14.6	197	16.5	404
15-17	9.7	4.5	14.9	131	8.7	6.1	14.8	143	14.8	274
18-19	19.3	1.5	24.5	76	13.7	0.3	13.9	53	20.2	130
20-24	8.3	5.1	14.2	165	25.3	15.3	40.6	129	25.8	294
25-29	24.8	6.3	32.6	134	12.0	14.9	28.5	102	30.8	236
30-34	14.1	3.6	21.1	103	15.6	20.8	38.7	71	28.3	174
35-39	13.9	5.9	22.9	106	16.3	11.7	29.2	92	25.8	198
40-44	18.4	1.5	22.3	94	19.9	11.8	35.3	44	26.4	139
45-49	20.6	20.8	43.1	67	(18.9)	(7.0)	(26.2)	30	37.8	97
Education^B										
Pre-primary or none	21.5	17.2	40.6	51	(13.4)	(12.6)	(27.3)	39	34.9	90
Primary	15.8	4.8	22.2	558	15.8	11.9	28.5	455	25.0	1,012
Lower Secondary	9.1	3.6	14.1	144	11.8	8.8	20.9	99	16.9	242
Upper Secondary	16.9	7.5	29.4	111	18.6	11.1	29.9	60	29.6	171

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Party reporting crime										
Self	67.2	24.2	99.1	145	52.0	42.9	98.7	146	98.9	291
Other	60.5	21.3	91.0	66	(66.3)	(29.7)	(97.1)	48	93.6	114
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	22.4	8.4	32.1	61	20.6	5.6	28.2	56	30.2	117
Has no functional difficulty	15.8	5.6	23.7	684	17.4	13.9	32.4	467	27.2	1,151
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	15.0	1.8	18.6	363	14.0	11.0	25.7	230	21.4	592
Tumbuka	17.4	1.0	18.4	68	13.4	5.2	18.7	98	18.6	166
Yao	19.0	7.0	28.3	83	29.7	14.5	47.9	66	36.9	149
Lomwe	18.3	9.5	30.8	154	14.7	16.8	31.5	80	31.0	234
Tonga	(18.5)	(1.7)	(20.3)	13	15.8	3.2	19.0	16	19.6	29
Sena	(9.5)	(11.2)	(27.2)	37	(15.3)	(24.3)	(39.7)	24	32.1	61
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(16.6)	(3.3)	(20.0)	19	18.1	26
Ngoni	9.9	11.8	22.8	105	19.2	13.3	34.4	84	28.0	189
Other ethnicity	16.3	10.3	27.2	48	6.1	11.3	18.0	49	22.6	97
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	17.2	3.5	20.9	162	17.9	7.3	26.0	137	23.2	299
Second	14.5	4.9	20.3	157	8.9	5.4	14.3	106	17.9	264
Middle	17.6	5.3	26.0	156	15.1	12.9	28.7	144	27.3	300
Fourth	12.4	5.4	18.3	196	15.1	13.8	29.4	158	23.2	354
Richest	15.8	8.2	28.8	206	21.3	17.4	41.3	120	33.4	326

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Higher" in the background characteristic of "Education" have been suppressed due to small numbers of unweighted cases

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	13.8	6.1	21.0	639	9.0	8.3	18.5	518	19.9	1,157
Area										
Urban	18.1	12.0	31.6	138	16.7	7.4	29.3	98	30.6	236
Rural	12.6	4.4	18.1	501	7.2	8.6	15.9	420	17.1	921
Region										
North	12.1	11.0	24.0	44	8.2	4.4	12.9	52	18.0	95
Central	14.8	5.3	20.3	441	11.1	5.6	18.1	271	19.5	713
South	11.4	6.9	22.4	153	6.4	13.2	20.4	195	21.3	349
Age										
15-19	8.5	3.0	11.6	131	5.0	3.4	8.5	197	9.7	328
15-17	7.6	3.5	11.1	74	2.2	1.1	3.3	123	6.2	197
18-19	9.8	2.4	12.2	56	9.6	7.4	17.0	74	14.9	130
20-24	10.1	4.9	17.1	106	4.5	7.2	12.3	114	14.6	220
25-29	11.4	14.9	27.2	95	20.6	7.6	28.3	57	27.6	152
30-34	13.8	7.1	21.7	122	(4.6)	(10.5)	(22.2)	55	21.9	177
35-39	27.2	4.5	35.0	83	(28.0)	(10.8)	(40.8)	53	37.3	136
40-44	13.3	3.3	18.2	56	(6.5)	(22.8)	(29.2)	28	21.8	84
45-49	(18.1)	(2.0)	(20.7)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	27.3	59
Education^B										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	44
Primary	13.0	4.4	18.6	367	6.5	6.3	12.7	356	15.7	724
Lower Secondary	10.1	7.1	17.9	97	9.2	19.4	28.9	63	22.3	160
Upper Secondary	21.3	10.9	34.3	113	17.2	11.2	37.4	62	35.4	175

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Malawi, 2019-20										
	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Party reporting crime										
Self	62.2	29.1	96.4	119	46.4	40.6	92.8	89	94.8	208
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(93.2)	37
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(23.0)	(1.1)	(24.1)	44	6.8	6.2	14.4	55	18.7	99
Has no functional difficulty	13.9	6.8	22.2	520	11.8	11.3	24.6	341	23.2	861
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	11.8	5.9	18.0	330	13.2	6.7	19.8	197	18.7	527
Tumbuka	30.4	6.7	37.1	34	(7.7)	(4.4)	(12.5)	33	25.0	67
Yao	12.5	2.3	18.9	64	(6.2)	(4.2)	(10.5)	52	15.1	116
Lomwe	22.3	5.9	29.4	79	10.3	12.5	24.0	84	26.6	163
Tonga	(6.9)	(11.8)	(19.0)	7	(2.2)	(2.0)	(4.1)	14	9.1	21
Sena	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(6.9)	(14.8)	(21.7)	28	(18.3)	44
Nkhonde	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(13.1)	10
Ngoni	13.6	5.4	19.5	81	3.9	10.6	14.5	73	17.1	154
Other ethnicity	(6.3)	(19.2)	(29.0)	23	3.7	12.3	30.1	32	29.6	55
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	12.9	3.2	16.4	120	5.1	9.0	14.7	86	15.7	206
Second	8.5	2.0	13.0	120	10.8	3.3	14.1	98	13.5	218
Middle	13.5	7.4	21.5	106	2.7	8.0	10.7	110	16.0	216
Fourth	14.0	6.8	22.0	155	9.7	12.7	22.4	115	22.2	270
Richest	18.9	10.2	30.7	137	16.1	8.2	29.0	110	29.9	247
¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1										
^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.										
^B The category of "Vocational Training" and "Higher" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed due to small numbers of unweighted cases										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

9.6 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety¹⁴⁵

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:							Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Missing	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Missing	Total			
Total	10.2	25.0	13.4	4.7	46.6	0.1	100.0	35.2	26.8	50.8	14.5	2.7	5.0	0.2	100.0	77.6	5.9	24,543
Area																		
Urban	7.1	27.2	13.6	5.2	46.9	0.0	100.0	34.3	23.4	54.6	13.7	2.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	78.0	6.5	4,457
Rural	10.9	24.5	13.3	4.6	46.6	0.2	100.0	35.4	27.5	49.9	14.7	2.7	4.8	0.3	100.0	77.5	5.8	20,086
Region																		
North	11.7	30.8	13.5	4.1	39.9	0.1	100.0	42.4	26.7	55.0	10.8	1.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	81.7	5.0	2,726
Central	7.3	23.0	14.7	4.7	50.1	0.2	100.0	30.4	23.3	54.9	15.1	2.6	3.8	0.2	100.0	78.2	5.5	11,169
South	12.9	25.5	11.9	4.9	44.7	0.1	100.0	38.4	30.5	45.4	14.9	3.0	6.1	0.2	100.0	75.8	6.6	10,649
Age																		
15-19	8.6	23.3	13.3	4.0	50.7	0.1	100.0	31.9	25.2	49.4	14.4	3.1	7.6	0.3	100.0	74.6	5.5	5,548
15-17	7.8	22.9	12.2	4.1	52.8	0.1	100.0	30.7	25.2	49.5	13.3	3.0	8.8	0.3	100.0	74.7	5.6	3,245
18-19	9.7	23.8	15.0	3.8	47.6	0.1	100.0	33.5	25.3	49.3	16.1	3.3	5.8	0.2	100.0	74.6	5.5	2,303
20-24	10.3	23.2	13.4	4.8	48.2	0.2	100.0	33.4	25.6	51.2	15.5	2.1	5.2	0.4	100.0	76.8	5.8	4,779
25-29	10.5	25.3	13.0	4.5	46.4	0.2	100.0	35.8	27.4	51.7	13.9	2.9	3.9	0.2	100.0	79.1	5.8	3,932
30-34	11.3	26.5	13.1	5.3	43.8	0.0	100.0	37.8	28.3	49.9	15.6	2.9	3.2	0.1	100.0	78.2	6.7	3,394
35-39	10.7	25.3	14.1	5.3	44.6	0.0	100.0	36.0	28.5	50.3	14.2	2.4	4.3	0.2	100.0	78.9	6.4	3,048
40-44	11.4	28.7	12.6	5.1	42.1	0.2	100.0	40.1	26.3	52.8	14.1	3.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	79.1	6.3	2,202
45-49	10.4	26.3	14.8	4.2	44.2	0.2	100.0	36.7	28.6	51.6	12.8	2.0	4.8	0.2	100.0	80.2	5.3	1,641
Education																		
Pre-primary or none	10.5	25.8	12.1	4.3	47.2	0.2	100.0	36.2	26.1	52.4	14.6	3.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	78.5	5.9	2,150
Primary	10.3	24.7	13.2	4.7	47.0	0.2	100.0	35.0	27.1	50.4	14.6	2.8	4.9	0.3	100.0	77.5	5.9	15,727
Lower Secondary	9.4	25.2	14.1	5.4	45.8	0.1	100.0	34.6	23.9	52.4	16.0	2.4	5.2	0.2	100.0	76.3	6.4	2,895
Upper Secondary	10.0	24.9	14.1	4.6	46.3	0.0	100.0	34.9	27.9	50.7	13.4	2.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	78.7	6.1	3,157
Higher	11.5	27.6	16.1	3.1	41.5	0.2	100.0	39.2	29.9	46.8	13.5	1.6	7.8	0.3	100.0	76.8	3.8	546
Vocational Training	16.6	31.7	16.4	0.0	35.3	0.0	100.0	48.3	26.3	59.4	3.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	100.0	85.7	0.0	68

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women) (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:							Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Missing	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Missing	Total			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	11.3	20.6	14.1	5.1	48.7	0.2	100.0	31.9	29.7	45.2	17.5	4.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	74.9	7.8	1072
Has no functional difficulty	10.6	25.5	13.5	4.7	45.5	0.1	100.0	36.1	26.9	51.3	14.6	2.6	4.4	0.2	100.0	78.2	5.9	20226
Ethnicity of household head																		
Chewa	7.7	23.4	14.5	4.4	49.9	0.2	100.0	31.1	24.8	53.9	15.1	2.4	3.6	0.2	100.0	78.6	5.2	9221
Tumbuka	10.9	28.9	14.5	4.9	40.7	0.1	100.0	39.9	24.5	54.4	12.2	2.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	79.0	5.8	1988
Yao	7.3	20.2	9.6	6.8	56.0	0.1	100.0	27.5	22.6	50.3	17.5	4.7	4.8	0.1	100.0	72.9	9.4	3397
Lomwe	14.3	26.3	12.2	4.6	42.5	0.1	100.0	40.6	32.6	44.8	13.3	2.1	6.9	0.3	100.0	77.4	5.6	4439
Tonga	15.3	23.8	12.3	5.1	42.8	0.8	100.0	39.1	29.5	49.2	11.6	1.8	7.8	0.1	100.0	78.7	6.4	427
Sena	19.5	30.0	15.6	2.6	32.1	0.2	100.0	49.5	35.5	43.5	12.8	1.7	6.2	0.2	100.0	79.1	3.6	1040
Nkhonde	11.3	35.9	11.2	1.7	39.8	0.0	100.0	47.3	25.7	60.5	7.2	2.2	4.3	0.2	100.0	86.2	3.1	232
Ngoni	9.7	26.8	13.9	4.3	45.2	0.0	100.0	36.5	25.7	51.8	15.3	3.0	4.0	0.3	100.0	77.5	6.2	2506
Other ethnicity	12.3	29.3	15.9	3.9	38.7	0.0	100.0	41.6	30.1	47.6	13.1	2.4	6.6	0.2	100.0	77.7	5.4	1293
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	9.9	22.7	13.3	4.9	49.0	0.1	100.0	32.6	26.3	50.3	15.9	3.4	4.0	0.2	100.0	76.6	6.2	4,908
Second	11.0	24.8	13.7	5.1	45.3	0.2	100.0	35.7	27.7	49.4	15.1	3.1	4.3	0.3	100.0	77.2	6.5	4,656
Middle	11.4	25.2	12.6	4.4	46.2	0.2	100.0	36.6	28.7	49.5	14.0	2.5	4.9	0.3	100.0	78.2	5.7	4,629
Fourth	10.4	25.6	13.1	4.3	46.4	0.1	100.0	36.1	25.9	52.6	13.9	2.2	5.2	0.2	100.0	78.5	5.4	4,815
Richest	8.7	26.4	14.0	4.7	46.1	0.1	100.0	35.1	25.7	51.8	13.8	2.3	6.3	0.1	100.0	77.5	6.0	5,536
¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4																		

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:							Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Missing	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Missing	Total			
Total	19.2	32.8	29.1	4.5	13.9	0.4	100.0	52.1	35.7	42.0	18.7	1.7	1.5	0.4	100.0	77.7	5.2	6,791
Area																		
Urban	15.8	34.0	23.0	6.0	20.8	0.4	100.0	49.8	34.2	48.6	15.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	82.8	6.3	1,293
Rural	20.1	32.6	30.5	4.1	12.3	0.4	100.0	52.6	36.1	40.5	19.5	1.9	1.6	0.4	100.0	76.5	4.9	5,498
Region																		
North	33.4	34.5	19.0	3.8	8.6	0.6	100.0	68.0	55.7	33.6	7.8	1.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	89.2	4.4	785
Central	12.2	32.1	37.2	3.9	14.4	0.1	100.0	44.3	27.8	43.0	26.0	1.4	1.6	0.1	100.0	70.9	4.5	3201
South	23.3	33.2	22.7	5.3	14.9	0.6	100.0	56.5	39.1	43.2	13.3	2.1	1.6	0.6	100.0	82.4	6.2	2805
Age																		
15-19	17.1	31.3	29.8	4.2	16.7	1.0	100.0	48.4	36.2	39.5	19.4	1.0	2.9	1.0	100.0	75.7	4.7	1856
15-17	15.4	32.6	29.7	3.5	17.9	0.9	100.0	48.0	36.7	40.3	17.6	1.2	3.3	0.8	100.0	77.1	4.3	1125
18-19	19.7	29.3	29.8	5.1	14.9	1.1	100.0	49.0	35.4	38.2	22.2	0.7	2.2	1.2	100.0	73.7	5.4	732
20-24	19.4	36.0	26.8	5.2	12.5	0.2	100.0	55.4	37.2	42.7	17.0	1.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	79.9	5.5	1273
25-29	21.2	29.9	31.2	5.0	12.6	0.1	100.0	51.2	33.2	44.0	19.1	2.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	77.2	6.1	978
30-34	17.8	32.0	35.9	3.5	10.6	0.3	100.0	49.7	32.9	42.4	21.8	2.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	75.3	4.4	840
35-39	20.1	34.7	27.0	4.6	13.6	0.0	100.0	54.8	36.9	42.8	18.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	79.7	5.3	766
40-44	21.5	36.3	22.8	5.4	13.5	0.4	100.0	57.8	35.1	45.1	16.4	3.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	80.1	6.7	599
45-49	21.6	30.4	28.1	3.3	16.6	0.0	100.0	52.0	38.9	40.2	17.4	1.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	79.1	3.7	479
Education																		
Pre-primary or none	11.1	35.5	36.0	4.2	13.3	0.0	100.0	46.6	27.8	45.9	24.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	73.7	4.3	303
Primary	18.5	32.4	30.7	4.0	13.9	0.6	100.0	50.8	35.0	41.3	19.3	2.0	1.8	0.6	100.0	76.3	4.9	4028
Lower Secondary	21.3	32.1	27.1	6.1	13.4	0.0	100.0	53.4	35.5	42.7	18.2	1.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	78.2	6.7	927
Upper Secondary	21.4	33.2	26.2	4.6	14.3	0.2	100.0	54.6	39.7	41.8	16.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	81.4	5.0	1202
Higher	23.2	37.1	17.8	7.4	14.2	0.3	100.0	60.4	37.1	47.9	13.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	85.0	8.3	268
Vocational Training	21.5	32.6	31.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	100.0	54.1	39.8	39.6	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.4	0.0	63

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men) (Continued)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:							Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Missing	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Missing	Total			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	19.6	23.3	34.6	6.8	14.8	0.9	100.0	42.9	36.4	31.8	26.4	3.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	68.1	7.5	380
Has no functional ...difficulty	20.0	33.6	28.6	4.5	13.0	0.2	100.0	53.6	35.5	43.1	18.3	1.8	1.1	0.3	100.0	78.6	5.2	5286
Ethnicity of household head																		
Chewa	12.9	33.9	35.8	4.2	13.1	0.1	100.0	46.7	27.2	43.2	25.8	1.9	1.8	0.2	100.0	70.5	4.9	2657
Tumbuka	32.3	34.0	20.4	3.4	9.4	0.5	100.0	66.2	53.3	34.9	9.3	1.4	0.8	0.4	100.0	88.1	3.9	509
Yao	14.3	33.0	27.9	1.7	21.6	1.4	100.0	47.3	35.1	45.9	15.2	0.4	1.5	1.9	100.0	81.0	1.9	775
Lomwe	25.0	29.2	22.0	7.4	16.4	0.0	100.0	54.2	40.1	40.6	14.6	3.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	80.6	8.5	1241
Tonga	35.7	20.3	20.5	2.5	20.8	0.2	100.0	56.0	47.1	33.8	15.7	1.8	1.2	0.4	100.0	80.9	3.4	112
Sena	20.1	33.9	30.3	5.7	9.1	0.9	100.0	54.1	33.0	47.7	16.4	2.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	80.7	7.1	288
Nkhonde	37.9	27.1	17.8	2.1	12.5	2.7	100.0	65.0	54.1	24.3	16.2	1.4	1.4	2.7	100.0	78.4	3.1	60
Ngoni	20.1	33.9	29.0	4.3	12.1	0.6	100.0	54.0	40.6	42.2	15.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	82.8	4.6	777
Other ethnicity	27.8	37.2	23.0	4.9	7.2	0.0	100.0	65.0	44.6	40.5	11.1	2.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	85.1	6.0	371
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	15.3	33.7	33.2	4.8	13.0	0.0	100.0	49.1	34.3	41.7	20.2	2.2	1.4	0.3	100.0	75.9	5.4	1,068
Second	18.1	34.4	31.9	3.9	11.4	0.3	100.0	52.5	32.5	44.2	19.3	2.1	1.6	0.2	100.0	76.8	4.6	1,261
Middle	20.2	31.9	28.8	4.2	13.8	1.1	100.0	52.1	36.0	38.4	21.6	1.6	1.7	0.8	100.0	74.4	5.0	1,272
Fourth	21.1	31.6	29.8	4.8	12.3	0.3	100.0	52.8	38.1	39.0	18.7	2.2	1.5	0.5	100.0	77.1	6.0	1,496
Richest	20.2	32.9	24.1	4.7	17.9	0.2	100.0	53.0	36.7	45.9	15.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	82.6	5.0	1,695
¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4																		

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Malawi MICS 2019-20 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	7.0	10.2	7.2	9.0	6.1	18.9	24,543
Area							
Urban	5.3	8.4	5.8	6.4	4.6	15.1	4,457
Rural	7.4	10.6	7.5	9.6	6.5	19.7	20,086
Region							
North	10.3	13.7	7.3	11.8	5.8	22.4	2,726
Central	7.4	11.4	8.9	10.6	7.4	20.6	11,169
South	5.7	8.2	5.4	6.7	4.9	16.1	10,649
Age							
15-19	9.3	14.1	10.2	9.6	7.8	23.9	5,548
15-17	9.1	14.3	10.2	9.2	8.8	24.0	3,245
18-19	9.7	13.7	10.1	10.0	6.3	23.6	2,303
20-24	7.6	11.7	7.8	9.7	6.7	20.5	4,779
25-29	5.8	9.9	7.2	9.4	5.9	18.1	3,932
30-34	6.4	8.5	5.9	8.9	5.6	16.9	3,394
35-39	6.2	8.2	5.1	9.0	5.5	16.7	3,048
40-44	4.3	5.3	4.8	7.1	4.2	13.5	2,202
45-49	6.3	7.5	5.3	7.6	4.5	14.4	1,641
Education							
Pre-primary or none	7.1	8.8	6.7	10.3	6.5	19.1	2,150
Primary	7.9	11.5	8.3	10.3	7.1	21.1	15,727
Lower Secondary	7.0	10.3	6.9	7.4	5.6	18.2	2,895
Upper Secondary	3.4	6.0	3.5	4.8	2.8	11.1	3,157
Higher	1.5	3.2	1.6	2.1	1.2	4.8	546
Vocational Training	0.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	3.7	68
Marital/Union status^A							
Currently married/in union	6.7	9.7	6.7	9.3	5.9	18.5	15,242
Formerly married/in union	6.3	8.8	6.4	8.9	5.3	16.6	3,813
Never married/in union	8.2	12.8	9.2	8.4	7.4	21.3	5,486
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	7.0	10.2	7.3	8.8	6.2	18.8	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	6.6	9.6	6.7	9.0	5.7	18.0	20,226
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	7.5	10.8	8.8	10.4	7.2	20.7	9,221
Tumbuka	9.6	13.1	5.8	10.0	5.8	20.2	1,988
Yao	6.3	9.1	6.6	8.6	5.4	17.6	3,397
Lomwe	4.7	6.9	4.9	5.7	3.9	13.8	4,439
Tonga	6.8	12.9	6.1	7.2	6.6	20.0	427
Sena	7.6	11.0	7.5	7.8	7.2	19.5	1,040
Nkhonde	17.2	21.2	16.2	19.0	9.7	36.4	232
Ngoni	6.8	10.4	7.1	8.7	6.9	18.7	2,506
Other ethnicity	6.9	12.0	6.8	11.1	6.1	21.1	1,293
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	7.4	11.3	9.5	11.7	7.8	21.9	4,908
Second	8.0	11.1	7.8	10.3	6.8	20.6	4,656
Middle	7.7	11.0	7.2	8.8	6.4	19.7	4,629
Fourth	7.2	10.0	7.0	8.6	5.9	18.6	4,815
Richest	5.0	8.1	5.0	6.2	4.2	14.3	5,536

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital/Union status" has been suppressed due to small numbers of unweighted cases

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	3.6	4.5	5.2	5.2	2.2	11.8	6,791
Area							
Urban	3.5	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.5	7.1	1,293
Rural	3.6	5.1	5.8	5.9	2.4	12.9	5,498
Region							
North	5.0	7.2	6.4	8.4	4.0	15.0	785
Central	3.7	5.1	5.9	5.8	2.1	12.9	3,201
South	3.0	3.2	4.1	3.6	1.8	9.6	2,805
Age							
15-19	5.3	8.9	8.4	8.0	4.2	19.3	1,856
15-17	5.2	10.2	8.9	7.6	3.9	19.6	1,125
18-19	5.4	6.8	7.6	8.7	4.7	18.8	732
20-24	2.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	2.6	11.0	1,273
25-29	2.6	1.7	3.3	4.6	0.5	7.4	978
30-34	4.9	4.3	6.1	5.1	1.4	12.0	840
35-39	1.6	1.4	2.5	4.2	1.3	6.6	766
40-44	2.7	2.1	2.6	3.2	0.9	6.2	599
45-49	3.0	2.3	5.4	3.0	1.1	9.1	479
Education							
Pre-primary or none	5.2	5.2	6.5	7.2	2.7	14.5	303
Primary	4.0	5.7	6.8	6.2	2.6	14.2	4,028
Lower Secondary	3.2	3.9	2.4	5.1	2.1	10.0	927
Upper Secondary	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.3	6.5	1,202
Higher	2.5	2.7	1.5	2.5	1.0	4.3	268
Vocational Training	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.4	0.6	3.4	63
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	2.9	2.4	4.1	4.0	1.0	8.6	3,678
Formerly married/in union	5.3	4.7	7.3	5.7	0.8	11.9	232
Never married/in union	4.3	7.3	6.5	6.7	3.9	15.9	2,882
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	5.2	6.2	6.1	3.7	2.4	11.8	380
Has no functional difficulty	3.1	3.2	4.4	4.8	1.8	10.1	5,286
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	3.8	5.0	6.2	6.3	2.3	13.4	2,657
Tumbuka	4.9	6.4	5.5	9.1	4.1	13.4	509
Yao	2.9	3.6	5.0	5.3	2.0	11.1	775
Lomwe	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.3	1.4	7.4	1,241
Tonga	3.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	1.1	10.3	112
Sena	2.9	3.6	5.4	3.4	1.5	10.3	288
Nkhonde	4.4	16.1	13.0	8.9	5.3	21.8	60
Ngoni	4.9	5.4	5.3	3.1	1.9	12.9	777
Other ethnicity	3.1	5.2	3.6	5.9	3.0	12.5	371
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.5	4.0	5.4	6.9	2.8	13.3	1,068
Second	3.9	5.8	6.3	5.9	2.0	12.8	1,261
Middle	3.3	5.9	7.1	6.8	3.1	13.8	1,272
Fourth	3.4	4.7	5.2	4.8	2.3	11.9	1,496
Richest	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	1.2	8.6	1,695

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹⁴⁶. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹⁴⁷

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.¹⁴⁸

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water¹⁴⁹.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per

¹⁴⁶ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹⁴⁷ WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

¹⁴⁸ "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

¹⁴⁹ Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based on new SDG definition.

100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL).

Table WS.1.7 shows percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Malawi, 2019-20

	Main source of drinking water											
	Improved sources											
	Piped water				Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water ^A
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe								
Total	2.0	6.0	2.2	8.1	64.0	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Area												
Urban	10.6	28.4	9.1	27.3	14.7	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.2
Rural	0.4	1.9	0.9	4.6	73.1	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Region												
North	2.0	11.0	2.0	7.9	60.0	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Central	1.5	5.9	2.0	6.5	63.0	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
South	2.6	4.9	2.5	9.9	66.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	0.3	1.4	0.8	4.0	72.9	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Primary	0.4	3.4	1.8	7.1	68.5	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Lower Secondary	1.9	8.9	3.3	12.7	55.9	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2
Upper Secondary	4.3	16.2	5.0	14.8	47.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0
Higher	27.5	26.1	2.7	5.9	34.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Vocational Training	8.7	20.7	2.3	12.2	39.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0
Missing/DK	0.0	4.3	4.5	19.6	44.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0
Ethnicity of household head												
Chewa	1.3	3.3	1.4	4.3	66.5	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
Tumbuka	3.8	11.0	1.5	8.5	60.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Yao	1.1	6.2	2.6	7.3	70.8	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0
Lomwe	1.8	5.5	3.9	13.3	60.3	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Tonga	5.8	10.0	4.0	8.8	54.1	5.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sena	2.5	5.8	1.6	11.2	66.0	5.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Nkhonde	4.4	14.6	2.6	10.8	55.9	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ngoni	3.0	10.8	2.2	11.2	59.5	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Other ethnicity	3.2	7.6	1.9	10.8	57.8	5.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.4	74.8	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Second	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.2	74.0	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Middle	0.0	0.3	1.1	4.9	74.4	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Fourth	0.2	2.1	3.6	10.7	65.2	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0
Richest	9.9	27.7	5.4	17.4	31.7	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.2

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources (continued)

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Malawi, 2019-20

	Main source of drinking water					Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Unimproved sources						
	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Total		
Total	8.0	1.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	87.9	108,869
Area							
Urban	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	16,868
Rural	9.1	1.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	86.1	92,002
Region							
North	4.0	1.2	8.5	0.0	100.0	86.2	12,436
Central	11.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	86.3	49,744
South	5.6	1.3	2.8	0.1	100.0	90.1	46,689
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	9.7	1.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	85.9	16,315
Primary	8.9	1.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	86.5	64,472
Lower Secondary	6.8	0.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	89.4	10,265
Upper Secondary	4.9	0.4	1.5	0.1	100.0	93.1	13,091
Higher	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.4	3,878
Vocational Training	0.8	1.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	95.1	583
Missing/DK	9.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	87.5	266
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	12.4	1.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	84.0	41,380
Tumbuka	2.8	1.1	8.4	0.1	100.0	87.7	8,713
Yao	5.0	0.7	1.7	0.1	100.0	92.5	15,423
Lomwe	6.5	1.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	89.1	19,138
Tonga	8.9	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	89.1	1,829
Sena	2.3	0.3	2.5	0.3	100.0	94.5	4,536
Nkhonde	4.2	0.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	1,014
Ngoni	6.1	0.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	91.1	10,980
Other ethnicity	5.6	2.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	87.9	5,855
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	11.4	1.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	84.0	21,774
Second	10.8	1.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	83.6	21,775
Middle	8.4	1.5	3.2	0.1	100.0	86.8	21,775
Fourth	8.0	1.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	87.9	21,768
Richest	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.3	21,778

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Malawi, 2019-20

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	11.6	62.6	12.5	1.2	1.1	8.5	2.3	0.2	100.0	74.2	108,869
Area											
Urban	42.2	49.0	6.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	91.2	16,868
Rural	6.0	65.1	13.6	1.4	1.2	9.8	2.6	0.2	100.0	71.1	92,002
Region											
North	16.1	53.2	16.6	0.3	0.4	9.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	69.3	12,436
Central	10.8	64.8	9.8	0.8	2.1	9.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	75.6	49,744
South	11.3	62.7	14.2	1.9	0.3	6.9	2.3	0.3	100.0	74.1	46,689
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	4.9	66.2	12.5	2.3	1.6	9.6	2.5	0.4	100.0	71.0	16,315
Primary	7.4	64.1	13.7	1.2	1.1	9.8	2.5	0.2	100.0	71.5	64,472
Lower Secondary	14.3	62.7	11.5	0.8	0.7	7.1	2.8	0.1	100.0	77.1	10,265
Upper Secondary	24.4	59.0	9.3	0.4	1.3	4.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	83.4	13,091
Higher	56.9	36.3	5.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.2	3,878
Vocational Training	33.6	49.7	11.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	83.4	583
Missing/DK	8.6	61.1	9.6	8.2	1.1	9.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	69.7	266

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services (continued)

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Malawi, 2019-20

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	8.3	64.3	10.4	0.9	2.3	11.3	2.3	0.2	100.0	72.6	41,380
Tumbuka	17.7	53.5	16.3	0.2	0.2	8.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	71.1	8,713
Yao	12.3	66.1	12.8	1.3	0.6	5.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	78.4	15,423
Lomwe	10.5	64.7	12.3	1.6	0.4	7.5	2.8	0.3	100.0	75.2	19,138
Tonga	20.3	57.3	10.3	1.1	1.1	8.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	77.6	1,829
Sena	11.9	63.0	16.1	3.5	0.2	3.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	74.9	4,536
Nkhonde	22.1	56.8	13.8	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	78.8	1,014
Ngoni	16.6	58.8	14.7	1.0	0.6	5.9	2.5	0.1	100.0	75.5	10,980
Other ethnicity	14.4	57.4	14.0	2.1	0.5	9.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	71.8	5,855
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.4	67.4	12.6	1.5	1.1	12.2	2.3	0.3	100.0	69.8	21,774
Second	3.3	65.8	12.9	1.6	1.4	11.5	3.2	0.3	100.0	69.1	21,775
Middle	4.0	66.5	14.8	1.5	1.3	8.8	2.9	0.2	100.0	70.5	21,775
Fourth	6.9	66.1	13.8	1.2	1.4	8.3	2.2	0.1	100.0	73.0	21,768
Richest	41.6	47.2	8.2	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	88.8	21,778

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	87.0	108,869	84.6	4.3	9.4	1.1	0.6	100.0	94,699
Area									
Urban	56.9	16,868	80.0	8.9	9.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	9,603
Rural	92.5	92,002	85.1	3.8	9.4	1.1	0.6	100.0	85,097
Region									
North	83.3	12,436	87.5	4.2	7.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	10,365
Central	86.9	49,744	85.9	3.9	8.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	43,252
South	88.0	46,689	82.5	4.7	10.6	1.3	0.8	100.0	41,082
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	93.4	16,315	80.2	3.9	13.0	1.8	1.1	100.0	15,246
Primary	91.2	64,472	85.0	3.9	9.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	58,785
Lower Secondary	84.7	10,265	86.4	5.2	7.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	8,696
Upper Secondary	74.0	13,091	88.0	5.2	5.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	9,691
Higher	42.7	3,878	81.9	9.2	6.6	1.0	1.3	100.0	1,655
Vocational Training	66.4	583	78.0	12.0	8.1	0.8	1.0	100.0	387
Missing/DK	90.3	266	87.8	7.1	4.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	240
Source of drinking water^A									
Improved	86.5	95,717	84.0	4.5	9.7	1.1	0.6	100.0	82,824
Unimproved	90.3	13,150	88.6	2.7	7.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	11,873
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	89.3	41,380	85.8	4.0	8.7	1.0	0.5	100.0	36,940
Tumbuka	81.9	8,713	86.9	4.5	7.4	0.8	0.4	100.0	7,140
Yao	86.6	15,423	81.5	3.7	13.0	1.2	0.6	100.0	13,363
Lomwe	88.9	19,138	83.1	4.7	10.0	1.1	1.0	100.0	17,007
Tonga	78.6	1,829	88.2	2.9	6.5	0.9	1.4	100.0	1,438
Sena	87.7	4,536	87.4	4.4	6.5	1.4	0.3	100.0	3,978
Nkhonde	77.6	1,014	87.7	3.6	8.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	787
Ngoni	82.7	10,980	83.3	5.1	10.1	1.0	0.5	100.0	9,081
Other ethnicity	84.8	5,855	84.5	5.3	8.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	4,966
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	96.2	21,774	86.9	3.4	8.4	0.9	0.4	100.0	20,951
Second	95.1	21,775	84.3	3.6	10.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	20,708
Middle	94.2	21,775	85.2	3.4	9.7	1.2	0.6	100.0	20,522
Fourth	91.7	21,768	83.6	4.9	9.8	0.9	0.8	100.0	19,952
Richest	57.7	21,778	81.9	7.5	8.6	1.0	0.9	100.0	12,566

^AThe category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Malawi, 2019-20

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/ Missing		
Total	38.7	25.7	26.0	6.2	3.4	100.0	94,107
Area							
Urban	47.4	23.6	22.1	5.5	1.5	100.0	9,542
Rural	37.7	25.9	26.5	6.3	3.6	100.0	84,565
Region							
North	33.0	23.4	32.5	10.1	0.9	100.0	10,342
Central	39.3	27.2	25.4	5.4	2.6	100.0	43,008
South	39.5	24.7	25.0	6.0	4.8	100.0	40,757
Education							
Pre-primary or none	39.7	24.7	24.0	5.3	6.3	100.0	11,612
Primary	37.8	26.0	26.6	6.4	3.1	100.0	66,147
Lower secondary	39.4	25.4	26.6	6.4	2.2	100.0	8,597
Upper secondary	43.8	25.4	23.7	5.2	1.9	100.0	7,204
Higher	55.6	18.2	15.4	9.1	1.7	100.0	435
Vocational Training	46.3	22.8	27.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	83
DK/Missing	(17.3)	(11.9)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(59.3)	100.0	29
Age							
0-9	46.1	25.8	19.7	3.2	5.3	100.0	1,046
0-14	38.6	27.1	26.1	4.4	3.8	100.0	9,927
15-19	38.0	25.3	26.9	6.8	2.9	100.0	15,117
15-17	33.9	28.0	27.3	8.0	2.8	100.0	8,397
18-19	43.2	21.9	26.5	5.4	3.0	100.0	6,721
20-24	41.8	25.9	24.2	5.3	2.9	100.0	14,497
25-49	37.6	25.4	26.9	6.8	3.3	100.0	44,952
50+	40.4	25.9	23.3	5.6	4.8	100.0	9,614
Sex							
Male	50.4	20.6	21.5	4.1	3.3	100.0	5,078
Female	38.0	26.0	26.3	6.3	3.4	100.0	89,028
Source of drinking water							
Improved	39.2	25.9	25.6	6.0	3.3	100.0	82,287
Unimproved	34.9	24.1	29.3	8.0	3.6	100.0	11,820
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	39.1	28.5	24.3	5.3	2.7	100.0	36,739
Tumbuka	32.9	24.5	33.2	8.6	0.9	100.0	7,112
Yao	37.4	26.4	28.3	4.9	2.9	100.0	13,288
Lomwe	40.9	24.4	23.8	6.1	4.8	100.0	16,830
Tonga	40.7	19.2	28.1	10.0	2.0	100.0	1,418
Sena	44.2	20.7	19.7	7.0	8.4	100.0	3,965
Nkhonde	43.6	19.8	26.7	8.9	1.0	100.0	787
Ngoni	36.8	22.8	28.6	8.7	3.1	100.0	9,026
Other ethnicity	37.6	21.2	29.3	6.7	5.1	100.0	4,943
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	41.2	28.4	23.0	4.0	3.4	100.0	20,858
Second	38.8	24.6	26.9	5.6	4.1	100.0	20,621
Middle	35.2	26.0	27.7	7.2	3.9	100.0	20,397
Fourth	37.4	24.4	28.1	7.4	2.8	100.0	19,783
Richest	42.1	24.6	23.6	7.5	2.1	100.0	12,448

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

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	83.3	108,869	43.5	5.2	27.5	23.7	0.1	100.0	17,977
Area									
Urban	76.2	16,868	66.8	15.1	8.0	10.0	0.1	100.0	3,973
Rural	84.6	92,002	36.9	2.4	33.0	27.6	0.1	100.0	14,003
Region									
North	80.4	12,436	44.1	1.5	29.4	24.8	0.3	100.0	2,429
Central	85.9	49,744	46.4	4.8	27.4	21.3	0.1	100.0	6,935
South	81.4	46,689	41.1	6.6	27.0	25.3	0.1	100.0	8,612
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	84.8	16,315	35.2	5.2	32.9	26.7	0.0	100.0	2,427
Primary	83.7	64,472	39.5	3.7	29.7	27.0	0.1	100.0	10,379
Lower Secondary	79.8	10,265	52.2	9.1	20.1	18.5	0.0	100.0	2,061
Upper Secondary	83.4	13,091	53.2	8.5	21.9	16.2	0.1	100.0	2,163
Higher	81.5	3,878	70.5	3.3	15.9	9.8	0.5	100.0	703
Vocational Training	65.4	583	59.8	13.9	23.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	201
Missing/DK	84.1	266	(70.3)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(11.9)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Source of drinking water^A									
Improved	83.4	95,717	43.8	5.8	27.5	22.8	0.1	100.0	15,743
Unimproved	83.0	13,150	41.5	0.7	27.4	30.4	0.1	100.0	2,234

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed (continued)

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities								Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	86.3	41,380	44.9	3.7	25.7	25.7	0.0	100.0	5,625
Tumbuka	81.1	8,713	50.3	2.0	25.1	22.1	0.5	100.0	1,647
Yao	82.0	15,423	38.1	10.3	36.1	15.4	0.0	100.0	2,740
Lomwe	83.6	19,138	45.9	4.5	21.6	27.9	0.1	100.0	3,099
Tonga	80.1	1,829	53.6	2.0	27.1	17.3	0.1	100.0	359
Sena	71.7	4,536	44.9	3.5	28.2	23.4	0.0	100.0	1,278
Nkhonde	83.5	1,014	43.4	5.0	16.3	35.2	0.0	100.0	167
Ngoni	81.3	10,980	38.5	8.9	30.8	21.6	0.1	100.0	2,010
Other ethnicity	81.9	5,855	37.5	3.0	30.2	29.3	0.0	100.0	1,051
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	86.6	21,774	35.8	2.2	31.1	30.9	0.0	100.0	2,867
Second	84.8	21,775	31.7	3.3	34.3	30.7	0.1	100.0	3,282
Middle	83.2	21,775	35.2	3.8	32.4	28.6	0.0	100.0	3,619
Fourth	82.5	21,768	43.7	6.1	27.8	22.3	0.1	100.0	3,752
Richest	79.4	21,778	63.9	8.9	15.8	11.2	0.2	100.0	4,457

¹MICS Indicator WS.3 – Availability of drinking water

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

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Malawi, 2019-20

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	39.8	25.3	18.4	16.5	100.0	60.2	13,546
Area							
Urban	67.4	17.2	9.6	5.8	100.0	32.6	1,987
Rural	35.1	26.6	20.0	18.3	100.0	64.9	11,559
Region							
North	55.0	18.1	10.7	16.1	100.0	45.0	1,512
Central	45.6	19.3	14.7	20.4	100.0	54.4	6,042
South	30.3	33.1	24.1	12.5	100.0	69.7	5,992
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	27.8	25.3	24.6	22.3	100.0	72.2	2,038
Primary	40.2	24.2	18.3	17.3	100.0	59.8	7,839
Lower Secondary	31.8	35.6	17.8	14.7	100.0	68.2	1,276
Upper Secondary	49.4	24.8	14.5	11.3	100.0	50.6	1,715
Higher	67.2	21.1	8.3	3.4	100.0	32.8	555
Vocational Training	56.2	13.8	23.2	6.8	100.0	43.8	64
Missing/DK	33.6	0.0	38.8	27.6	100.0	66.4	58
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	44.5	27.1	18.5	9.9	100.0	55.5	11,955
Piped water	56.8	22.8	14.0	6.5	100.0	43.2	2,466
Tube well/Borehole	43.0	29.1	19.8	8.1	100.0	57.0	8,686
Protected well or spring	14.5	19.8	21.2	44.5	100.0	85.5	716
Rainwater collection	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Water kiosk	(96.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	(3.4)	77
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Bottled/Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Unimproved sources	5.1	11.4	17.8	65.8	100.0	94.9	1,590
Unprotected well or spring	4.9	11.1	17.4	66.6	100.0	95.1	1,221
Surface water or other	5.7	12.4	18.8	63.1	100.0	94.3	370
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	39.8	22.1	16.4	21.7	100.0	60.2	5,025
Tumbuka	56.4	22.7	8.2	12.7	100.0	43.6	1,095
Yao	31.4	28.8	25.9	13.9	100.0	68.6	1,822
Lomwe	34.8	26.3	23.1	15.8	100.0	65.2	2,511
Tonga	60.7	12.1	7.3	19.9	100.0	39.3	257
Sena	27.6	47.7	19.5	5.3	100.0	72.4	616
Nkhonde	47.3	14.8	17.3	20.6	100.0	52.7	134
Ngoni	47.6	26.4	14.5	11.4	100.0	52.4	1,372
Other ethnicity	40.8	23.8	23.7	11.7	100.0	59.2	716
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.8	27.9	20.0	19.3	100.0	67.2	2,586
Second	34.1	26.7	23.5	15.6	100.0	65.9	2,787
Middle	34.7	22.6	22.1	20.6	100.0	65.3	2,547
Fourth	42.3	23.4	14.8	19.5	100.0	57.7	2,641
Richest	53.5	25.5	12.4	8.6	100.0	46.5	2,986

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Malawi, 2019-20

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	6.8	13.0	24.6	55.7	100.0	93.2	13,841
Area							
Urban	24.9	24.0	25.6	25.5	100.0	75.1	2,042
Rural	3.7	11.1	24.4	60.9	100.0	96.3	11,799
Region							
North	14.0	16.5	22.9	46.6	100.0	86.0	1,562
Central	6.2	10.1	24.6	59.1	100.0	93.8	6,169
South	5.5	14.9	25.0	54.5	100.0	94.5	6,110
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	4.2	9.7	20.8	65.2	100.0	95.8	2,091
Primary	4.7	11.9	26.0	57.4	100.0	95.3	7,992
Lower Secondary	8.7	11.2	26.6	53.5	100.0	91.3	1,317
Upper Secondary	11.2	19.5	20.5	48.8	100.0	88.8	1,747
Higher	24.1	24.5	25.6	25.7	100.0	75.9	572
Vocational Training	37.2	12.8	29.8	20.1	100.0	62.8	65
Missing/DK	0.0	3.1	28.1	68.8	100.0	100.0	58
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	7.5	14.1	26.2	52.2	100.0	92.5	12,201
Piped water	22.7	22.8	26.1	28.4	100.0	77.3	2,559
Tube well/Borehole	3.6	11.9	26.9	57.6	100.0	96.4	8,828
Protected well or spring	2.3	8.4	13.8	75.5	100.0	97.7	722
Rainwater collection	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Water kiosk	(0.0)	(20.7)	(64.3)	(15.0)	100.0	(100.0)	79
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Bottled/Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Unimproved sources	1.5	4.6	12.8	81.1	100.0	98.5	1,640
Unprotected well or spring	1.0	3.7	13.5	81.7	100.0	99.0	1,247
Surface water or other	3.2	7.4	10.4	79.0	100.0	96.8	393
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	3.7	8.3	24.2	63.7	100.0	96.3	5,162
Tumbuka	13.3	21.9	28.8	36.0	100.0	86.7	1,103
Yao	7.3	14.3	22.5	55.9	100.0	92.7	1,827
Lomwe	6.8	16.7	26.7	49.8	100.0	93.2	2,574
Tonga	23.0	22.9	9.9	44.2	100.0	77.0	263
Sena	4.7	12.8	24.5	57.9	100.0	95.3	627
Nkhonde	18.7	8.2	16.0	57.2	100.0	81.3	136
Ngoni	8.0	15.6	26.3	50.1	100.0	92.0	1,411
Other ethnicity	8.5	8.6	21.7	61.1	100.0	91.5	739
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.5	7.4	24.9	66.2	100.0	98.5	2,646
Second	3.3	9.5	22.0	65.2	100.0	96.7	2,847
Middle	4.0	10.9	23.0	62.1	100.0	96.0	2,584
Fourth	6.6	17.5	23.1	52.9	100.0	93.4	2,717
Richest	17.2	18.8	29.3	34.7	100.0	82.8	3,048

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Main source of drinking water ^A									
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Total	44.5	83.3	12.5	11,955	5.1	82.0	10.6	1,590	4.9	13,546
Area										
Urban	69.4	75.6	41.7	1,930	0.0	76.7	24.6	57	25.0	1,987
Rural	39.7	84.8	6.8	10,025	5.3	82.2	10.1	1,534	1.4	11,559
Region										
North	61.7	79.5	17.6	1,336	4.8	85.1	4.1	176	8.4	1,512
Central	52.6	86.3	12.8	5,191	2.8	82.7	16.9	851	6.2	6,042
South	32.5	81.4	10.8	5,428	8.7	80.0	3.2	564	2.7	5,992
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	34.6	85.6	6.2	1,632	0.3	84.2	22.9	406	2.3	2,038
Primary	44.7	83.0	6.7	6,893	7.1	81.3	6.6	946	1.9	7,839
Lower Secondary	34.5	84.5	13.3	1,150	8.0	72.4	2.1	126	5.0	1,276
Upper Secondary	52.1	82.7	26.5	1,622	1.9	89.7	6.6	93	10.6	1,715
Higher	67.9	82.2	57.1	549	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	38.6	555
Vocational Training	56.2	55.6	50.3	64	-	-	-	0	7.0	64
Missing/DK	(42.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	0.0	58
Main source of drinking water^A										
Improved sources	44.5	83.3	12.5	11,955	na	na	na	na	5.5	11,955
Piped water	56.8	75.0	46.9	2,466	na	na	na	na	23.7	2,466
Tube well/Borehole	43.0	85.5	2.8	8,686	na	na	na	na	0.9	8,686
Protected well or spring	14.5	89.4	11.1	716	na	na	na	na	0.3	716
Rainwater collection	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	na	na	na	na	(*)	1
Water kiosk	(96.6)	(47.6)	(0.0)	77	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	77
Bottled or sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	na	na	na	na	(*)	3
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	na	na	na	na	(*)	6
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	5.1	82.0	10.6	1,590	0.0	1,590
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	4.9	81.2	12.3	1,221	0.0	1,221
Surface water or other	na	na	na	na	5.7	84.8	5.2	370	0.0	370

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services (continued)

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Main source of drinking water ^A								Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources		
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	46.7	87.2	9.9	4,236	3.0	87.8	15.9	788	4.0	5,025
Tumbuka	61.8	81.0	22.0	997	0.7	88.8	5.9	98	8.7	1,095
Yao	32.9	81.4	9.9	1,701	10.4	91.4	8.5	121	2.3	1,822
Lomwe	37.8	82.1	10.0	2,239	10.0	74.5	8.9	272	4.9	2,511
Tonga	73.0	88.8	29.3	210	5.6	34.7	0.0	47	16.4	257
Sena	29.3	68.6	10.8	580	0.0	21.3	0.0	35	2.0	616
Nkhonde	47.9	84.8	21.1	129	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	17.7	134
Ngoni	52.4	81.4	16.9	1,243	1.7	91.8	1.6	128	6.1	1,372
Other ethnicity	45.4	85.7	15.5	621	11.0	68.9	1.4	95	5.2	716
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	38.0	88.0	2.6	2,196	3.8	94.5	8.2	390	0.7	2,586
Second	38.9	87.1	2.6	2,367	7.1	76.7	4.7	420	0.4	2,787
Middle	40.5	81.3	2.6	2,161	2.1	77.1	4.3	385	0.5	2,547
Fourth	47.8	83.2	7.8	2,304	4.9	78.2	28.5	336	2.1	2,641
Richest	54.1	78.3	38.7	2,927	19.9	91.8	7.5	58	19.0	2,986

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Malawi, 2019-20

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Covering Container	Other		
Total	26.6	5.9	15.9	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	64.3	0.5	20.6	108,869
Area											
Urban	27.4	3.6	9.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	66.3	0.3	12.4	16,868
Rural	26.4	6.3	17.1	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	64.0	0.5	22.1	92,002
Region											
North	24.1	7.7	9.4	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	68.7	1.0	16.3	12,436
Central	34.0	5.7	10.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	59.8	0.2	15.2	49,744
South	19.4	5.6	23.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	68.0	0.7	27.4	46,689
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	31.1	5.6	15.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	60.6	0.4	20.0	16,315
Primary	26.6	6.2	15.9	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	64.0	0.5	20.8	64,472
Lower Secondary	23.9	5.6	16.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	67.1	0.4	21.0	10,265
Upper Secondary	23.0	4.8	16.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	68.4	0.8	20.7	13,091
Higher	29.6	5.7	12.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	60.8	0.7	17.9	3,878
Vocational Training	21.4	7.7	15.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	73.3	0.0	18.5	583
Missing/DK	11.5	7.7	15.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.0	0.0	21.0	266
Source of drinking water^A											
Improved	25.3	5.2	15.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	66.2	0.5	19.8	95,717
Unimproved	35.9	10.5	17.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	50.9	0.3	25.9	13,150

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment (continued)

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Malawi, 2019-20

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Covering Container	Other		
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	34.2	5.9	12.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	58.0	0.2	16.9	41,380
Tumbuka	26.4	7.2	7.1	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.2	68.0	0.9	13.9	8,713
Yao	18.1	6.8	21.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	72.7	0.6	25.8	15,423
Lomwe	18.2	4.8	22.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	69.5	0.5	26.4	19,138
Tonga	21.6	11.6	8.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	72.8	0.9	18.4	1,829
Sena	26.5	4.7	18.5	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.5	61.0	1.4	22.0	4,536
Nkhonde	28.3	4.9	25.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	55.1	1.5	28.1	1,014
Ngoni	26.0	5.4	14.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	66.6	0.5	18.5	10,980
Other ethnicity	25.8	4.7	21.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	61.8	0.9	25.5	5,855
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	32.9	4.4	13.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	58.9	0.6	17.6	21,774
Second	28.7	6.9	16.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	61.5	0.4	22.0	21,775
Middle	23.2	6.4	18.8	2.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	66.6	0.4	23.6	21,775
Fourth	22.4	6.5	16.9	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	67.9	0.5	22.1	21,768
Richest	25.8	5.1	13.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	66.8	0.6	17.5	21,778

^A The category of “Missing” in the background characteristic of “Source of drinking water” has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^A The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five¹⁵⁰. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place^{151,152}.

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

¹⁵⁰ Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

¹⁵¹ Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

¹⁵² Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Malawi, 2019-20

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed				
Total	14.0	59.9	25.0	1.1	100.0	108,869
Area						
Urban	23.1	63.0	13.4	0.5	100.0	16,868
Rural	12.4	59.3	27.1	1.2	100.0	92,002
Region						
North	16.1	65.9	17.8	0.2	100.0	12,436
Central	11.9	66.0	20.6	1.5	100.0	49,744
South	15.8	51.7	31.6	1.0	100.0	46,689
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	11.4	56.2	30.6	1.8	100.0	16,315
Primary	11.9	60.8	26.1	1.2	100.0	64,472
Lower Secondary	15.8	62.3	21.4	0.5	100.0	10,265
Upper Secondary	17.5	61.9	20.0	0.6	100.0	13,091
Higher	42.9	45.2	11.9	0.0	100.0	3,878
Vocational Training	23.8	60.0	15.7	0.5	100.0	583
Missing/DK	1.0	76.6	22.0	0.5	100.0	266
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	10.6	63.9	23.9	1.6	100.0	41,380
Tumbuka	16.2	65.7	17.9	0.2	100.0	8,713
Yao	15.6	59.8	24.2	0.5	100.0	15,423
Lomwe	13.0	58.5	27.4	1.1	100.0	19,138
Tonga	19.6	57.9	22.3	0.3	100.0	1,829
Sena	19.0	40.2	38.7	2.1	100.0	4,536
Nkhonde	17.4	55.3	26.7	0.6	100.0	1,014
Ngoni	19.4	57.3	22.8	0.5	100.0	10,980
Other ethnicity	17.9	49.2	31.8	1.0	100.0	5,855
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	9.4	55.0	33.4	2.2	100.0	21,774
Second	10.0	59.9	28.8	1.4	100.0	21,775
Middle	11.7	59.6	27.6	1.2	100.0	21,775
Fourth	12.7	66.1	20.6	0.6	100.0	21,768
Richest	26.4	58.8	14.7	0.2	100.0	21,778

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises (continued)

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Malawi, 2019-20

	<u>Handwashing facility observed and</u>			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	water available	soap available	with ash/mud/sand available ^A			
Total	61.2	52.8	6.6	80,458	28.2	107,677
Area						
Urban	73.5	75.6	1.4	14,534	50.6	16,787
Rural	58.5	47.8	7.7	65,924	24.1	90,890
Region						
North	62.2	58.5	4.5	10,202	36.0	12,415
Central	55.2	51.4	5.8	38,765	27.3	49,018
South	68.3	52.7	8.2	31,492	27.1	46,244
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	59.1	38.7	9.2	11,028	18.9	16,015
Primary	58.5	48.9	7.4	46,909	24.7	63,721
Lower Secondary	63.6	57.5	6.1	8,016	33.9	10,209
Upper Secondary	66.9	69.5	3.1	10,394	40.3	13,011
Higher	78.5	86.0	0.3	3,416	63.0	3,877
Vocational Training	86.3	79.8	0.0	488	60.2	580
Missing/DK	69.8	75.7	2.8	206	48.9	265
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	52.8	47.4	7.0	30,829	23.5	40,706
Tumbuka	63.4	58.6	4.2	7,130	37.3	8,694
Yao	74.3	56.1	3.9	11,624	33.9	15,348
Lomwe	69.1	54.0	10.2	13,684	29.4	18,933
Tonga	65.2	71.7	2.4	1,416	41.7	1,824
Sena	62.7	50.0	9.6	2,683	22.5	4,440
Nkhonde	64.5	61.2	2.6	737	32.4	1,008
Ngoni	57.8	55.5	5.2	8,423	28.6	10,926
Other ethnicity	61.3	58.8	5.6	3,933	27.1	5,798
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	47.4	31.7	8.1	14,021	12.8	21,295
Second	56.7	42.0	9.8	15,216	19.9	21,479
Middle	60.1	48.6	9.2	15,522	24.3	21,523
Fourth	62.4	58.0	5.9	17,155	32.0	21,642
Richest	75.3	76.4	1.2	18,545	51.6	21,738

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A Note: Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁵³, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide¹⁵⁴.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of

¹⁵³ Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹⁵⁴ WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹⁵⁵. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

¹⁵⁵ WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Malawi, 2019-20

Type of sanitation facility used by household																
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where												
Total	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	3.3	74.1	0.3	0.0	12.4	0.3	0.5	6.7	100.0	80.1	108,869	
Area																
Urban	0.5	10.6	0.3	0.0	4.7	75.2	0.5	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	100.0	91.9	16,868	
Rural	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	3.0	73.9	0.2	0.0	13.5	0.3	0.6	7.7	100.0	77.9	92,002	
Region																
North	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	82.5	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.1	0.5	6.0	100.0	86.7	12,436	
Central	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	4.1	80.9	0.3	0.0	7.3	0.1	0.2	5.0	100.0	87.4	49,744	
South	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	64.5	0.3	0.1	19.4	0.5	0.8	8.7	100.0	70.5	46,689	
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.2	64.8	0.4	0.1	20.0	0.7	0.5	10.9	100.0	67.8	16,315	
Primary	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.7	76.0	0.2	0.0	12.3	0.2	0.5	7.3	100.0	79.6	64,472	
Lower Secondary	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	79.1	0.3	0.0	9.1	0.1	0.7	4.0	100.0	86.0	10,265	
Upper Secondary	0.3	4.4	0.2	0.0	5.1	77.6	0.3	0.1	8.9	0.1	0.3	2.7	100.0	88.0	13,091	
Higher	1.2	29.3	0.8	0.3	7.1	57.8	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	96.6	3,878	
Vocational Training	2.8	14.7	0.4	0.0	8.4	62.6	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	89.0	583	
Missing/DK	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	59.8	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	65.5	266	
Location of sanitation facility																
In dwelling	1.4	25.4	0.3	0.2	3.5	43.3	0.5	0.1	25.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.6	7,732	
In plot/yard	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.7	83.0	0.3	0.0	12.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	87.3	81,449	
Elsewhere	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.5	79.3	0.1	0.1	12.3	1.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	83.5	12,283	
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	0.0	7,318	
No response	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.9)	(0.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.8)	88	
Ethnicity of household head																
Chewa	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	2.6	80.4	0.3	0.0	8.4	0.1	0.3	6.3	100.0	84.9	41,380	
Tumbuka	0.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	79.8	0.1	0.0	7.3	0.1	0.5	6.3	100.0	85.8	8,713	
Yao	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.5	61.6	0.3	0.0	23.6	1.0	0.8	8.7	100.0	65.8	15,423	
Lomwe	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	70.8	0.3	0.0	15.6	0.2	0.8	6.9	100.0	76.5	19,138	
Tonga	0.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	74.4	0.2	0.3	7.3	0.0	0.2	6.9	100.0	85.3	1,829	
Sena	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.0	5.6	60.6	0.3	0.0	21.2	0.4	0.8	8.2	100.0	69.3	4,536	
Nkhonde	0.3	4.8	0.5	0.0	3.2	78.8	0.0	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	87.5	1,014	
Ngoni	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	75.7	0.3	0.0	7.6	0.1	0.4	4.6	100.0	87.3	10,980	
Other ethnicity	0.9	3.8	0.2	0.1	2.4	70.9	0.3	0.3	13.8	0.1	0.2	7.0	100.0	78.6	5,855	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	63.7	0.2	0.0	16.1	0.5	1.1	16.9	100.0	65.4	21,774	
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	72.2	0.3	0.0	16.4	0.2	0.7	8.1	100.0	74.6	21,775	
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	75.7	0.2	0.1	15.3	0.5	0.4	5.1	100.0	78.7	21,775	
Fourth	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.8	81.4	0.2	0.0	10.6	0.1	0.1	3.0	100.0	86.2	21,768	
Richest	0.8	10.0	0.3	0.1	6.4	77.4	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	95.3	21,778	

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Malawi, 2019-20

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Shared by					Shared by							
	Not shared ¹	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing			
Total	45.8	31.6	2.0	0.6	0.0	8.3	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.7	100.0	108,869
Area													
Urban	42.9	41.5	7.3	0.2	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	16,868
Rural	46.4	29.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	9.2	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.7	100.0	92,002
Region													
North	53.0	31.1	1.5	1.1	0.0	4.4	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	12,436
Central	48.5	36.2	2.3	0.4	0.0	4.5	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.0	100.0	49,744
South	41.1	26.8	1.9	0.6	0.0	13.4	6.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	8.7	100.0	46,689
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	40.0	25.7	1.4	0.5	0.0	15.0	5.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	10.9	100.0	16,315
Primary	45.1	32.3	1.6	0.6	0.0	8.1	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.3	100.0	64,472
Lower Secondary	44.5	37.7	3.4	0.5	0.0	5.2	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	10,265
Upper Secondary	48.9	34.2	3.9	0.9	0.1	5.2	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	13,091
Higher	75.9	18.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,878
Vocational Training	47.6	39.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	583
Missing/DK	30.8	31.1	3.0	0.6	0.0	20.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	266
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	58.3	15.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	18.2	6.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,732
In plot/yard	53.8	30.9	2.2	0.5	0.0	8.5	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	81,449
Elsewhere	13.1	65.5	3.0	1.7	0.1	4.7	11.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,283
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	7,318
No Response	(0.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(96.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	88
Ethnicity of household head													
Chewa	48.3	34.3	1.9	0.4	0.0	5.2	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	41,380
Tumbuka	52.1	31.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	4.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	8,713
Yao	40.4	23.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	18.5	6.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	15,423
Lomwe	42.6	30.9	2.4	0.6	0.0	9.5	6.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	6.9	100.0	19,138
Tonga	43.9	37.7	1.2	2.4	0.0	4.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	1,829
Sena	38.8	25.7	3.6	1.1	0.1	13.5	7.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	8.2	100.0	4,536
Nkhonde	40.7	41.0	3.2	2.4	0.2	4.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.1	100.0	1,014
Ngoni	47.8	37.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	4.9	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.6	100.0	10,980
Other ethnicity	47.6	27.6	2.1	1.1	0.1	8.5	5.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	7.0	100.0	5,855
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	23.5	40.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	10.5	6.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	16.9	100.0	21,774
Second	41.3	32.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	11.1	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.1	100.0	21,775
Middle	51.3	25.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	9.9	5.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.1	100.0	21,775
Fourth	54.4	27.8	3.1	0.8	0.1	7.3	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	21,768
Richest	58.7	31.3	4.7	0.6	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	21,778

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Malawi, 2019-20

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks							
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied
Total	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1
Area								
Urban	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.9	0.7
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Region								
North	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1
South	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Lower Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1
Upper Secondary	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.3
Higher	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	26.2	1.9
Vocational Training	2.8	2.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0
Type of sanitation facility								
Flush to septic tank	3.9	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	84.7	5.8
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1
Tumbuka	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.5
Yao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1
Lomwe	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2
Tonga	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.1	0.0
Sena	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
Nkhonde	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0
Ngoni	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.1
Other ethnicity	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.4
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Richest	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.0	0.6

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities (continued)

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Malawi, 2019-20

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total
	Remove d by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	
Total	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	95.2	1.1	100.0
Area									
Urban	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	81.6	3.0	100.0
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	98.2	0.7	100.0
Region									
North	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	94.1	0.6	100.0
Central	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	96.5	1.4	100.0
South	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	94.0	0.9	100.0
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.5	100.0
Primary	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	97.7	0.8	100.0
Lower Secondary	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	94.9	1.7	100.0
Upper Secondary	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	90.9	1.8	100.0
Higher	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	65.3	2.5	100.0
Vocational Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.6	2.3	100.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.3	4.6	100.0
Type of sanitation facility									
Flush to septic tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Latrines and other improved	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	97.7	1.1	100.0
Flush to pit latrine	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	84.0	0.0	100.0
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	97.4	0.4	100.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	97.8	1.2	100.0
Composting toilet	1.2	9.8	4.5	1.5	0.7	0.0	82.2	0.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	96.8	1.1	100.0
Tumbuka	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	93.1	0.2	100.0
Yao	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	95.0	1.6	100.0
Lomwe	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	94.9	1.4	100.0
Tonga	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	91.3	0.1	100.0
Sena	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	94.5	1.1	100.0
Nkhonde	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	91.4	1.6	100.0
Ngoni	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.0	1.0	100.0
Other ethnicity	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.9	100.0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	98.6	1.0	100.0
Second	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	98.8	0.8	100.0
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	98.8	0.4	100.0
Fourth	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	97.9	1.2	100.0
Richest	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	84.6	1.9	100.0

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities (continued)

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Malawi, 2019-20

	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Total	99.0	0.4	0.6	86,807
Area				
Urban	96.6	0.6	2.8	15,419
Rural	99.5	0.4	0.1	71,388
Region				
North	98.0	1.8	0.2	10,775
Central	99.7	0.1	0.2	43,238
South	98.4	0.3	1.3	32,795
Education of household head				
Pre-primary or none	100.0	0.0	0.0	11,054
Primary	99.3	0.4	0.3	51,197
Lower Secondary	98.3	0.6	1.1	8,728
Upper Secondary	98.3	0.6	1.1	11,465
Higher	96.7	0.0	3.3	3,687
Vocational Training	94.3	0.0	5.7	502
Missing/DK	100.0	0.0	0.0	174
Type of sanitation facility				
Flush to septic tank	91.3	0.1	8.6	2,210
Latrines and other improved	99.2	0.4	0.4	84,598
Flush to pit latrine	84.0	1.6	14.4	103
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	98.3	0.0	1.7	3,561
Pit latrine with slab	99.3	0.4	0.3	80,649
Composting toilet	86.7	2.2	11.1	284
Ethnicity of household head				
Chewa	99.5	0.3	0.2	35,021
Tumbuka	97.5	2.0	0.5	7,426
Yao	98.7	0.3	1.0	10,136
Lomwe	99.1	0.1	0.8	14,590
Tonga	97.9	0.1	1.9	1,548
Sena	98.8	0.7	0.5	3,126
Nkhonde	99.1	0.7	0.2	884
Ngoni	98.7	0.2	1.1	9,534
Other ethnicity	98.5	0.2	1.4	4,543
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	99.6	0.3	0.0	14,224
Second	99.7	0.3	0.0	16,241
Middle	99.3	0.6	0.1	17,145
Fourth	99.5	0.2	0.3	18,631
Richest	97.3	0.5	2.2	20,567
¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1				
na: not applicable				

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Malawi, 2019-20

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)				Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Total	Number of household members
	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 ¹	Connected to sewer				
Total	78.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	13.2	6.7	100.0	108,869
Area								
Urban	88.3	0.5	2.6	0.5	6.7	1.3	100.0	16,868
Rural	77.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	14.4	7.7	100.0	92,002
Region								
North	84.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	7.3	6.0	100.0	12,436
Central	86.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.6	5.0	100.0	49,744
South	69.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	20.7	8.7	100.0	46,689
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	10.9	100.0	16,315
Primary	78.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	13.0	7.3	100.0	64,472
Lower Secondary	83.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	10.0	4.0	100.0	10,265
Upper Secondary	86.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	9.4	2.7	100.0	13,091
Higher	91.9	0.0	3.1	1.5	3.2	0.2	100.0	3,878
Vocational Training	81.2	0.0	4.9	2.8	7.2	3.8	100.0	583
Missing/DK	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	9.7	100.0	266
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	84.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	8.8	6.3	100.0	41,380
Tumbuka	83.1	1.7	0.4	0.5	7.9	6.3	100.0	8,713
Yao	64.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	25.5	8.7	100.0	15,423
Lomwe	75.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	16.6	6.9	100.0	19,138
Tonga	82.9	0.1	1.6	0.6	7.8	6.9	100.0	1,829
Sena	68.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	22.4	8.2	100.0	4,536
Nkhonde	86.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	5.4	7.1	100.0	1,014
Ngoni	85.7	0.2	0.9	0.5	8.1	4.6	100.0	10,980
Other ethnicity	76.4	0.1	1.1	1.0	14.4	7.0	100.0	5,855
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	65.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	17.7	16.9	100.0	21,774
Second	74.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.3	8.1	100.0	21,775
Middle	78.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.2	5.1	100.0	21,775
Fourth	85.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	10.8	3.0	100.0	21,768
Richest	91.9	0.5	2.1	0.9	4.1	0.5	100.0	21,778

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Malawi, 2019-20

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	12.8	75.3	5.4	2.7	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.1	100.0	88.2	9,528
Area											
Urban	13.2	80.6	3.1	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	93.8	1,231
Rural	12.8	74.6	5.7	2.8	1.6	0.6	1.7	0.2	100.0	87.3	8,297
Region											
North	18.9	70.6	5.6	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	89.5	1,017
Central	12.1	75.2	5.6	3.9	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	87.3	4,302
South	12.1	76.6	5.1	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.3	100.0	88.7	4,209
Mother's education^B											
Pre-primary or none	11.1	74.1	6.1	1.8	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.2	100.0	85.1	877
Primary	13.2	74.2	5.6	3.0	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	87.4	6,497
Lower Secondary	11.4	79.0	5.2	2.5	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	90.4	1,074
Upper Secondary	13.8	80.6	3.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	94.4	929
Higher	9.9	72.0	3.6	5.7	1.9	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	82.0	136
Type of sanitation facility^C											
Improved	13.3	77.4	5.1	2.2	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	90.6	7,388
Unimproved	10.7	78.4	4.9	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.2	100.0	89.1	1,375
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	12.5	50.0	8.8	10.0	10.2	3.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	62.5	763
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	12.2	75.3	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	87.5	3,714
Tumbuka	17.1	73.4	5.0	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	90.5	695
Yao	10.8	78.6	5.8	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	89.4	1,524
Lomwe	16.1	74.4	4.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.0	0.3	100.0	90.6	1,616
Tonga	15.4	70.5	4.1	2.0	2.7	0.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	86.0	150
Sena	8.1	76.8	3.1	2.3	6.3	0.9	2.4	0.1	100.0	84.8	445
Nkhonde	17.0	71.3	0.6	4.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	0.9	100.0	88.4	78
Ngoni	10.5	76.4	6.8	4.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	86.9	870
Other ethnicity	14.2	69.2	8.7	2.8	1.1	2.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	83.4	437
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	10.1	71.9	7.7	3.7	2.6	1.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	82.0	2,525
Second	14.1	74.0	5.9	2.7	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	88.1	2,087
Middle	13.7	74.6	5.0	3.2	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.3	100.0	88.3	1,724
Fourth	13.1	79.7	3.2	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	92.8	1,741

^A In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^C The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Type of sanitation facility" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household population using:										
	Drinking water					Sanitation					
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total
Total	74.2	13.7	9.3	2.8	100.0	45.8	34.2	13.2	6.7	0.0	100.0
Area											
Urban	91.2	6.7	2.0	0.1	100.0	42.9	49.1	6.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Rural	71.1	15.0	10.7	3.2	100.0	46.4	31.5	14.4	7.7	0.0	100.0
Region											
North	69.3	16.9	5.3	8.5	100.0	53.0	33.7	7.3	6.0	0.0	100.0
Central	75.6	10.6	12.5	1.3	100.0	48.5	38.9	7.6	5.0	0.0	100.0
South	74.1	16.1	7.0	2.8	100.0	41.1	29.4	20.7	8.7	0.0	100.0
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	71.0	14.8	11.3	2.9	100.0	40.0	27.7	21.3	10.9	0.0	100.0
Primary	71.5	14.9	10.4	3.1	100.0	45.1	34.5	13.0	7.3	0.0	100.0
Lower Secondary	77.1	12.3	7.7	3.0	100.0	44.5	41.6	10.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Upper Secondary	83.4	9.7	5.4	1.5	100.0	48.9	39.0	9.4	2.7	0.0	100.0
Higher	93.2	5.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	75.9	20.7	3.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Vocational Training	83.4	11.7	2.1	2.8	100.0	47.6	41.4	7.2	3.8	0.0	100.0
Missing/DK	69.7	17.8	11.2	1.3	100.0	30.8	34.7	24.9	9.7	0.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head											
Chewa	72.6	11.4	14.0	2.1	100.0	48.3	36.6	8.8	6.3	0.0	100.0
Tumbuka	71.1	16.6	3.9	8.4	100.0	52.1	33.7	7.9	6.3	0.0	100.0
Yao	78.4	14.1	5.8	1.7	100.0	40.4	25.4	25.5	8.7	0.0	100.0
Lomwe	75.2	13.9	8.1	2.8	100.0	42.6	33.9	16.6	6.9	0.0	100.0
Tonga	77.6	11.5	9.6	1.3	100.0	43.9	41.3	7.8	6.9	0.0	100.0
Sena	74.9	19.6	3.0	2.5	100.0	38.8	30.5	22.4	8.2	0.1	100.0
Nkhonde	78.8	14.2	5.0	2.0	100.0	40.7	46.8	5.4	7.1	0.0	100.0
Ngoni	75.5	15.6	6.9	2.0	100.0	47.8	39.5	8.1	4.6	0.0	100.0
Other ethnicity	71.8	16.1	7.9	4.1	100.0	47.6	31.0	14.4	7.0	0.0	100.0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	69.8	14.2	13.0	3.0	100.0	23.5	42.0	17.7	16.9	0.0	100.0
Second	69.1	14.5	12.6	3.8	100.0	41.3	33.3	17.3	8.1	0.0	100.0
Middle	70.5	16.3	10.1	3.2	100.0	51.3	27.4	16.2	5.1	0.0	100.0
Fourth	73.0	15.0	9.3	2.8	100.0	54.4	31.8	10.8	3.0	0.0	100.0
Richest	88.8	8.5	1.6	1.1	100.0	58.7	36.6	4.1	0.5	0.0	100.0

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders (continued)

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household population using:					Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
	Handwashing ^A						
	Basic facility ^B	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total		
Total	27.9	46.0	25.0	1.1	100.0	12.2	108,869
Area							
Urban	50.3	35.8	13.4	0.5	100.0	25.7	16,868
Rural	23.8	47.9	27.1	1.2	100.0	9.7	92,002
Region							
North	35.9	46.1	17.8	0.2	100.0	15.3	12,436
Central	26.9	51.0	20.6	1.5	100.0	11.6	49,744
South	26.8	40.6	31.6	1.0	100.0	11.9	46,689
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	18.6	49.0	30.6	1.8	100.0	6.4	16,315
Primary	24.4	48.4	26.1	1.2	100.0	9.4	64,472
Lower Secondary	33.7	44.4	21.4	0.5	100.0	14.3	10,265
Upper Secondary	40.1	39.3	20.0	0.6	100.0	19.2	13,091
Higher	62.9	25.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	51.1	3,878
Vocational Training	59.9	23.9	15.7	0.5	100.0	31.2	583
Missing/DK	48.7	28.8	22.0	0.5	100.0	14.3	266
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa	23.1	51.4	23.9	1.6	100.0	10.0	41,380
Tumbuka	37.2	44.6	17.9	0.2	100.0	16.8	8,713
Yao	33.7	41.6	24.2	0.5	100.0	13.7	15,423
Lomwe	29.1	42.4	27.4	1.1	100.0	12.4	19,138
Tonga	41.6	35.9	22.3	0.3	100.0	18.7	1,829
Sena	22.0	37.1	38.7	2.1	100.0	10.6	4,536
Nkhonde	32.2	40.4	26.7	0.6	100.0	16.9	1,014
Ngoni	28.5	48.2	22.8	0.5	100.0	12.6	10,980
Other ethnicity	26.8	40.3	31.8	1.0	100.0	13.6	5,855
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	12.6	51.8	33.4	2.2	100.0	2.1	21,774
Second	19.6	50.2	28.8	1.4	100.0	5.2	21,775
Middle	24.0	47.3	27.6	1.2	100.0	9.6	21,775
Fourth	31.8	47.0	20.6	0.6	100.0	13.3	21,768
Richest	51.5	33.6	14.7	0.2	100.0	30.7	21,778

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1^A For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.^B Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.¹⁵⁶

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

¹⁵⁶ Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation				Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A							
	Reusable	Not reusable	Other/No materials	Total				
Total	68.5	28.8	2.6	100.0	97.3	92.5	90.7	20,498
Area								
Urban	52.6	45.4	2.0	100.0	98.0	96.3	94.7	3,989
Rural	72.3	24.8	2.8	100.0	97.2	91.6	89.7	16,509
Region								
North	56.7	41.5	1.8	100.0	98.2	96.2	94.9	2,379
Central	66.9	30.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	93.4	91.0	9,301
South	73.3	24.2	2.4	100.0	97.6	90.6	89.3	8,818
Age								
15-19	61.4	36.3	2.4	100.0	97.6	93.7	92.0	5,026
15-17	60.2	37.2	2.6	100.0	97.4	93.9	91.8	2,977
18-19	63.0	34.9	2.0	100.0	98.0	93.4	92.3	2,049
20-24	64.8	32.9	2.3	100.0	97.7	92.7	91.0	3,980
25-29	68.5	28.9	2.6	100.0	97.4	92.5	90.6	3,119
30-39	73.3	24.1	2.6	100.0	97.3	92.3	90.5	5,332
40-49	76.7	19.6	3.7	100.0	96.3	90.7	88.6	3,043
Education								
Pre-primary or none	81.5	13.7	4.7	100.0	95.3	87.4	84.8	1,639
Primary	74.0	23.1	2.8	100.0	97.2	92.3	90.4	12,927
Lower Secondary	59.7	38.2	2.0	100.0	98.0	93.9	92.4	2,517
Upper Secondary	51.2	47.1	1.7	100.0	98.3	94.5	93.2	2,847
Higher	26.4	72.6	1.0	100.0	99.0	95.4	94.6	502
Vocational Training	54.2	44.8	1.0	100.0	99.0	97.7	96.8	66
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	67.5	29.7	2.7	100.0	97.3	94.0	91.3	863
Has no functional difficulty	70.0	27.3	2.7	100.0	97.3	92.2	90.5	16,659

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation				Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A							
	Reusable	Not reusable	Other/No materials	Total				
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	68.9	27.8	3.2	100.0	96.7	93.8	91.3	7,604
Tumbuka	55.5	42.8	1.7	100.0	98.3	96.2	94.8	1,733
Yao	76.1	21.4	2.5	100.0	97.5	91.8	90.6	2,757
Lomwe	70.0	27.5	2.5	100.0	97.5	90.3	88.8	3,715
Tonga	51.7	46.7	1.6	100.0	98.4	97.4	96.2	368
Sena	70.1	28.3	1.5	100.0	98.5	88.0	86.7	849
Nkhonde	53.8	42.0	4.2	100.0	95.8	97.4	93.6	207
Ngoni	68.0	29.5	2.5	100.0	97.5	90.4	88.8	2,169
Other ethnicity	70.1	27.7	2.2	100.0	97.8	92.5	91.0	1,096
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	78.8	17.5	3.7	100.0	96.3	91.9	89.1	3,864
Second	75.9	21.3	2.8	100.0	97.2	91.2	89.6	3,750
Middle	73.0	24.4	2.6	100.0	97.4	91.0	89.6	3,821
Fourth	69.1	28.6	2.3	100.0	97.6	92.8	90.9	4,090
Richest	51.0	47.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	95.1	93.4	4,973
1 MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management								
A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth								

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	12.7	20,498
Area		
Urban	10.2	3,989
Rural	13.3	16,509
Region		
North	10.5	2,379
Central	12.1	9,301
South	13.8	8,818
Age		
15-19	19.9	5,026
20-24	11.9	3,980
25-29	10.8	3,119
30-39	9.2	5,332
40-49	9.7	3,043
Education		
Pre-primary or none	10.3	1,639
Primary	12.5	12,927
Lower Secondary	14.3	2,517
Upper Secondary	13.6	2,847
Higher	12.0	502
Vocational Training	12.4	66
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	19.8	863
Has no functional difficulty	10.8	16,659
Ethnicity of household head		
Chewa	11.8	7,604
Tumbuka	10.2	1,733
Yao	15.4	2,757
Lomwe	12.4	3,715
Tonga	14.4	368
Sena	12.4	849
Nkhonde	13.0	207
Ngoni	14.7	2,169
Other ethnicity	12.5	1,096
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	12.1	3,864
Second	12.8	3,750
Middle	13.0	3,821
Fourth	13.2	4,090
Richest	12.3	4,973

¹ MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁵⁷ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Malawi MICS, 2019-20 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

¹⁵⁷ "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018.
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Malawi, 2019-20										
	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.6	2.4	5.3	9,177
Sex										
Male	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.7	3.0	6.5	4,538
Female	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.9	4.2	4,639
Area										
Urban	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	2.6	1,156
Rural	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.6	2.6	5.7	8,020
Region										
North	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.9	3.8	972
Central	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	2.7	5.1	4,268
South	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.7	2.5	5.9	3,936
Age										
2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.8	2.8	6.5	3,248
3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.9	4.4	3,047
4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.5	4.9	2,882
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.6	3.8	1,990
Not attending	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.8	2.1	5.1	3,939
Mother's education^D										
Pre-primary or none	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.2	0.6	3.0	6.2	1,172
Primary	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	2.6	5.7	6,137
Lower Secondary	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.5	3.9	900
Upper Secondary	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.7	3.6	826
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	124

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Mother's functional difficulties^C										
Has functional difficulty	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	3.6	4.7	1.9	5.1	13.0	354
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	2.3	4.9	8,159
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	2.3	4.4	3,645
Tumbuka	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.1	0.6	1.3	4.7	677
Yao	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	2.2	1.2	1.2	4.1	7.8	1,428
Lomwe	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.6	5.0	1,500
Tonga	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.2	1.9	4.9	155
Sena	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.5	4.2	380
Nkhonde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	3.3	0.8	6.9	73
Ngoni	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	3.7	6.6	863
Other ethnicity	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	4.7	456
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.7	5.0	2,304
Second	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.8	0.9	2.8	6.5	2,050
Middle	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.4	3.4	6.0	1,765
Fourth	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.6	5.3	1,619
Richest	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.6	3.4	1,439

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^D The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:														Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression			
Total	0.6	0.6	2.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.6	2.5	2.4	0.4	4.5	3.4	14.0	40,744	
Sex																
Male	0.7	0.5	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.1	0.5	2.8	2.9	0.5	4.9	3.8	15.3	20,211	
Female	0.5	0.7	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.8	0.6	2.2	1.9	0.4	4.2	3.1	12.7	20,533	
Area																
Urban	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	3.7	2.3	10.1	5,730	
Rural	0.5	0.7	2.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.6	2.6	2.6	0.5	4.7	3.6	14.6	35,014	
Region																
North	0.6	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.7	0.6	5.5	3.8	12.8	4,716	
Central	0.4	0.6	4.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.4	2.5	2.0	0.3	4.6	3.4	15.2	18,082	
South	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.2	0.7	2.7	3.0	0.5	4.3	3.3	13.1	17,947	
Age																
5-9	0.5	0.6	3.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.6	2.4	2.4	0.6	4.3	3.3	14.8	17,266	
10-14	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.8	2.4	0.5	2.6	2.6	0.3	4.5	3.5	13.8	16,334	
15-17	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.5	2.6	1.9	0.4	5.2	3.6	12.6	7,126	
School attendance ^E																
Attending ^B	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.4	2.3	2.3	0.3	4.1	3.1	13.1	35,456	
Not attending	0.7	1.3	4.3	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.6	1.7	3.8	3.2	1.5	7.2	5.5	19.8	5,280	

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Mother's education^{C,F}															
Pre-primary or none	0.2	0.6	2.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.3	2.4	2.6	0.3	4.7	4.3	14.9	8,177
Primary	0.7	0.7	2.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.2	0.7	2.6	2.4	0.5	4.6	3.4	14.3	25,990
Lower Secondary	1.0	0.4	2.7	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.2	0.6	3.3	2.3	0.5	5.0	3.2	15.0	3,062
Upper Secondary	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.6	2.2	0.1	2.3	1.4	8.2	2,739
Higher	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.3	7.6	4.7	11.3	510
Vocational Training	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(6.6)	(11.8)	62
Mother's functional difficulties^D															
Has functional difficulty	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.1	3.5	4.9	1.1	4.8	5.2	0.5	6.9	6.5	23.8	1,628
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	0.5	2.6	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.9	0.6	2.3	2.2	0.4	4.4	3.3	13.4	29,048
Ethnicity of household head															
Chewa	0.4	0.6	3.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.4	2.5	2.1	0.4	4.5	3.3	14.8	15,062
Tumbuka	0.9	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.7	0.4	5.8	3.9	12.7	3,225
Yao	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.5	2.6	2.8	0.4	5.0	3.7	13.8	6,099
Lomwe	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.7	0.9	3.1	3.2	0.5	3.8	3.0	13.3	7,305
Tonga	1.4	0.7	6.7	0.8	0.8	2.1	2.0	0.8	2.4	2.7	0.6	3.1	1.4	13.5	684
Sena	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.1	1.7	0.2	4.5	3.4	11.8	1,723
Nkhonde	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.0	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.3	4.1	2.3	11.8	403
Ngoni	0.6	0.8	3.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	1.9	0.3	5.4	4.4	15.0	4,026
Other ethnicity	0.4	0.5	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.6	2.9	3.5	0.4	3.1	3.3	13.7	2,218

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.5	0.7	3.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.4	0.6	2.5	2.2	0.5	5.8	4.5	16.8	8,042
Second	0.5	0.6	2.8	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.4	2.1	1.9	0.4	5.3	4.1	14.6	8,162
Middle	0.6	0.8	2.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.9	0.4	3.3	3.5	0.5	4.5	3.6	15.3	8,635
Fourth	0.6	0.5	2.9	0.6	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.9	2.6	2.8	0.3	3.7	2.6	13.3	8,263
Richest	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.8	1.5	0.3	3.3	2.3	9.8	7,642

^A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^E The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^F The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	1.4	1.0	1.1	49,921	2.2	718	1.2	519	11.7	543
Sex										
Male	1.4	1.1	1.2	24,749	2.3	355	0.1	268	10.4	298
Female	1.4	1.0	1.0	25,172	2.1	362	2.5	251	13.4	244
Area										
Urban	0.9	0.3	0.3	6,887	(0.0)	60	(*)	23	(*)	20
Rural	1.5	1.2	1.2	43,035	2.4	658	1.3	496	11.1	523
Region										
North	0.9	0.7	0.6	5,688	(0.8)	49	(1.7)	37	(46.0)	32
Central	1.2	1.0	0.9	22,350	2.6	259	0.8	223	7.4	203
South	1.9	1.2	1.4	21,882	2.1	409	1.6	259	11.0	308
Age										
2-4	1.4	1.1	1.2	9,177	3.5	130	0.2	102	11.2	110
5-9	1.5	1.0	1.0	17,277	2.7	257	0.4	171	18.5	167
10-14	1.3	0.9	1.0	16,342	1.8	217	3.1	143	7.8	163
15-17	1.6	1.5	1.4	7,126	0.4	114	(1.2)	104	(7.3)	103
Mother's education^{A,C}										
Pre-primary or none	1.5	1.2	1.1	9,349	0.0	139	1.1	112	16.4	104
Primary	1.5	1.0	1.1	32,127	3.3	475	1.1	320	7.6	360
Lower Secondary	1.0	1.1	1.2	3,961	(*)	41	(*)	44	(*)	47
Upper Secondary	1.2	0.8	0.4	3,566	(0.0)	44	(*)	29	(*)	13
Higher	1.7	0.9	1.6	634	(*)	11	(*)	6	(*)	10
Vocational Training	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	78	-	0	(*)	0	-	0

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Mother's functional difficulties^B										
Has functional difficulty	1.6	1.2	1.5	1,982	(*)	32	(*)	23	(*)	29
Has no functional difficulty	1.5	1.1	1.1	37,207	2.2	560	1.5	405	13.1	426
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	1.4	1.2	1.2	18,707	2.9	254	0.8	225	5.3	222
Tumbuka	1.7	0.7	0.9	3,902	(0.6)	65	(1.3)	26	(*)	36
Yao	2.1	1.2	1.3	7,527	3.5	159	(4.7)	87	13.4	98
Lomwe	1.1	1.0	0.8	8,805	(0.4)	99	(0.0)	90	(12.5)	69
Tonga	0.4	0.5	1.0	839	(*)	3	(*)	4	(*)	8
Sena	1.8	1.2	1.6	2,103	(1.7)	39	(*)	24	(9.1)	34
Nkhonde	1.0	0.1	0.0	476	(*)	5	(*)	1	-	0
Ngoni	1.0	0.9	1.3	4,889	(0.0)	48	(0.0)	45	(17.5)	62
Other ethnicity	1.7	0.7	0.5	2,674	(3.2)	47	(*)	18	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.9	1.1	1.2	10,346	4.0	196	0.0	119	2.4	122
Second	1.4	1.0	1.3	10,211	4.6	145	1.8	98	21.6	133
Middle	1.4	1.3	1.0	10,401	0.0	145	2.1	133	3.2	108
Fourth	1.2	0.9	1.1	9,882	1.0	117	1.2	91	10.1	110
Richest	1.3	0.9	0.8	9,081	0.0	115	1.1	79	(25.0)	69

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

^C The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Null denominator

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	5.3	9,177	14.0	40,744	12.4	49,921
Sex						
Male	6.5	4,538	15.3	20,211	13.7	24,749
Female	4.2	4,639	12.7	20,533	11.1	25,172
Area						
Urban	2.6	1,156	10.1	5,730	8.9	6,887
Rural	5.7	8,020	14.6	35,014	13.0	43,035
Region						
North	3.8	972	12.8	4,716	11.3	5,688
Central	5.1	4,268	15.2	18,082	13.3	22,350
South	5.9	3,936	13.1	17,947	11.8	21,882
Mother's education^{A,C}						
Pre-primary or none	6.2	1,172	14.9	8,177	13.8	9,349
Primary	5.7	6,137	14.3	25,990	12.6	32,127
Lower Secondary	3.9	900	15.0	3,062	12.4	3,961
Upper Secondary	3.6	826	8.2	2,739	7.1	3,566
Higher	0.8	124	11.3	510	9.3	634
Vocational Training	(*)	15	(11.8)	62	(9.5)	78
Mother's functional difficulties^B						
Has functional difficulty	13.0	354	23.8	1,628	21.9	1,982
Has no functional difficulty	4.9	8,159	13.4	29,048	11.5	37,207
Ethnicity of household head						
Chewa	4.4	3,645	14.8	15,062	12.8	18,707
Tumbuka	4.7	677	12.7	3,225	11.3	3,902
Yao	7.8	1,428	13.8	6,099	12.6	7,527
Lomwe	5.0	1,500	13.3	7,305	11.9	8,805
Tonga	4.9	155	13.5	684	11.9	839
Sena	4.2	380	11.8	1,723	10.4	2,103
Nkhonde	6.9	73	11.8	403	11.0	476
Ngoni	6.6	863	15.0	4,026	13.5	4,889
Other ethnicity	4.7	456	13.7	2,218	12.2	2,674
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.0	2,304	16.8	8,042	14.2	10,346
Second	6.5	2,050	14.6	8,162	12.9	10,211
Middle	6.0	1,765	15.3	8,635	13.7	10,401
Fourth	5.3	1,619	13.3	8,263	12.0	9,882
Richest	3.4	1,439	9.8	7,642	8.8	9,081

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.^C The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁵⁸

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Malawi include social cash transfer, farm inputs (subsidised or free), public works, any retirement pension, any other external assistance program, school tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher and any social transfers or benefits or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, ‘Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months’, was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹⁵⁹ Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in

¹⁵⁸ UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam*. A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiZlsljWMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BftW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzlwMTZfRkl0QUwuUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

¹⁵⁹ UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	0.7	24,543	30.0	57.6	0.5	16.9	1.9	167
Area								
Urban	2.5	4,457	20.2	68.7	0.1	20.4	0.0	111
Rural	0.3	20,086	(50.1)	(35.2)	(1.5)	(9.7)	(5.7)	55
Region								
North	0.8	2,726	(0.8)	(86.1)	(1.4)	(16.7)	(0.0)	22
Central	0.4	11,169	(22.3)	(86.5)	(1.1)	(7.5)	(0.0)	44
South	0.9	10,649	39.7	39.0	0.1	21.0	3.1	101
Age								
15-19	0.4	5,548	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
20-24	0.4	4,779	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
25-29	0.4	3,932	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
30-34	1.0	3,394	(27.0)	(62.8)	(1.7)	(13.5)	(0.8)	34
35-39	1.0	3,048	(26.0)	(57.3)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	31
40-44	1.2	2,202	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
45-49	1.1	1,641	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Education			(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Pre-primary or none	0.3	2,150	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	0.1	15,727	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Lower Secondary	0.5	2,895	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Upper Secondary	1.5	3,157	(9.8)	(77.6)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	46
Higher	13.6	546	22.6	61.9	0.0	20.7	2.9	74
Vocational Training	6.3	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Malawi, 2019-20								
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Marital status^A								
Ever married/in union	0.7	19,056	29.3	60.5	0.7	13.6	1.0	125
Never married/in union	0.8	5,486	(32.4)	(48.9)	(0.0)	(26.5)	(4.6)	42
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	0.6	1,072	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	20,226	29.8	60.4	0.6	15.5	1.5	148
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	0.5	9,221	(34.6)	(83.6)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(2.3)	43
Tumbuka	1.0	1,988	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Yao	0.2	3,397	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Lomwe	1.0	4,439	(52.5)	(34.3)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(4.3)	44
Tonga	1.3	427	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Sena	0.5	1,040	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Nkhonde	0.8	232	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ngoni	1.1	2,506	(10.7)	(60.8)	(0.2)	(28.7)	(0.0)	28
Other ethnicity	1.0	1,293	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.0	4,908	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Second	0.2	4,656	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Middle	0.4	4,629	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Fourth	0.0	4,815	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Richest	2.5	5,536	19.4	66.7	0.4	20.2	1.6	140
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage								
^A The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of men covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	1.0	6,791	5.9	58.8	0.0	30.3	8.0	71
Area								
Urban	3.7	1,293	(2.6)	(69.5)	(0.0)	(20.2)	(7.6)	48
Rural	0.4	5,498	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Region								
North	0.9	785	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Central	1.0	3,201	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
South	1.1	2,805	(8.1)	(65.0)	(0.0)	(31.7)	(2.1)	31
Age								
15-19	0.7	1,856	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	0.4	1,273	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
25-29	1.0	978	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
30-34	1.1	840	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
35-39	0.9	766	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
40-44	2.8	599	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
45-49	2.1	479	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Education								
Pre-primary or none	0.0	303	-	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	0.1	4,028	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Lower Secondary	0.4	927	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Upper Secondary	1.5	1,202	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Higher	16.0	268	(2.1)	(75.2)	(0.1)	(16.0)	(6.7)	43
Vocational Training	2.8	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Malawi, 2019-20

	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by							Number of men covered by health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	1.3	3,909	(7.6)	(61.4)	(0.0)	(28.4)	(6.9)	50
Never married/in union	0.7	2,882	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	0.8	380	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	1.2	5,286	6.4	56.2	0.0	32.0	8.7	65
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	0.7	2,657	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Tumbuka	0.5	509	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Yao	0.0	775	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Lomwe	0.8	1,241	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Tonga	3.1	112	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Sena	1.2	288	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Nkhonde	0.0	60	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ngoni	3.0	777	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Other ethnicity	2.1	371	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.0	1,068	-	-	-	-	-	0
Second	0.1	1,261	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Middle	0.1	1,272	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Fourth	0.4	1,496	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Richest	3.7	1,695	2.0	64.2	0.0	26.0	7.7	63
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								
- Null denominator								

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	0.4	40,744	33.0	46.7	2.6	19.2	1.9	174
Area								
Urban	1.5	5,730	4.0	67.7	0.6	25.6	2.1	88
Rural	0.2	35,014	(63.0)	(25.0)	(4.7)	(12.7)	(1.8)	86
Region								
North	0.6	4,716	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Central	0.2	18,082	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
South	0.6	17,947	42.8	30.8	0.0	22.3	1.6	114
Age								
5-9	0.4	17,266	(20.7)	(62.0)	(0.8)	(13.3)	(2.3)	66
10-14	0.4	16,334	(43.0)	(37.4)	(5.8)	(22.8)	(2.7)	69
15-17	0.5	7,126	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
School attendance								
Attending ^A	0.5	35,456	33.1	46.9	1.6	20.0	1.1	168
Not attending	0.1	5,280	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Mother's education^{B,D}								
Pre-primary or none	0.2	8,177	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	0.2	25,990	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	53
Lower Secondary	0.6	3,062	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Upper Secondary	1.4	2,739	(0.0)	(75.6)	(0.0)	(23.3)	(1.0)	40
Higher	8.9	510	(6.2)	(62.2)	(0.0)	(31.6)	(0.0)	45
Vocational Training	(0.0)	62	-	-	-	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	0.4	5,705	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	35,039	31.2	49.7	2.2	17.0	2.2	151
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	0.2	15,062	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Tumbuka	0.4	3,225	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Yao	0.1	6,099	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Lomwe	0.9	7,305	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	69
Tonga	0.9	684	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Sena	0.0	1,723	-	-	-	-	-	0
Nkhonde	2.1	403	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Ngoni	0.7	4,026	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Other ethnicity	0.7	2,218	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.0	8,042	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Second	0.2	8,162	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Middle	0.5	8,635	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Fourth	0.0	8,263	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Richest	1.5	7,642	3.1	67.2	0.0	27.4	1.6	114

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^C The category of "Vocational Training" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

^D The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Null denominator

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	0.5	15,457	12.1	59.9	0.0	27.0	1.0	72
Area								
Urban	2.5	1,990	5.2	70.6	0.0	22.7	1.5	50
Rural	0.2	13,467	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Region								
North	0.9	1,652	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Central	0.3	7,023	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
South	0.5	6,782	(20.5)	(45.4)	(0.0)	(32.0)	(2.1)	35
Age								
0-11 months	0.4	3,093	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
12-23 months	0.3	3,201	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
24-35 months	0.5	3,237	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
36-47 months	0.4	3,043	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
48-59 months	0.8	2,882	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Mother's education^B								
Pre-primary or none	0.0	1,717	-	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	0.1	10,417	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Lower Secondary	0.4	1,614	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Upper Secondary	1.4	1,469	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Higher	18.3	214	(6.3)	(56.1)	(0.0)	(37.6)	(0.0)	39
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A								
Has functional difficulty	0.2	487	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	0.6	8,690	(10.7)	(64.5)	(0.0)	(24.8)	(0.0)	50

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5) (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	0.3	6,007	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Tumbuka	0.4	1,144	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Yao	0.1	2,473	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Lomwe	0.6	2,578	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Tonga	1.9	253	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Sena	0.2	682	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Nkhonde	1.6	123	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ngoni	1.1	1,435	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Other ethnicity	1.0	761	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.0	4,008	-	-	-	-	-	0
Second	0.0	3,399	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Middle	0.2	2,863	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Fourth	0.1	2,774	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Richest	2.6	2,413	3.9	67.6	0.0	27.3	1.2	63

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

^B The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Null denominator

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	
Total	97.4	46.7	25,419
Sex of household head			
Male	97.5	44.8	17,129
Female	97.2	50.5	8,290
Area			
Urban	98.0	23.8	4,054
Rural	97.3	51.0	21,365
Region			
North	99.1	54.6	2,642
Central	97.8	43.0	11,739
South	96.6	48.7	11,037
Age of household head			
15-19	96.1	21.3	410
20-24	97.0	25.6	2,263
25-49	97.4	42.7	14,971
50+	97.6	61.8	7,774
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	97.2	53.0	3,167
With no orphans	97.4	45.8	22,252
Ethnicity of household head			
Chewa	97.7	44.8	9,926
Tumbuka	99.2	52.3	1,891
Yao	98.2	45.9	3,499
Lomwe	98.1	51.7	4,602
Tonga	98.7	40.8	348
Sena	87.3	28.6	1,008
Nkhonde	96.9	42.9	210
Ngoni	97.8	47.7	2,577
Other ethnicity	95.5	51.3	1,360
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	96.4	44.9	5,569
Second	97.0	50.9	5,238
Middle	97.9	55.8	4,868
Fourth	97.7	50.3	4,844
Richest	98.3	31.6	4,901

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
	Social cash transfer	Farm inputs (Subsidized or free)	Public works (MASAF)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Total	4.4	5.1	0.8	0.5	2.3	44.2	49.7	50.3	108,869
Sex of household head									
Male	3.1	5.0	0.8	0.7	2.2	43.5	48.5	51.5	77,116
Female	7.4	5.3	0.7	0.2	2.4	45.9	52.7	47.3	31,753
Area									
Urban	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.6	31.0	32.6	67.4	16,868
Rural	5.1	5.9	0.9	0.4	2.6	46.6	52.8	47.2	92,002
Region									
North	3.5	3.4	0.3	1.3	1.7	45.5	49.6	50.4	12,436
Central	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.4	1.8	44.1	48.8	51.2	49,744
South	5.1	6.7	1.4	0.5	3.0	43.9	50.6	49.4	46,689
Education household head									
Pre-primary or none	8.0	6.6	1.7	0.1	2.2	44.5	53.3	46.7	16,315
Primary	4.5	5.7	0.7	0.2	2.6	46.4	51.9	48.1	64,472
Lower Secondary	2.7	3.1	0.8	1.0	2.1	42.9	47.5	52.5	10,265
Upper Secondary	1.7	3.1	0.4	1.1	1.7	39.3	42.5	57.5	13,091
Higher	0.2	1.5	0.2	4.2	0.5	27.8	31.3	68.7	3,878
Vocational Training	0.6	1.3	0.0	2.2	0.1	28.4	30.5	69.5	583
Missing/DK	13.3	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	38.2	39.9	60.1	266

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members (Continued)

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
	Social cash transfer	Farm inputs (Subsidized or free)	Public works (MASAF)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	4.1	4.7	0.5	0.4	2.0	45.1	50.1	49.9	41,380
Tumbuka	3.3	2.8	0.3	1.2	1.0	42.7	46.4	53.6	8,713
Yao	4.6	5.6	1.9	0.2	2.3	37.5	45.1	54.9	15,423
Lomwe	5.5	6.9	1.0	0.5	3.2	45.0	51.1	48.9	19,138
Tonga	4.4	1.5	0.5	0.6	2.6	47.0	51.1	48.9	1,829
Sena	3.5	4.4	1.2	0.3	1.6	54.6	57.4	42.6	4,536
Nkhonde	3.0	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.0	58.9	60.7	39.3	1,014
Ngoni	4.1	5.6	0.5	0.6	2.5	42.8	48.5	51.5	10,980
Other ethnicity	5.5	5.9	0.6	1.5	3.3	45.7	52.4	47.6	5,855
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	5.7	5.1	0.9	0.0	2.2	40.1	46.5	53.5	21,774
Second	5.8	6.0	1.2	0.1	2.5	44.7	52.4	47.6	21,775
Middle	5.6	7.0	0.7	0.1	2.8	49.1	55.2	44.8	21,775
Fourth	3.7	5.2	0.8	0.4	2.6	48.8	53.3	46.7	21,768
Richest	1.2	2.1	0.5	2.1	1.2	38.1	41.0	59.0	21,778
¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers: SDG indicator 1.3.1									

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Social cash transfer	Farm inputs (subsidized or free)	Public works (MASAF)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	6.1	5.5	0.9	0.0	2.2	34.3	42.5	57.5	10,807
Sex of household head									
Male	3.8	5.3	1.0	0.0	2.3	32.0	39.2	60.8	6,477
Female	9.6	5.9	0.8	0.0	2.2	37.7	47.6	52.4	4,330
Area									
Urban	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	32.2	36.3	63.7	186
Rural	6.2	5.6	1.0	0.0	2.3	34.3	42.7	57.3	10,621
Region									
North	5.3	3.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	33.5	39.4	60.6	701
Central	5.8	4.8	0.4	0.0	1.8	35.5	43.3	56.7	5,620
South	6.5	6.7	1.8	0.0	2.9	32.8	42.1	57.9	4,486
Age of household head									
15-19	0.7	2.2	0.5	0.0	1.4	11.0	14.3	85.7	256
20-24	1.7	5.2	0.9	0.0	1.5	11.8	19.1	80.9	1,416
25-29	1.1	6.0	0.9	0.0	1.9	23.8	30.6	69.4	1,708
30-34	2.7	3.9	0.7	0.0	1.7	42.8	46.5	53.5	1,398
35-39	3.0	6.1	0.9	0.1	2.1	48.7	54.5	45.5	1,261
40-44	3.7	5.7	1.1	0.0	2.8	47.4	52.6	47.4	946
45-49	6.6	5.8	0.8	0.2	2.9	51.9	58.3	41.7	734
50-59	9.3	6.4	1.5	0.0	3.0	39.8	51.2	48.8	1,118
60-69	12.6	6.3	1.4	0.0	2.7	36.9	49.9	50.1	905
70+	22.1	5.5	0.5	0.0	2.6	26.4	45.1	54.9	1,064

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles (Continued)

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Social cash transfer	Farm inputs (subsidised or free)	Public works (MASAF)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Education of household head^A									
Pre-primary or none	11.5	6.2	1.5	0.0	2.1	33.4	45.1	54.9	2,340
Primary	4.8	5.6	0.7	0.0	2.4	35.4	42.9	57.1	7,201
Lower Secondary	3.0	3.7	1.2	0.0	2.1	30.6	36.8	63.2	715
Upper Secondary	3.5	4.4	1.3	0.5	1.6	27.8	34.3	65.7	508
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	5.7	4.9	0.5	0.0	1.8	35.0	42.7	57.3	5,160
Tumbuka	5.9	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	33.2	38.6	61.4	475
Yao	5.4	6.1	2.2	0.0	2.6	27.3	37.2	62.8	1,620
Lomwe	8.7	7.5	1.3	0.0	3.3	34.9	44.7	55.3	1,673
Tonga	5.6	3.8	0.1	0.6	2.8	37.7	45.9	54.1	65
Sena	3.6	4.9	1.4	0.0	2.2	42.9	48.4	51.6	413
Nkhonde	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	47.4	50.7	49.3	54
Ngoni	6.7	6.1	0.6	0.0	2.9	37.2	46.1	53.9	922
Other ethnicity	5.9	5.5	1.1	0.0	2.6	34.4	42.3	57.7	425
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	6.0	5.1	0.8	0.0	2.1	32.0	39.5	60.5	5,569
Second	6.2	6.0	1.1	0.1	2.4	36.7	45.7	54.3	5,238

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

^A The categories of "Vocational Training" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" have been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
	Social cash transfer	Farm inputs (subsidised or free)	Public works (MASAF)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher				
Total	4.3	5.2	0.8	0.3	2.4	49.5		54.4	45.6	56,356
Sex of household head										
Male	3.1	5.1	0.9	0.4	2.4	49.2		53.6	46.4	38,108
Female	7.0	5.4	0.7	0.1	2.4	50.1		56.0	44.0	18,248
Area										
Urban	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	35.8		37.0	63.0	7,729
Rural	4.9	6.0	0.9	0.3	2.7	51.7		57.1	42.9	48,627
Region										
North	3.7	3.4	0.3	0.9	1.6	50.1		53.6	46.4	6,391
Central	3.9	4.1	0.4	0.2	1.8	50.3		54.3	45.7	25,162
South	5.0	6.8	1.4	0.3	3.1	48.5		54.6	45.4	24,803
Age of household head										
15-19	1.5	4.2	0.8	0.0	2.8	21.7		28.3	71.7	460
20-24	2.1	4.2	0.5	0.0	1.6	22.6		28.1	71.9	2,505
25-29	1.3	5.3	0.7	0.1	1.7	34.2		38.9	61.1	5,779
30-34	2.2	4.6	0.8	0.0	2.2	47.8		51.3	48.7	8,218
35-39	3.2	5.0	0.6	0.1	2.3	53.5		57.0	43.0	9,996
40-44	3.0	4.6	0.8	0.0	2.1	53.4		56.9	43.1	8,210
45-49	4.8	5.7	0.9	0.2	2.7	56.4		61.3	38.7	6,349
50-59	5.6	6.4	1.1	0.5	2.9	53.5		59.9	40.1	7,507
60-69	7.5	5.3	1.1	1.3	3.2	53.3		61.0	39.0	4,236
70+	16.9	6.0	0.9	1.9	2.6	55.8		64.6	35.4	3,092

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of children under age 18
	Social cash transfer	Farm inputs (subsidised or free)	Public works (MASAF)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	7.6	6.5	1.8	0.0	2.2	49.4	57.4	42.6	8,746
Primary	4.4	5.7	0.7	0.2	2.6	51.3	56.1	43.9	34,097
Lower Secondary	2.6	3.2	0.9	0.6	2.3	48.3	52.1	47.9	5,229
Upper Secondary	1.8	3.2	0.4	0.8	1.8	45.3	48.1	51.9	6,380
Higher	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.6	0.5	34.6	36.9	63.1	1,537
Vocational Training	0.4	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.1	29.3	30.9	69.1	252
Missing/DK	16.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.6	50.6	49.4	116
Ethnicity of household head									
Chewa	4.0	4.7	0.5	0.2	2.1	51.4	55.8	44.2	21,120
Tumbuka	3.6	2.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	47.6	50.7	49.3	4,397
Yao	4.6	5.9	1.8	0.1	2.3	41.0	48.2	51.8	8,592
Lomwe	5.4	7.1	1.0	0.3	3.3	50.1	55.4	44.6	9,895
Tonga	4.8	1.5	0.4	0.4	2.4	50.8	54.8	45.2	952
Sena	3.3	4.6	1.3	0.3	1.7	60.4	62.8	37.2	2,406
Nkhonde	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	2.2	64.1	65.6	34.4	526
Ngoni	3.9	5.6	0.7	0.4	2.8	48.7	53.8	46.2	5,482
Other ethnicity	5.9	5.6	0.5	0.9	3.4	50.4	55.9	44.1	2,987

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of children under age 18
	Social cash transfer	Farm inputs (subsidised or free)	Public works (MASAF)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	5.4	5.0	0.9	0.0	2.3	45.3	50.7	49.3	12,081
Second	5.6	6.1	1.1	0.1	2.5	50.1	56.9	43.1	11,586
Middle	5.3	7.1	0.8	0.0	2.9	54.2	59.7	40.3	11,518
Fourth	3.8	5.2	0.8	0.3	2.7	53.9	58.1	41.9	11,065
Richest	1.1	2.2	0.5	1.3	1.4	43.6	45.7	54.3	10,106
¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers									

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, Malawi, 2019-20

	Education related financial or material support		School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total			41.9	15.5	50.0	50.0	37,764
Sex of household head							
Male			41.4	15.0	49.2	50.8	19,179
Female			42.5	15.9	50.7	49.3	18,585
Area							
Urban			25.3	9.1	31.1	68.9	5,997
Rural			45.1	16.7	53.5	46.5	31,767
Region							
North			40.3	12.9	47.4	52.6	4,618
Central			44.2	16.0	53.3	46.7	16,279
South			40.2	15.7	47.5	52.5	16,867
Age							
5-9			43.3	15.5	51.5	48.5	13,099
10-14			44.2	17.5	53.3	46.7	15,743
15-19			38.0	12.7	44.4	55.6	7,526
20-24			25.3	6.4	28.5	71.5	1,395
School management^A							
Public			44.6	16.1	52.8	47.2	34,812
Non-public			9.7	8.2	16.4	83.6	2,920
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none			44.4	17.4	52.5	47.5	5,619
Primary			43.8	15.9	52.5	47.5	22,641
Lower Secondary			40.0	15.6	47.9	52.1	3,427
Upper Secondary			37.5	13.4	44.1	55.9	4,440
Higher			22.8	7.9	26.9	73.1	1,356
Vocational Training			24.8	6.0	28.2	71.8	204
Missing/DK			23.8	13.9	34.0	66.0	77
Ethnicity of household head							
Chewa			47.6	14.5	55.2	44.8	13,341
Tumbuka			35.6	13.7	44.2	55.8	3,203
Yao			30.7	15.4	39.8	60.2	5,420
Lomwe			42.0	17.2	49.6	50.4	7,032
Tonga			42.1	18.7	48.2	51.8	667
Sena			58.9	12.6	62.3	37.7	1,610
Nkhonde			56.4	9.7	59.2	40.8	405
Ngoni			35.4	19.1	46.9	53.1	3,881
Other ethnicity			40.8	14.0	47.9	52.1	2,203
Wealth quintile							
Lowest			45.8	15.2	53.7	46.3	6,455
Second			46.3	16.6	55.0	45.0	7,066
Middle			45.1	17.2	53.6	46.4	7,978
Fourth			43.1	16.9	52.3	47.7	8,069
Highest			30.9	11.5	36.9	63.1	8,196

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

^AThe category of "Missing/DK" in the School Management has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	10.0	7.0	3.0	2.3	4.4	0.9	6.6	20.6	79.4	24,543
Area										
Urban	8.7	5.7	2.0	1.7	3.6	0.8	6.0	17.8	82.2	4,457
Rural	10.3	7.3	3.3	2.4	4.6	0.9	6.7	21.2	78.8	20,086
Region										
North	7.7	6.7	2.7	2.6	4.0	1.0	7.1	18.9	81.1	2,726
Central	9.9	7.0	3.3	2.1	4.3	0.8	7.2	20.8	79.2	11,169
South	10.8	7.1	2.8	2.4	4.6	1.0	5.9	20.8	79.2	10,649
Age										
15-19	7.8	6.1	3.3	3.2	4.3	1.1	5.1	17.9	82.1	5,548
15-17	7.4	5.6	3.5	3.1	4.4	0.8	5.2	17.4	82.6	3,245
18-19	8.5	6.9	3.0	3.3	4.1	1.6	4.8	18.6	81.4	2,303
20-24	9.1	6.5	2.8	2.2	4.0	0.7	5.7	18.7	81.3	4,779
25-29	11.3	7.9	2.7	1.7	4.2	0.6	6.0	21.0	79.0	3,932
30-34	10.8	7.0	3.5	2.0	5.0	1.0	7.0	21.8	78.2	3,394
35-39	12.0	8.2	3.8	2.5	5.0	0.8	8.7	24.0	76.0	3,048
40-44	10.9	7.0	2.7	1.5	3.9	0.8	8.3	21.7	78.3	2,202
45-49	10.5	7.2	1.8	1.8	5.3	1.5	9.1	23.9	76.1	1,641

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Education										
Pre-primary or none	8.7	7.9	4.0	2.0	4.0	1.4	7.8	21.0	79.0	2,150
Primary	10.5	7.5	3.1	2.4	4.4	0.9	6.7	21.1	78.9	15,727
Lower Secondary	11.3	6.9	3.8	2.1	4.9	1.0	6.2	22.1	77.9	2,895
Upper Secondary	8.5	4.8	1.7	2.1	4.5	0.4	5.8	17.7	82.3	3,157
Higher	5.1	4.6	1.5	3.0	3.0	0.6	5.0	13.0	87.0	546
Vocational Training	9.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	5.0	3.4	12.0	88.0	68
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	15.4	11.0	5.9	3.9	7.9	4.1	13.5	33.6	66.4	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	10.2	7.0	2.8	2.1	4.2	0.8	6.5	20.4	79.6	20,226
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	10.2	6.9	3.2	2.1	4.0	0.7	7.1	21.1	78.9	9,221
Tumbuka	8.3	6.8	3.0	2.3	4.3	1.2	6.8	18.7	81.3	1,988
Yao	8.1	6.6	2.8	2.2	4.9	0.7	5.5	17.6	82.4	3,397
Lomwe	12.7	7.2	2.9	2.5	4.6	1.1	6.4	22.2	77.8	4,439
Tonga	8.0	10.6	2.6	2.5	4.8	1.8	10.1	22.1	77.9	427
Sena	10.0	9.9	3.7	3.0	4.0	1.4	4.5	22.5	77.5	1,040
Nkhonde	6.1	8.1	2.9	5.2	3.4	1.2	10.4	20.7	79.3	232
Ngoni	8.7	6.0	2.9	1.9	4.9	0.8	6.5	19.3	80.7	2,506
Other ethnicity	11.4	7.3	3.5	2.7	4.9	1.3	6.5	22.6	77.4	1,293
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.7	8.2	3.9	2.5	3.4	0.8	6.2	20.5	79.5	4,908
Second	9.9	7.7	2.8	2.3	4.3	1.0	7.5	20.9	79.1	4,656
Middle	10.4	8.1	4.2	2.7	5.1	1.1	7.6	23.4	76.6	4,629
Fourth	11.1	6.8	2.6	2.0	5.1	1.1	5.9	20.8	79.2	4,815
Richest	8.3	4.7	2.0	1.9	4.3	0.7	6.0	17.9	82.1	5,536

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	14.7	6.1	3.6	7.5	8.3	2.2	12.1	30.4	69.6	6,791
Area										
Urban	10.0	3.5	2.5	6.7	5.2	0.9	12.8	24.0	76.0	1,293
Rural	15.8	6.7	3.9	7.7	9.1	2.5	11.9	31.8	68.2	5,498
Region										
North	9.1	4.4	1.4	4.2	4.7	1.1	13.9	23.0	77.0	785
Central	17.7	7.1	4.3	9.8	9.1	2.6	15.9	34.9	65.1	3,201
South	12.8	5.4	3.4	5.9	8.4	2.0	7.3	27.2	72.8	2,805
Age										
15-19	9.6	5.3	3.1	7.6	7.4	2.1	9.1	24.0	76.0	1,856
15-17	8.6	4.5	2.6	8.2	6.2	2.1	8.5	21.8	78.2	1,125
18-19	11.3	6.5	3.8	6.6	9.3	2.0	10.0	27.3	72.7	732
20-24	15.4	5.9	4.6	9.2	9.3	2.3	11.1	32.6	67.4	1,273
25-29	18.7	7.2	3.9	6.5	7.7	2.0	9.5	32.2	67.8	978
30-34	19.6	8.6	4.2	8.6	10.4	2.1	18.6	35.7	64.3	840
35-39	14.6	6.2	3.3	8.3	6.0	1.5	16.4	32.4	67.6	766
40-44	13.9	5.3	4.2	5.6	9.2	2.4	14.0	31.1	68.9	599
45-49	16.4	3.8	1.2	4.6	9.6	3.7	11.0	31.8	68.2	479

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Education										
Pre-primary or none	17.4	3.7	4.8	5.8	10.8	3.4	6.6	30.9	69.1	303
Primary	15.8	7.0	3.9	7.6	7.9	2.4	11.9	31.4	68.6	4,028
Lower Secondary	13.6	6.9	3.2	9.4	9.4	2.3	13.2	30.5	69.5	927
Upper Secondary	11.4	4.4	2.4	6.4	8.4	1.1	12.8	27.7	72.3	1,202
Higher	13.5	1.4	4.8	6.0	8.7	1.7	13.5	26.3	73.7	268
Vocational Training	8.9	0.7	0.7	14.5	3.6	2.4	15.4	26.0	74.0	63
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	28.9	15.7	8.5	14.2	16.3	12.1	22.3	55.5	44.5	380
Has no functional difficulty	14.9	5.8	3.5	6.9	8.2	1.5	12.1	30.4	69.6	5,286
Ethnicity of household head										
Chewa	17.6	6.8	4.3	9.6	9.0	2.7	15.3	35.0	65.0	2,657
Tumbuka	9.6	2.6	1.5	3.9	4.4	1.0	16.0	25.1	74.9	509
Yao	14.5	6.8	4.6	6.4	9.0	2.5	7.3	28.2	71.8	775
Lomwe	13.3	6.1	2.7	6.1	7.4	1.2	9.0	27.7	72.3	1,241
Tonga	9.7	5.7	2.5	8.7	9.5	3.2	8.9	29.5	70.5	112
Sena	12.9	5.9	3.8	6.3	10.9	2.8	11.8	30.7	69.3	288
Nkhonde	14.8	9.9	1.5	8.0	10.0	0.8	18.0	28.9	71.1	60
Ngoni	13.8	6.2	4.2	6.4	7.8	1.9	10.1	27.7	72.3	777
Other ethnicity	10.2	4.4	1.6	7.6	9.0	2.2	8.1	23.6	76.4	371
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	17.0	7.0	4.8	8.3	7.8	3.3	12.1	32.7	67.3	1,068
Second	16.8	7.9	3.9	7.7	8.1	2.7	12.2	32.4	67.6	1,261
Middle	15.9	7.7	2.9	9.8	8.9	3.4	12.5	33.0	67.0	1,272
Fourth	14.0	5.7	4.2	7.0	11.5	1.3	11.1	31.4	68.6	1,496
Richest	11.2	3.4	2.6	5.7	5.6	0.9	12.6	24.5	75.5	1,695
¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1										

11.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status¹⁶⁰.

Malawi MICS, 2019-20 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

¹⁶⁰ OECD. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Malawi, 2019-20

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Total	22.0	35.7	41.9	0.5	100.0	5.9	69.2	10,327	27.2	35.7	36.5	0.6	100.0	5.5	63.7	24,543
Area																
Urban	12.4	40.9	46.4	0.3	100.0	6.5	69.8	1,829	16.4	39.8	43.4	0.3	100.0	6.2	66.2	4,457
Rural	24.0	34.5	41.0	0.5	100.0	5.8	69.1	8,498	29.6	34.8	35.0	0.7	100.0	5.3	63.1	20,086
Region																
North	17.0	42.3	40.3	0.4	100.0	6.1	71	1,209	22.6	41.2	35.9	0.3	100.0	5.6	64	2,726
Central	22.0	36.0	41.4	0.6	100.0	5.9	66	4,682	27.3	36.4	35.4	0.8	100.0	5.4	60	11,169
South	23.3	33.5	42.9	0.3	100.0	5.9	72	4,436	28.2	33.5	37.8	0.4	100.0	5.5	67	10,649
Age																
15-19	20.1	34.1	45.2	0.5	100.0	6.1	71.5	5,548	20.1	34.1	45.2	0.5	100.0	6.1	71.5	5,548
15-17	19.4	32.6	47.3	0.7	100.0	6.3	72.8	3,245	19.4	32.6	47.3	0.7	100.0	6.3	72.8	3,245
18-19	21.2	36.4	42.2	0.2	100.0	5.9	69.7	2,303	21.2	36.4	42.2	0.2	100.0	5.9	69.7	2,303
20-24	24.1	37.4	38.1	0.4	100.0	5.7	66.5	4,779	24.1	37.4	38.1	0.4	100.0	5.7	66.5	4,779
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	29.7	35.5	34.0	0.8	100.0	5.3	63.6	3,932
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30.6	35.6	33.3	0.4	100.0	5.2	59.6	3,394
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30.3	35.7	33.6	0.5	100.0	5.2	60.1	3,048
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	33.4	37.3	28.2	1.1	100.0	4.9	53.6	2,202
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	33.0	34.2	31.9	1.0	100.0	5.1	58.0	1,641

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Malawi, 2019-20

2019-20

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15- 24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15- 49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Education																
Pre-primary or none	34.9	33.7	30.6	0.9	100.0	5.0	65.0	305	38.3	30.6	29.5	1.6	100.0	4.8	58.3	2,150
Primary	24.5	31.0	43.9	0.6	100.0	5.9	70.0	6,646	29.4	32.9	37.1	0.6	100.0	5.4	63.4	15,727
Lower Secondary	17.4	40.5	42.0	0.1	100.0	6.1	68.8	1,555	21.5	41.5	36.7	0.3	100.0	5.7	65.7	2,895
Upper Secondary	15.8	48.1	35.9	0.2	100.0	5.9	66.4	1,607	17.7	45.8	36.4	0.1	100.0	5.8	64.7	3,157
Higher	4.5	52.4	42.6	0.5	100.0	6.6	76.9	182	7.2	45.6	47.0	0.2	100.0	6.7	76.8	546
Vocational Training	(1.7)	(71.5)	(26.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.8)	(66.0)	33	11.8	52.9	35.2	0.0	100.0	6.0	62.7	68
Marital Status^A																
Ever married/in union	25.1	34.4	40.0	0.5	100.0	5.7	67.7	5,169	29.5	35.2	34.6	0.6	100.0	5.3	61.7	19,056
Never married/in union	18.9	36.9	43.8	0.5	100.0	6.1	70.8	5,158	19.1	37.3	43.1	0.5	100.0	6.1	70.4	5,486
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	28.2	33.9	36.3	1.5	100.0	5.3	61.6	257	28.6	34.6	34.5	2.4	100.0	5.3	56.8	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	23.0	37.2	39.5	0.3	100.0	5.8	67.8	6,825	28.4	36.2	34.9	0.5	100.0	5.4	62.6	20,226

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Malawi, 2019-20

2015-20																
	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Ethnicity of household head																
Chewa	23.1	35.7	40.7	0.5	100.0	5.8	64.6	3,965	28.7	36.1	34.5	0.7	100.0	5.3	59.2	9,221
Tumbuka	16.7	42.5	40.4	0.4	100.0	6.1	71.1	873	22.3	40.8	36.6	0.2	100.0	5.7	64.6	1,988
Yao	26.1	33.0	40.2	0.7	100.0	5.7	70.5	1,396	31.0	31.5	36.3	1.1	100.0	5.4	68.0	3,397
Lomwe	21.0	36.0	42.9	0.0	100.0	6.0	72.4	1,764	25.4	37.3	37.2	0.2	100.0	5.6	64.5	4,439
Tonga	16.5	39.6	43.4	0.5	100.0	6.4	73.8	213	21.2	36.6	41.4	0.8	100.0	6.0	69.9	427
Sena	22.0	28.7	48.6	0.6	100.0	6.3	76.3	473	27.7	27.3	44.3	0.7	100.0	5.8	73.5	1,040
Nkhonde	18.8	30.3	50.9	0.0	100.0	6.5	67.9	103	27.3	29.8	42.7	0.2	100.0	5.7	60.4	232
Ngoni	20.4	38.5	40.3	0.8	100.0	5.9	71.4	990	25.3	37.6	36.3	0.8	100.0	5.6	66.4	2,506
Other ethnicity	20.2	30.2	49.5	0.1	100.0	6.3	74.3	550	24.6	34.3	40.9	0.1	100.0	5.8	65.1	1,293
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	28.7	30.4	40.2	0.6	100.0	5.5	65.8	2,205	36.4	29.3	33.1	1.1	100.0	4.9	58.4	4,908
Second	27.8	31.9	39.8	0.5	100.0	5.7	69.6	2,015	33.2	32.6	33.3	0.9	100.0	5.1	62.5	4,656
Middle	22.5	35.8	41.1	0.6	100.0	5.9	69.7	1,889	30.3	34.9	34.4	0.5	100.0	5.3	62.6	4,629
Fourth	20.4	38.1	41.4	0.1	100.0	6.0	68.2	1,973	24.5	38.9	36.3	0.2	100.0	5.6	64.9	4,815
Richest	11.0	41.9	46.7	0.4	100.0	6.6	72.6	2,244	13.7	41.7	44.2	0.3	100.0	6.3	69.3	5,536

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

³ MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

^A The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital Status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Malawi, 2019-20

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Total	26.6	37.3	35.7	0.5	100.0	5.4	62.7	3,129	30.0	39.7	29.8	0.5	100.0	5.0	58.3	6,791
Area																
Urban	15.8	44.3	39.7	0.2	100.0	5.8	64.0	530	16.6	46.3	36.9	0.1	100.0	5.7	63.2	1,293
Rural	28.8	35.8	34.9	0.5	100.0	5.3	62.4	2,599	33.1	38.2	28.2	0.5	100.0	4.9	57.2	5,498
Region																
North	32.2	28.9	37.9	1.0	100.0	5.2	77.3	369	36.1	31.7	31.7	0.5	100.0	4.8	71.4	785
Central	26.3	42.5	30.9	0.3	100.0	5.3	59.3	1,420	29.4	44.5	25.8	0.2	100.0	4.9	56.7	3,201
South	25.3	34.1	40.2	0.5	100.0	5.6	62.2	1,341	28.8	36.5	33.9	0.7	100.0	5.2	56.4	2,805
Age																
15-19	25.5	36.4	37.5	0.7	100.0	5.6	66.8	1,856	25.5	36.4	37.5	0.7	100.0	5.6	66.8	1,856
15-17	23.2	34.2	41.8	0.8	100.0	5.8	68.7	1,125	23.2	34.2	41.8	0.8	100.0	5.8	68.7	1,125
18-19	29.0	39.7	31.0	0.4	100.0	5.2	63.7	732	29.0	39.7	31.0	0.4	100.0	5.2	63.7	732
20-24	28.2	38.6	33.0	0.2	100.0	5.2	56.8	1,273	28.2	38.6	33.0	0.2	100.0	5.2	56.8	1,273
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30.2	43.3	26.3	0.3	100.0	4.8	59.0	978
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	32.2	43.2	24.4	0.2	100.0	4.7	52.3	840
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30.2	42.0	27.5	0.2	100.0	5.0	52.5	766
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	34.4	41.3	23.2	1.1	100.0	4.6	53.9	599
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	41.9	36.8	20.5	0.8	100.0	4.3	53.7	479
Education																
Pre-primary or none	26.6	44.0	29.4	0.0	100.0	5.0	67.1	64	40.4	33.6	25.2	0.8	100.0	4.4	52.2	303
Primary	29.8	32.6	36.9	0.7	100.0	5.4	64.0	2,034	34.4	35.2	29.7	0.6	100.0	4.9	58.3	4,028
Lower Secondary	22.0	42.9	35.1	0.0	100.0	5.5	62.7	440	26.5	44.2	29.3	0.0	100.0	5.1	59.4	927
Upper Secondary	19.7	48.0	32.1	0.2	100.0	5.5	58.7	518	20.1	47.9	31.7	0.2	100.0	5.4	59.7	1,202
Higher	(12.3)	(55.8)	(31.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.7)	(47.8)	51	10.4	58.8	30.8	0.0	100.0	5.7	57.0	268
Vocational Training	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	24	15.3	56.2	28.5	0.0	100.0	5.4	52.6	63

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Malawi, 2019-20																
	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	31.5	37.1	31.2	0.3	100.0	5.0	59.6	541	33.8	40.5	25.3	0.5	100.0	4.7	54.8	3,909
Never married/in union	25.5	37.3	36.6	0.5	100.0	5.5	63.3	2,588	24.8	38.7	36.0	0.5	100.0	5.5	63.1	2,882
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	38.1	42.3	19.6	0.0	100.0	4.3	51.7	140	43.8	40.5	15.0	0.8	100.0	3.8	41.3	380
Has no functional difficulty	27.7	38.7	33.2	0.3	100.0	5.3	59.9	1,864	30.4	40.9	28.4	0.4	100.0	5.0	57.3	5,286
Ethnicity of household head																
Chewa	26.4	41.8	31.4	0.4	100.0	5.3	58.8	1,212	30.6	44.7	24.3	0.4	100.0	4.8	54.7	2,657
Tumbuka	26.2	31.7	40.8	1.3	100.0	5.6	76.1	235	31.9	34.1	33.4	0.6	100.0	5.0	68.2	509
Yao	28.2	30.0	40.0	1.7	100.0	5.5	62.1	359	32.2	33.2	33.3	1.3	100.0	5.1	54.7	775
Lomwe	26.0	37.2	36.8	0.0	100.0	5.5	60.0	568	26.7	39.1	33.9	0.3	100.0	5.3	57.8	1,241
Tonga	21.9	31.4	46.2	0.5	100.0	6.1	67.6	49	28.2	33.8	37.8	0.3	100.0	5.6	68.1	112
Sena	31.1	31.4	37.6	0.0	100.0	5.3	69.7	125	31.7	32.5	35.8	0.0	100.0	5.2	61.6	288
Nkhonde	39.8	38.3	22.0	0.0	100.0	4.1	68.1	30	47.4	35.0	17.6	0.0	100.0	3.8	63.3	60
Ngoni	23.8	39.1	37.1	0.0	100.0	5.5	65.6	372	26.7	41.1	32.2	0.0	100.0	5.2	61.1	777
Other ethnicity	28.3	30.1	41.3	0.2	100.0	5.4	67.8	179	32.3	32.6	34.2	0.9	100.0	5.0	67.2	371
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	29.4	37.2	32.7	0.7	100.0	5.2	57.9	490	36.6	36.3	26.4	0.7	100.0	4.6	54.8	1,068
Second	33.3	34.2	31.9	0.6	100.0	5.1	56.4	561	38.4	35.6	25.6	0.5	100.0	4.6	53.8	1,261
Middle	31.8	34.8	32.9	0.5	100.0	5.1	64.1	641	35.7	37.7	26.2	0.4	100.0	4.7	58.1	1,272
Fourth	26.4	37.3	35.8	0.4	100.0	5.5	66.3	708	29.6	39.8	29.8	0.8	100.0	5.1	58.7	1,496
Richest	15.0	41.8	43.0	0.2	100.0	6.0	66.0	730	15.5	46.5	37.9	0.1	100.0	5.8	63.6	1,695
¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24																
² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24																
³ MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49																
⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49																
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																
na: not applicable																

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	36.3	67.8	30.6	10,327	32.8	64.6	27.4	24,543
Area								
Urban	49.3	84.1	44.7	1,829	43.5	79.9	38.9	4,457
Rural	33.5	64.3	27.6	8,498	30.5	61.2	24.8	20,086
Region								
North	49.1	74.9	44.3	1,209	44.5	72.4	39.4	2,726
Central	31.8	66.3	26.4	4,682	28.7	63.3	23.6	11,169
South	37.6	67.3	31.3	4,436	34.2	63.9	28.2	10,649
Age								
15-19	38.5	68.4	33.0	5,548	38.5	68.4	33.0	5,548
15-17	40.2	67.9	33.3	3,245	40.2	67.9	33.3	3,245
18-19	36.2	69.1	32.4	2,303	36.2	69.1	32.4	2,303
20-24	33.7	67.0	27.9	4,779	33.7	67.0	27.9	4,779
25-29	na	na	na	na	32.1	65.0	26.9	3,932
30-34	na	na	na	na	30.0	63.8	24.5	3,394
35-39	na	na	na	na	29.8	61.0	23.6	3,048
40-44	na	na	na	na	28.4	59.5	24.5	2,202
45-49	na	na	na	na	30.2	58.5	24.7	1,641

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Education								
Pre-primary or none	33.5	54.7	26.8	305	25.0	51.1	18.5	2,150
Primary	32.2	62.1	25.5	6,646	29.2	60.4	23.3	15,727
Lower Secondary	41.1	76.0	36.9	1,555	38.3	73.3	33.8	2,895
Upper Secondary	45.0	82.1	41.7	1,607	44.5	81.5	40.8	3,157
Higher	66.4	94.1	64.6	182	66.8	89.7	63.3	546
Vocational Training	(79.4)	(95.1)	(79.4)	33	65.1	89.8	65.1	68
Marital Status^A								
Ever married/in union	32.2	63.9	26.4	5,169	30.8	62.5	25.3	19,056
Never married/in union	40.4	71.7	34.9	5,158	40.0	71.9	34.6	5,486
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	25.1	60.7	20.5	257	25.4	58.2	20.8	1,072
Has no functional difficulty	34.9	68.0	29.7	6,825	32.0	64.4	26.8	20,226

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Malawi, 2019-20

2015-20

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	29.9	63.9	24.0	3,965	27.9	60.7	22.1	9,221
Tumbuka	47.0	75.7	41.9	873	43.7	73.5	38.2	1,988
Yao	35.6	65.1	29.4	1,396	32.0	61.0	25.8	3,397
Lomwe	41.0	71.0	36.1	1,764	34.5	66.4	29.4	4,439
Tonga	38.6	72.3	33.5	212	35.8	72.4	31.2	427
Sena	39.4	61.1	32.4	473	38.6	59.8	32.2	1,040
Nkhonde	49.8	79.3	45.0	103	46.2	76.0	42.8	232
Ngoni	38.6	72.2	32.3	990	34.1	70.2	29.1	2,506
Other ethnicity	41.8	73.5	38.1	550	37.5	70.3	33.4	1,293
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	25.0	56.3	19.2	2,205	22.0	52.9	16.8	4,908
Second	31.6	62.1	24.9	2,015	26.8	56.9	20.6	4,656
Middle	33.6	64.0	26.8	1,889	28.7	60.4	22.6	4,629
Fourth	38.8	71.1	33.5	1,973	35.2	68.6	29.6	4,815
Richest	51.7	84.4	47.6	2,244	48.8	81.4	44.5	5,536
¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24								
² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49								
na: not applicable								
^A The category of “Missing” in the background characteristic of “Marital Status” has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	40.9	73.8	35.4	3,129	37.3	72.9	32.5	6,791
Area								
Urban	46.8	86.5	43.7	530	47.3	84.8	42.4	1,293
Rural	39.7	71.2	33.7	2,599	35.0	70.1	30.2	5,498
Region								
North	47.8	83.7	44.8	368.7	46.2	82.2	43.6	785
Central	39.7	72.7	34.4	1,419.7	36.1	71.6	31.1	3,201
South	40.4	72.3	33.8	1,341.0	36.2	71.9	31.0	2,805
Age								
15-19	41.9	73.3	36.5	1,856	41.9	73.3	36.5	1,856
15-17	44.6	71.1	38.6	1,125	44.6	71.1	38.6	1,125
18-19	37.7	76.7	33.2	732	37.7	76.7	33.2	732
20-24	39.6	74.5	33.8	1,273	39.6	74.5	33.8	1,273
25-29	na	na	na	na	37.5	76.3	33.8	978
30-34	na	na	na	na	37.6	73.6	32.7	840
35-39	na	na	na	na	35.6	73.5	31.6	766
40-44	na	na	na	na	28.4	64.0	23.7	599
45-49	na	na	na	na	26.6	69.3	22.8	479

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Education								
Pre-primary or none	43.3	58.4	25.9	64	25.0	54.6	17.3	303
Primary	37.8	69.2	31.4	2,034	32.9	67.7	27.1	4,028
Lower Secondary	47.1	79.6	42.9	440	40.9	78.1	37.3	927
Upper Secondary	43.9	86.8	41.7	518	45.2	85.1	42.4	1,202
Higher	(69.5)	(87.3)	(66.0)	51	66.9	94.4	65.7	268
Vocational Training	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	50.0	95.1	48.6	63
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	35.0	70.4	29.1	541	33.5	71.0	28.8	3,909
Never married/in union	42.2	74.5	36.7	2,588	42.5	75.5	37.5	2,882
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	36.1	65.9	24.0	140	26.3	63.7	19.7	380
Has no functional difficulty	39.1	76.0	34.3	1,864	36.6	74.0	32.1	5,286

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life				Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	Number of men age 15-24 years	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	Number of men age 15-49 years
Ethnicity of household head								
Chewa	39.7	71.6	33.7	1,212	34.1	70.4	29.2	2,657
Tumbuka	45.9	80.6	42.4	235	44.5	81.1	41.7	509
Yao	40.3	67.0	32.0	359	32.3	66.1	25.7	775
Lomwe	38.4	75.1	32.2	568	37.4	73.8	31.8	1,241
Tonga	24.2	69.5	23.8	49	31.4	69.5	30.4	112
Sena	36.9	62.3	30.9	125	37.8	69.7	34.1	288
Nkhonde	58.4	86.1	54.4	30	41.5	75.2	38.9	60
Ngoni	44.7	85.3	41.9	372	42.7	81.6	38.7	777
Other ethnicity	48.5	72.7	44.3	179	49.5	75.7	45.6	371
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	33.9	60.6	23.8	490	25.7	61.3	18.8	1,068
Second	30.7	69.2	27.1	561	25.6	67.3	22.3	1,261
Middle	37.9	71.1	32.8	641	33.4	68.8	28.5	1,272
Fourth	46.0	76.0	39.7	708	40.5	74.0	35.1	1,496
Richest	51.2	86.5	47.7	730	53.4	86.5	49.5	1,695
¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24 ² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49 na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

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

The primary objective of the sample design for the Malawi 2019-20 MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, for the three regions, and for the twenty eight districts of the country: Chitipa, Karonga, Nkhata Bay, Rumphi, Mzimba, Likoma, Kasungu, Nkhonkhotakota, Ntchisi, Dowa, Salima, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Dedza, Ntcheu, Mangochi, Machinga, Zomba, Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Mwanza, Thyolo, Mulanje, Phalombe, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Balaka and Neno. Urban and rural areas in each of the twenty-eight districts were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Malawi 2019-20 MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Endline Survey conducted in 2014, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

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

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Malawi 2019-20 MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Malawi from the 2018 Population and Housing Census sampling frame was first examined by district, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, Census 2018

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2018 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	18,468	2,726	15,742	3,979,176	637,962	3,341,214
North	3,100	345	2,755	467,466	80,379	378,087
Chitipa	331	17	314	47,236	3,987	43,249
Karonga	409	54	355	74,854	13,525	61,329
Nkhata Bay	365	18	347	52,153	2,986	49,167
Rumphi	309	26	283	46,897	4,951	41,946
Mzimba	1670	228	1442	243,434	54,632	188,802
Likoma	16	2	14	2,892	298	2,594
Central	5,913	1,146	4,767	1,363,568	273,559	1,090,009
Kasungu	846	47	799	179,008	12,976	166,032
Nkhotakota	336	30	306	80,449	6,081	74,368
Ntchisi	406	10	396	70,714	2,192	68,522
Dowa	934	36	898	175,913	7,341	168,572
Salima	421	35	386	105,004	10,096	94,908
Lilongwe	2500	956	1544	615,652	228,482	387,170
Mchinji	470	32	438	136,828	6,391	130,437
South	9,455	1,235	8,220	2,148,142	284,024	1,864,118
Dedza	862	36	826	196,046	7,634	188,412
Ntcheu	818	22	796	154,825	5,152	149,673
Mangochi	1121	71	1050	252,696	15,110	237,586
Machinga	704	33	671	163,915	6,041	157,874
Zomba	827	117	710	199,682	22,830	176,852
Chiradzulu	368	4	364	90,633	716	89,917
Blantyre	1288	798	490	301,000	191,227	109,773
Mwanza	146	21	125	30,341	4,319	26,022
Thyolo	926	23	903	174,070	4,986	169,084
Mulanje	589	15	574	160,091	3,623	156,468
Phalombe	397	9	388	98,847	1,519	97,328
Chikwawa	517	16	501	129,111	2,593	126,518
Nsanje	244	16	228	63,936	5,968	57,968
Balaka	453	49	404	101,575	11,738	89,837
Neno	195	5	190	31,374	568	30,806

The overall sample size for the Malawi 2019-20 MICS was calculated as 26,904 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the stunting prevalence rate for children under 5 years (based on height for age). It was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each district. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

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

where:

- n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates
- pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- $AveSize$ = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)
- RR = the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (stunting prevalence) was assumed to be 37.1 percent based on the national estimate from the Malawi DHS 2015-16. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 2 based on the estimate from the Malawi DHS 2015-16, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 16 percent, $AveSize$ (mean household size) was taken as 4.5 persons per household, and the response rate was assumed to be 98 percent, based on experience from the MDG Endline Survey, 2014. Although an RME of 12% is needed for the national-level estimates, for the regional-level estimates it was sufficient to use an RME of 15% (that is, a margin of error of 0.15 r). The resulting number of sample households from this exercise was 854, which is the sample size needed in each district.

In order to take into account other indicators and estimates for smaller subgroups such as the children age 12 to 23 months, it was recommended to increase the sample size for most districts to 960 households. In the case of the small island district of Likoma, a sample of 600 households was selected, given the relatively small number of households in the frame, and a one-stage sample design was used for this district. In the case of the two largest districts, Lilongwe and Blantyre, it was recommended to select 48 sample clusters with 24 sample households each, for a total of 1,152 sample households each. Therefore, the total sample size at the national level was 26,904 households.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Malawi 2019-20 MICS was determined as 24 households (except for Likoma clusters), based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. The total number of clusters was calculated as 1,112. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and households by district, urban and rural strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Malawi 2019-20 MICS

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	1,112	162	950	26,904	3,936	22,968
North	216	40	176	5,400	1,008	4,392
Chitipa	40	5	35	960	120	840
Karonga	40	11	29	960	264	696
Nkhata Bay	40	3	37	960	72	888
Rumphi	40	6	34	960	144	816
Mzimba	40	13	27	960	312	648
Likoma	16	2	14	600	96	504
Central	288	41	247	6,912	984	5,928
Kasungu	40	4	36	960	96	864
Nkhotakota	40	5	35	960	120	840
Ntchisi	40	2	38	960	48	912
Dowa	40	3	37	960	72	888
Salima	40	6	34	960	144	816
Lilongwe	48	18	30	1,152	432	720
Mchinji	40	3	37	960	72	888
South	608	81	527	14,592	1,944	12,648
Dedza	40	2	38	960	48	912
Ntcheu	40	2	38	960	48	912
Mangochi	40	4	36	960	96	864
Machinga	40	2	38	960	48	912
Zomba	40	7	33	960	168	792
Chiradzulu	40	2	38	960	48	912
Blantyre	48	30	18	1,152	720	432
Mwanza	40	9	31	960	216	744
Thyolo	40	2	38	960	48	912
Mulanje	40	2	38	960	48	912
Phalombe	40	2	38	960	48	912
Chikwawa	40	2	38	960	48	912
Nsanje	40	6	34	960	144	816
Balaka	40	7	33	960	168	792
Neno	40	2	38	960	48	912

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2018 Population and Housing Census frame, except for the small island district of Likoma, where all the EAs were selected and one-stage sampling was used to select the households. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the twenty-eight districts, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2018 Population and Housing Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. Household listing was undertaken by 40 teams, each team with two listers, one supervisor and a driver. Listing started in October 2019 and was completed in November 2019. Large EAs with 300 or more households were subdivided into 2 or 3 segments of roughly equal size of which only one segment was selected randomly and listed.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the National Statistical Office, where the selection of 24 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.

¹⁶¹ In the case of the small island district of Likoma, a one stage selection of households from the combined listing for all EAs of the urban and rural areas was done. A total of 96 households across the 2 urban EAs and 504 sample households across the 14 rural EAs of Likoma were selected.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in one-third of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹⁶¹ All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Malawi 2019-20 MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 3 of the 24 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹⁶¹

¹⁶¹ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Malawi 2019-20 MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the districts, different sampling fractions were used in each district since the number of households in the Census frame varies by district. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

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

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

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

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{24}{M'_{hi}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{RR_{gh}}$$

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

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Malawi 2019-20 MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 33.3% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 3 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 3 households was selected from the 24 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wght} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{24}{3} = \frac{8}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wghi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wghi} = W_{wghi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

- W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)
- m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h
- m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The Malawi 2019-20 MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.012080 and 11.163359 in the 1,112 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

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Lars Osterwalder	Water Quality Consultant
Pierre Martel	Household Survey Expert
Peter Kingori	MICS Consultant
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The sample of respondents selected in the MICS 2019-20 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.6), and for all districts (Tables SE.7 to SE.35).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the

weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Malawi

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

									Confidence limits	
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.196	0.010	0.050	15.715	3.964	108,869	25,419	0.176	0.216
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.340	0.010	0.031	11.962	3.459	24,543	24,543	0.319	0.361
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.503	0.011	0.023	3.569	1.889	6,791	6,791	0.480	0.526
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.071	0.006	0.083	12.882	3.589	24,543	24,543	0.060	0.083
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.175	0.010	0.059	5.011	2.238	6,791	6,791	0.154	0.196
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.023	0.003	0.132	10.281	3.206	24,543	24,543	0.017	0.030
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.069	0.006	0.089	4.032	2.008	6,791	6,791	0.057	0.082
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.005	0.001	0.150	3.013	1.736	24,543	24,543	0.004	0.007
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.118	0.006	0.053	2.579	1.606	6,791	6,791	0.105	0.130
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	26	1.840	0.072	na	na	na	na	22	29
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	40	2.306	0.058	na	na	na	na	35	45
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	56	2.412	0.043	na	na	na	na	51	61
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.2	0.067	0.016	na	na	na	na	4.1	4.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	136	16.170	4.021	na	na	na	na	128	144
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.656	0.006	0.010	2.594	1.611	15,242	14,934	0.644	0.669
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.799	0.006	0.007	2.509	1.584	12,353	12,076	0.787	0.810
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.505	0.011	0.022	3.089	1.758	6,423	6,410	0.484	0.527
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.964	0.003	0.003	2.060	1.435	6,423	6,410	0.957	0.971
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.722	0.015	0.021	3.835	1.958	3,528	3,453	0.692	0.752
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.334	0.011	0.034	4.149	2.037	6,656	7,002	0.311	0.357
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.231	0.012	0.051	5.595	2.365	7,036	7,234	0.207	0.254
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.039	0.006	0.151	5.302	2.303	5,683	5,796	0.027	0.050
na: not applicable										

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Malawi (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.903	0.007	0.008	1.948	1.396	3,201	3,206	0.888	0.917
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.832	0.010	0.013	2.498	1.580	3,201	3,206	0.811	0.852
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.879	0.008	0.009	2.059	1.435	3,201	3,206	0.863	0.896
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.010	0.002	0.165	7.152	2.674	108,869	25,419	0.007	0.014
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.711	0.021	0.030	2.544	1.595	1,198	1,160	0.669	0.754
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.585	0.007	0.013	24.772	4.977	106,151	108,276	0.570	0.600
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.641	0.019	0.029	2.342	1.530	1,563	1,571	0.603	0.678
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.355	0.007	0.021	3.519	1.876	14,967	14,940	0.340	0.369
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.026	0.002	0.073	2.104	1.451	14,990	14,957	0.022	0.029
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.044	0.003	0.058	2.360	1.536	14,990	14,957	0.039	0.049
Early child development index	TC.53	0.586	0.013	0.023	4.378	2.092	5,924	5,941	0.559	0.613
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.670	0.009	0.013	5.504	2.346	15,457	15,457	0.652	0.688
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.821	0.005	0.006	4.619	2.149	45,990	27,003	0.811	0.831
Child labour	PR.3	0.140	0.005	0.034	3.351	1.831	40,744	17,824	0.130	0.149
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.075	0.006	0.077	2.251	1.500	4,779	4,697	0.063	0.086
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.377	0.011	0.030	2.566	1.602	4,779	4,697	0.354	0.399
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.352	0.007	0.021	5.827	2.414	24,543	24,543	0.337	0.367
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.521	0.012	0.023	3.856	1.964	6,791	6,791	0.497	0.545
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.742	0.009	0.012	10.885	3.299	108,869	25,419	0.724	0.761
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.049	0.007	0.152	3.689	1.921	13,546	3,121	0.034	0.064
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.282	0.009	0.034	11.118	3.334	107,677	25,169	0.263	0.301
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.801	0.008	0.011	11.498	3.391	108,869	25,419	0.784	0.818
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.458	0.008	0.018	6.600	2.569	108,869	25,419	0.442	0.474
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.005	0.001	0.204	5.161	2.272	108,869	25,419	0.003	0.007

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Malawi (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected CDS and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
						Square root of design effect (deft)			Confidence limits	
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)		Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.124	0.004	0.030	3.422	1,850	49,921	26,975	0.117 0.131
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.497	0.010	0.020	10.383	3,222	108,869	25,419	0.477 0.517
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.206	0.004	0.022	3.016	1,737	24,543	24,543	0.197 0.215
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.304	0.011	0.038	4.179	2,044	6,791	6,791	0.281 0.326
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.931	0.055	0.009	3.169	1,780	10,279	10,428	5.821 6.040
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.417	0.097	0.018	3.144	1,773	3,115	3,168	5.222 5.611

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.551	0.036	0.066	19.692	4.438	16,868	3,704	0.478	0.623
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.641	0.019	0.029	6.257	2.501	4,457	4,057	0.604	0.679
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.723	0.024	0.033	3.095	1.759	1,293	1,075	0.675	0.771
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.222	0.023	0.101	11.919	3.452	4,457	4,057	0.177	0.267
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.412	0.036	0.088	5.824	2.413	1,293	1,075	0.339	0.484
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.088	0.014	0.158	9.723	3.118	4,457	4,057	0.060	0.115
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.191	0.026	0.138	4.803	2.192	1,293	1,075	0.138	0.243
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.002	0.001	0.533	2.332	1.527	4,457	4,057	0.000	0.004
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.114	0.014	0.120	1.992	1.412	1,293	1,075	0.086	0.141
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	22	5.229	0.233	na	na	na	na	12	33
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	30	5.432	0.183	na	na	na	na	19	40
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	42	6.265	0.148	na	na	na	na	30	55
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.9	0.139	0.048	na	na	na	na	2.6	3.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	75	106.095	10.300	na	na	na	na	55	96
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.656	0.018	0.028	3.226	1.796	2,516	2,186	0.620	0.693
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.784	0.017	0.022	3.141	1.772	2,071	1,776	0.749	0.818
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.590	0.026	0.045	2.322	1.524	857	802	0.537	0.643
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.989	0.004	0.004	1.053	1.026	857	802	0.981	0.996
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.794	0.028	0.036	2.101	1.450	478	426	0.737	0.851
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.647	0.020	0.030	1.853	1.361	1,128	1,098	0.608	0.687
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.554	0.028	0.051	3.645	1.909	1,185	1,133	0.498	0.611
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.154	0.027	0.177	5.696	2.387	1,029	1,006	0.100	0.208
na: not applicable										

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.930	0.016	0.017	1.551	1.246	431	406	0.899	0.962
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.859	0.025	0.030	2.155	1.468	431	406	0.808	0.910
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.898	0.027	0.030	3.097	1.760	431	406	0.845	0.951
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.040	0.010	0.244	9.063	3.010	16,868	3,704	0.020	0.059
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.586	0.092	0.157	3.894	1.973	121	113	0.402	0.769
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.555	0.021	0.038	27.111	5.207	16,532	15,357	0.514	0.597
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.584	0.052	0.089	2.053	1.433	187	186	0.480	0.688
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.293	0.020	0.069	3.591	1.895	1,919	1,817	0.252	0.333
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.023	0.006	0.265	2.972	1.724	1,918	1,817	0.011	0.035
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.058	0.010	0.177	3.470	1.863	1,918	1,817	0.037	0.078
Early child development index	TC.53	0.699	0.029	0.041	2.689	1.640	760	692	0.641	0.756
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.706	0.017	0.024	2.645	1.626	1,990	1,882	0.672	0.741
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.823	0.014	0.017	4.908	2.215	6,241	3,451	0.795	0.852
Child labour	PR.3	0.072	0.009	0.126	3.039	1.743	5,730	2,481	0.053	0.089
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.042	0.012	0.280	2.841	1.686	870	820	0.019	0.066
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.223	0.024	0.110	2.835	1.684	870	820	0.174	0.272
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.343	0.020	0.058	7.083	2.661	4,457	4,057	0.303	0.382
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.498	0.040	0.080	6.752	2.599	1,293	1,075	0.419	0.577
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.912	0.012	0.013	6.241	2.498	16,868	3,704	0.889	0.935
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.250	0.037	0.148	3.295	1.815	1,987	454	0.176	0.324
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.506	0.029	0.057	12.322	3.510	16,787	3,682	0.448	0.564
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.919	0.014	0.015	9.391	3.064	16,868	3,704	0.892	0.947
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.429	0.028	0.065	11.563	3.400	16,868	3,704	0.373	0.484
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.026	0.006	0.216	4.579	2.140	16,868	3,704	0.015	0.037

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.089	0.009	0.104	3.754	1.937	6,887	3,579	0.070 0.107
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.326	0.024	0.075	10.024	3.166	16,868	3,704	0.277 0.375
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.178	0.014	0.078	5.320	2.306	4,457	4,057	0.151 0.206
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.240	0.038	0.157	8.387	2.896	1,293	1,075	0.164 0.315
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.478	0.119	0.018	3.179	1.783	1,824	1,724	6.239 6.717
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.817	0.255	0.044	4.576	2.139	529	469	5.308 6.326

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.131	0.006	0.044	6.463	2.542	92,002	21,715	0.119	0.143
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.274	0.008	0.029	6.479	2.545	20,086	20,486	0.258	0.289
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.451	0.010	0.023	2.418	1.555	5,498	5,716	0.431	0.472
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.038	0.003	0.076	4.728	2.174	20,086	20,486	0.032	0.044
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.119	0.007	0.057	2.548	1.596	5,498	5,716	0.106	0.133
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.009	0.001	0.122	2.847	1.687	20,086	20,486	0.007	0.011
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.041	0.004	0.099	2.414	1.554	5,498	5,716	0.033	0.049
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.006	0.001	0.155	3.063	1.750	20,086	20,486	0.004	0.008
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.119	0.007	0.059	2.722	1.650	5,498	5,716	0.104	0.133
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	26	1.975	0.076	na	na	na	na	22	30
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	42	2.522	0.061	na	na	na	na	36	47
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	58	2.594	0.045	na	na	na	na	53	63
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.5	0.065	0.014	na	na	na	na	4.4	4.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	149	14.861	3.855	na	na	na	na	141	156
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.656	0.007	0.010	2.445	1.564	12,726	12,748	0.643	0.669
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.802	0.006	0.007	2.321	1.524	10,281	10,300	0.790	0.814
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.493	0.012	0.024	3.176	1.782	5,567	5,608	0.469	0.516
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.960	0.004	0.004	2.074	1.440	5,567	5,608	0.953	0.968
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.710	0.017	0.023	4.024	2.006	3,049	3,027	0.677	0.743
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.270	0.009	0.034	2.486	1.577	5,527	5,904	0.252	0.288
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.165	0.008	0.049	2.926	1.711	5,851	6,101	0.149	0.182
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.013	0.002	0.150	1.438	1.199	4,654	4,790	0.009	0.017
na: not applicable										

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.899	0.008	0.009	1.986	1.409	2,769	2,800	0.883	0.915
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.827	0.011	0.014	2.550	1.597	2,769	2,800	0.804	0.850
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.876	0.009	0.010	1.932	1.390	2,769	2,800	0.859	0.894
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.005	0.001	0.177	3.279	1.811	92,002	21,715	0.003	0.007
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.726	0.020	0.028	2.161	1.470	1,077	1,047	0.685	0.766
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.590	0.008	0.013	23.541	4.852	89,619	92,919	0.575	0.606
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.648	0.020	0.030	2.361	1.536	1,376	1,385	0.609	0.688
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.364	0.008	0.021	3.363	1.834	13,048	13,123	0.348	0.379
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.026	0.002	0.075	1.995	1.412	13,072	13,140	0.022	0.030
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.042	0.003	0.060	2.099	1.449	13,072	13,140	0.037	0.047
Early child development index	TC.53	0.569	0.015	0.026	4.542	2.131	5,165	5,249	0.540	0.598
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.665	0.010	0.015	5.876	2.424	13,467	13,575	0.645	0.684
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.820	0.005	0.007	4.578	2.140	39,749	23,552	0.809	0.831
Child labour	PR.3	0.151	0.005	0.034	3.174	1.782	35,014	15,343	0.141	0.161
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.082	0.006	0.078	2.112	1.453	3,909	3,877	0.069	0.095
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.411	0.011	0.028	2.079	1.442	3,909	3,877	0.388	0.434
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.354	0.008	0.022	5.475	2.340	20,086	20,486	0.338	0.370
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.526	0.011	0.021	2.926	1.711	5,498	5,716	0.503	0.549
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.711	0.010	0.014	9.870	3.142	92,002	21,715	0.692	0.731
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.014	0.004	0.245	2.341	1.530	11,559	2,667	0.007	0.021
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.241	0.008	0.032	7.166	2.677	90,890	21,487	0.225	0.256
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.779	0.009	0.012	10.977	3.313	92,002	21,715	0.760	0.798
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.464	0.008	0.017	5.496	2.344	92,002	21,715	0.448	0.480
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.000	0.401	3.580	1.892	92,002	21,715	0.000	0.002

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDC and WIDE indicators, Malawi, 2010-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.130	0.004	0.031	3.257	1.805	43,035	23,396	0.122	0.138
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.528	0.010	0.019	8.773	2.962	92,002	21,715	0.508	0.548
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.212	0.004	0.021	2.448	1.565	20,086	20,486	0.203	0.221
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.318	0.011	0.034	3.037	1.743	5,498	5,716	0.297	0.340
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.813	0.058	0.010	2.908	1.705	8,455	8,704	5.696	5.929
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.335	0.104	0.019	2.882	1.698	2,586	2,699	5.127	5.543

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Northern region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.288	0.017	0.060	7.551	2.748	12,436	5,130	0.254	0.323
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.446	0.017	0.039	6.394	2.529	2,726	5,348	0.412	0.480
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.590	0.021	0.036	3.093	1.759	785	1,652	0.547	0.632
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.077	0.007	0.084	3.180	1.783	2,726	5,348	0.064	0.090
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.233	0.022	0.094	4.401	2.098	785	1,652	0.190	0.277
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.023	0.004	0.173	3.805	1.951	2,726	5,348	0.015	0.031
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.070	0.010	0.150	2.795	1.672	785	1,652	0.049	0.091
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.001	0.001	0.378	1.060	1.030	2,726	5,348	0.000	0.002
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.113	0.010	0.092	1.801	1.342	785	1,652	0.092	0.134
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	23	4.491	0.196	na	na	na	na	14	32
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	29	4.706	0.160	na	na	na	na	20	39
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	39	5.744	0.147	na	na	na	na	28	51
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.1	0.162	0.040	na	na	na	na	3.7	4.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	119	95.269	9.761	na	na	na	na	100	139
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.609	0.016	0.027	3.573	1.890	1,697	3,170	0.577	0.642
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.753	0.015	0.020	3.146	1.774	1,345	2,523	0.722	0.783
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.569	0.024	0.043	3.014	1.736	696	1,263	0.521	0.618
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.967	0.007	0.008	2.103	1.450	696	1,263	0.953	0.982
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.784	0.031	0.039	3.911	1.978	392	713	0.722	0.846
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.431	0.021	0.049	2.802	1.674	804	1,606	0.390	0.473
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.315	0.024	0.075	4.084	2.021	796	1,529	0.268	0.363
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.045	0.010	0.228	3.321	1.822	647	1,289	0.024	0.065

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Northern region (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.952	0.011	0.011	1.666	1.291	345	650	0.930	0.974
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.923	0.015	0.016	2.056	1.434	345	650	0.893	0.953
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.920	0.014	0.016	1.793	1.339	345	650	0.891	0.948
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.009	0.003	0.326	4.914	2.217	12,436	5,130	0.003	0.015
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.758	0.043	0.057	2.835	1.684	164	276	0.671	0.845
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.625	0.018	0.029	32.451	5.697	12,079	23,674	0.589	0.660
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.566	0.073	0.129	6.605	2.570	167	306	0.420	0.712
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.286	0.011	0.039	1.840	1.356	1,573	3,011	0.264	0.308
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.022	0.004	0.196	2.576	1.605	1,563	2,991	0.013	0.031
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.061	0.006	0.101	2.001	1.415	1,563	2,991	0.049	0.074
Early child development index	TC.53	0.644	0.027	0.041	3.858	1.964	636	1,254	0.591	0.697
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.580	0.021	0.037	5.831	2.415	1,652	3,128	0.537	0.622
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.771	0.014	0.018	5.976	2.445	5,147	5,440	0.744	0.799
Child labour	PR.3	0.137	0.016	0.114	7.430	2.726	4,716	3,643	0.106	0.168
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.107	0.018	0.172	3.666	1.915	560	1,034	0.070	0.144
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.372	0.028	0.076	3.510	1.874	560	1,034	0.316	0.428
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.424	0.020	0.048	9.141	3.023	2,726	5,348	0.383	0.465
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.680	0.024	0.035	4.257	2.063	785	1,652	0.632	0.727
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.693	0.025	0.037	15.466	3.933	12,436	5,130	0.643	0.744
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.084	0.017	0.207	2.440	1.562	1,512	621	0.049	0.119
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.360	0.021	0.059	10.054	3.171	12,415	5,120	0.317	0.403
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.867	0.014	0.016	8.997	3.000	12,436	5,130	0.838	0.895
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.530	0.019	0.037	7.733	2.781	12,436	5,130	0.491	0.569
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.002	0.001	0.461	2.032	1.425	12,436	5,130	0.000	0.004

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Northern region (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.113	0.010	0.084	4.989	2.234	5,688	5,500	0.094 0.132
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.496	0.020	0.041	8.280	2.878	12,436	5,130	0.456 0.536
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.189	0.009	0.048	2.935	1.713	2,726	5,348	0.171 0.208
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.230	0.017	0.074	2.721	1.650	785	1,652	0.196 0.264
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.065	0.108	0.018	3.198	1.788	1,204	2,343	5.849 6.281
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.151	0.281	0.055	5.032	2.243	365	756	4.588 5.713

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.170	0.016	0.093	14.982	3.871	49,744	8,430	0.138	0.201
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.298	0.019	0.063	13.558	3.682	11,169	8,075	0.260	0.335
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.468	0.020	0.043	3.796	1.948	3,201	2,338	0.428	0.508
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.060	0.010	0.167	14.498	3.808	11,169	8,075	0.040	0.080
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.136	0.016	0.114	4.823	2.196	3,201	2,338	0.105	0.167
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.023	0.006	0.262	12.801	3.578	11,169	8,075	0.011	0.034
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.054	0.009	0.164	3.599	1.897	3,201	2,338	0.037	0.072
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.009	0.002	0.192	2.598	1.612	11,169	8,075	0.005	0.012
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.142	0.012	0.082	2.574	1.604	3,201	2,338	0.119	0.165
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	26	3.043	0.117	na	na	na	na	20	32
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	40	3.703	0.092	na	na	na	na	33	48
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	57	3.753	0.066	na	na	na	na	50	65
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.1	0.107	0.026	na	na	na	na	3.9	4.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	137	50.128	7.080	na	na	na	na	122	151
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.696	0.009	0.013	2.099	1.449	7,188	5,104	0.677	0.715
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.828	0.009	0.011	2.384	1.544	5,974	4,209	0.810	0.846
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.484	0.019	0.039	2.947	1.717	2,844	2,112	0.447	0.521
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.962	0.006	0.006	2.191	1.480	2,844	2,112	0.950	0.974
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.686	0.025	0.036	3.421	1.850	1,477	1,154	0.636	0.736
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.300	0.020	0.068	4.493	2.120	3,130	2,349	0.259	0.341
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.210	0.021	0.101	6.531	2.556	3,095	2,281	0.167	0.252
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.028	0.010	0.344	6.719	2.592	2,335	1,715	0.009	0.048

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central region (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.901	0.013	0.014	1.855	1.362	1,373	1,032	0.876	0.926
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.817	0.019	0.023	2.483	1.576	1,373	1,032	0.779	0.855
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.865	0.015	0.017	1.970	1.404	1,373	1,032	0.835	0.895
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.007	0.002	0.220	2.997	1.731	49,744	8,430	0.004	0.010
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.672	0.040	0.059	2.767	1.664	525	385	0.592	0.752
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.557	0.013	0.024	26.213	5.120	48,390	35,691	0.530	0.584
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.659	0.029	0.044	1.908	1.381	704	512	0.601	0.717
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.370	0.013	0.036	3.806	1.951	6,831	4,954	0.343	0.397
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.021	0.003	0.141	2.176	1.475	6,846	4,975	0.015	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.043	0.004	0.104	2.404	1.551	6,846	4,975	0.034	0.052
Early child development index	TC.53	0.515	0.025	0.048	4.747	2.179	2,721	1,952	0.465	0.564
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.712	0.015	0.021	5.468	2.338	7,023	5,123	0.682	0.741
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.848	0.007	0.009	3.841	1.960	20,551	8,917	0.833	0.863
Child labour	PR.3	0.135	0.008	0.057	2.931	1.712	18,082	5,854	0.120	0.150
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.056	0.009	0.156	2.277	1.509	2,226	1,568	0.039	0.074
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.334	0.018	0.055	2.378	1.542	2,226	1,568	0.297	0.371
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.208	0.008	0.038	3.022	1.738	11,169	8,075	0.193	0.224
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.304	0.011	0.037	4.757	2.181	11,169	8,075	0.281	0.326
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.756	0.015	0.020	10.394	3.224	49,744	8,430	0.726	0.786
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.062	0.015	0.237	3.851	1.962	6,042	1,035	0.033	0.092
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.273	0.017	0.063	12.413	3.523	49,018	8,326	0.239	0.308
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.874	0.009	0.010	5.546	2.355	49,744	8,430	0.857	0.891
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.485	0.014	0.028	6.198	2.490	49,744	8,430	0.458	0.512
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.002	0.001	0.467	3.314	1.821	49,744	8,430	0.000	0.003

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central region (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.133	0.007	0.051	3.582	22,350	8,926	0.119	0.147
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.488	0.017	0.036	10.275	49,744	8,430	0.454	0.523
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.208	0.008	0.038	3.022	11,169	8,075	0.193	0.224
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.349	0.021	0.059	4.410	3,201	2,338	0.308	0.391
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.9	0.099	0.017	3.386	4,654	3,430	5.7	6.1
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.3	0.164	0.031	3.394	1,415	1,072	5.0	5.6

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Southern region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.199	0.015	0.074	15.958	3.995	46,689	11,859	0.170	0.229
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.358	0.013	0.036	8.102	2.846	10,649	11,120	0.332	0.384
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.519	0.014	0.027	2.227	1.492	2,805	2,801	0.491	0.547
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.082	0.008	0.103	10.416	3.227	10,649	11,120	0.065	0.098
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.203	0.016	0.078	4.399	2.097	2,805	2,801	0.171	0.235
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.024	0.003	0.139	5.398	2.323	10,649	11,120	0.018	0.031
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.087	0.010	0.121	3.870	1.967	2,805	2,801	0.066	0.108
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.003	0.001	0.205	1.469	1.212	10,649	11,120	0.002	0.004
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.091	0.007	0.076	1.641	1.281	2,805	2,801	0.077	0.105
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	26	2.549	0.099	na	na	na	na	21	31
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	42	3.396	0.081	na	na	na	na	35	49
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	59	3.595	0.061	na	na	na	na	52	66
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.4	0.095	0.022	na	na	na	na	4.2	4.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	139	26.793	5.176	na	na	na	na	129	149
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.623	0.008	0.014	2.011	1.418	6,357	6,660	0.607	0.640
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.776	0.008	0.010	1.734	1.317	5,034	5,344	0.761	0.791
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.511	0.014	0.028	2.452	1.566	2,884	3,035	0.483	0.540
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.965	0.004	0.004	1.417	1.190	2,884	3,035	0.957	0.973
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.745	0.020	0.027	3.297	1.816	1,463	1,562	0.705	0.785
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.342	0.015	0.044	3.243	1.801	3,022	3,314	0.312	0.372
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.230	0.014	0.062	3.709	1.926	2,745	2,981	0.202	0.259
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.049	0.008	0.169	3.664	1.914	2,098	2,274	0.032	0.066

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Southern region (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.893	0.010	0.011	1.618	1.272	1,483	1,524	0.873	0.913
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.824	0.013	0.016	1.874	1.369	1,483	1,524	0.797	0.851
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.883	0.011	0.012	1.684	1.298	1,483	1,524	0.862	0.905
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.014	0.003	0.252	10.396	3.224	46,689	11,859	0.007	0.021
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.737	0.023	0.031	1.334	1.155	509	499	0.692	0.783
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.604	0.008	0.014	14.049	3.748	45,682	48,911	0.587	0.620
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.640	0.022	0.035	1.609	1.269	692	753	0.596	0.684
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.355	0.008	0.024	2.174	1.474	6,563	6,975	0.338	0.372
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.031	0.003	0.085	1.598	1.264	6,582	6,991	0.025	0.036
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.042	0.003	0.079	1.868	1.367	6,582	6,991	0.035	0.048
Early child development index	TC.53	0.647	0.014	0.021	2.224	1.491	2,568	2,735	0.620	0.674
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.649	0.011	0.018	4.147	2.036	6,782	7,206	0.626	0.672
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.805	0.007	0.009	4.391	2.096	20,292	12,646	0.791	0.820
Child labour	PR.3	0.145	0.006	0.044	2.747	1.658	17,947	8,327	0.132	0.158
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.086	0.008	0.091	1.648	1.284	1,992	2,095	0.070	0.102
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.425	0.015	0.035	1.917	1.385	1,992	2,095	0.395	0.455
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.384	0.010	0.026	4.850	2.202	10,649	11,120	0.364	0.404
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.565	0.015	0.027	2.715	1.648	2,805	2,801	0.534	0.596
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.741	0.012	0.016	8.253	2.873	46,689	11,859	0.718	0.764
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.027	0.006	0.231	2.145	1.465	5,992	1,465	0.014	0.039
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.271	0.011	0.040	7.038	2.653	46,244	11,723	0.249	0.292
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.705	0.014	0.020	10.845	3.293	46,689	11,859	0.677	0.733
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.411	0.010	0.025	5.133	2.266	46,689	11,859	0.391	0.432
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.009	0.002	0.232	5.760	2.400	46,689	11,859	0.005	0.013

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Southern region (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.118	0.004	0.037	2.281	1,510	21,882	12,549	0.109 0.126
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.506	0.013	0.027	8.571	2.928	46,689	11,859	0.479 0.533
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.208	0.006	0.028	2.283	1.511	10,649	11,120	0.196 0.219
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.272	0.012	0.046	2.205	1.485	2,805	2,801	0.247 0.297
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.9	0.067	0.011	2.072	1.440	4,421	4,655	5.8 6.1
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.6	0.123	0.022	2.039	1.428	1,335	1,340	5.4 5.9

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Chitipa

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.254	0.035	0.136	5.741	2.396	1,470	907	0.185	0.323
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.368	0.026	0.071	2.440	1.562	312	831	0.316	0.420
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.560	0.040	0.072	1.540	1.241	92	234	0.479	0.641
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.026	0.008	0.322	2.298	1.516	312	831	0.009	0.043
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.122	0.038	0.312	3.170	1.780	92	234	0.046	0.199
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.009	0.004	0.473	1.739	1.319	312	831	0.001	0.018
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.042	0.023	0.546	3.035	1.742	92	234	0.000	0.088
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.004	0.002	0.599	1.076	1.037	312	831	0.000	0.008
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.066	0.016	0.251	1.029	1.015	92	234	0.033	0.098
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.648	0.031	0.048	2.251	1.500	207	540	0.586	0.709
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.798	0.028	0.035	2.135	1.461	167	434	0.741	0.854
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.602	0.052	0.086	2.326	1.525	84	210	0.499	0.706
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.975	0.014	0.015	1.741	1.319	84	210	0.947	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.918	0.026	0.029	0.943	0.971	35	105	0.865	0.970
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.878	0.037	0.043	1.363	1.168	35	105	0.803	0.953
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.882	0.035	0.040	1.223	1.106	35	105	0.812	0.952
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.001	0.001	0.792	0.439	0.663	1,470	907	0.000	0.002
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.675	0.108	0.160	2.071	1.439	19	40	0.459	0.891
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.650	0.024	0.037	10.099	3.178	1,439	4,044	0.602	0.697
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.802	0.073	0.091	1.777	1.333	21	54	0.656	0.948
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.308	0.023	0.075	1.320	1.149	196	527	0.262	0.354
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.037	0.011	0.293	1.705	1.306	196	523	0.015	0.058
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.058	0.012	0.209	1.400	1.183	196	523	0.034	0.082
Early child development index	TC.53	0.613	0.025	0.041	0.675	0.822	95	255	0.563	0.663

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Chitipa (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.902	0.029	0.032	1.141	43	121	0.844	0.960
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.397	0.042	0.105	1.900	94	262	0.314	0.481
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.312	0.049	0.158	2.811	90	248	0.213	0.411
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.019	0.010	0.537	1.034	69	190	0.000	0.039
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.637	0.035	0.055	2.892	206	555	0.567	0.706
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.855	0.020	0.023	3.147	612	973	0.815	0.895
	Child labour	PR.3	0.177	0.019	0.110	1.659	549	639	0.138	0.216
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.096	0.029	0.305	1.505	59	153	0.037	0.155
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.382	0.060	0.157	2.311	59	153	0.262	0.502
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.185	0.019	0.102	1.976	312	831	0.148	0.223
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.666	0.053	0.080	2.951	92	234	0.560	0.772
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.625	0.046	0.073	8.120	1,470	907	0.534	0.717
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.027	0.021	0.762	1.824	192	114	0.000	0.068
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.390	0.038	0.098	5.582	1,468	906	0.313	0.466
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.942	0.010	0.011	1.768	1,470	907	0.921	0.963
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.766	0.026	0.033	3.305	1,470	907	0.715	0.817
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	1.012	0.892	1,470	907	0.000	0.003
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.114	0.013	0.115	1.660	675	982	0.088	0.140
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.373	0.042	0.114	6.980	1,470	907	0.288	0.458
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.185	0.019	0.102	1.976	312	831	0.148	0.223
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.210	0.038	0.182	2.038	92	234	0.134	0.286
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.280	0.045	3.358	137	360	5.7	6.8
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	3.3	0.605	0.186	2.934	37	95	2.0	4.5

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Karonga

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected DHS and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2010-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.238	0.029	0.122	4.290	2.071	2,448	922	0.180	0.296
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.391	0.027	0.070	3.225	1.796	564	1,026	0.336	0.446
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.526	0.028	0.053	0.971	0.985	164	311	0.470	0.582
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.062	0.010	0.157	1.654	1.286	564	1,026	0.042	0.081
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.195	0.036	0.182	2.494	1.579	164	311	0.124	0.266
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.012	0.004	0.349	1.566	1.251	564	1,026	0.004	0.021
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.077	0.019	0.249	1.609	1.269	164	311	0.039	0.116
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.002	0.001	0.743	0.930	0.964	564	1,026	0.000	0.004
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.085	0.020	0.236	1.606	1.267	164	311	0.045	0.125
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.654	0.031	0.047	2.471	1.572	335	599	0.593	0.715
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.801	0.028	0.035	2.394	1.547	268	482	0.745	0.857
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.639	0.037	0.058	1.437	1.199	136	245	0.565	0.713
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.977	0.009	0.010	0.964	0.982	136	245	0.958	0.996
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.961	0.019	0.020	1.193	1.092	70	128	0.923	0.998
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.950	0.021	0.022	1.174	1.083	70	128	0.908	0.992
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.940	0.025	0.027	1.417	1.191	70	128	0.890	0.990
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.001	0.001	0.612	0.429	0.655	2,448	922	0.000	0.003
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.524	0.100	0.191	1.123	1.060	17	29	0.324	0.724
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.665	0.030	0.045	17.675	4.204	2,363	4,313	0.604	0.725
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.822	0.061	0.074	1.254	1.120	31	51	0.700	0.943
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.233	0.024	0.104	1.726	1.314	293	525	0.185	0.282
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.028	0.012	0.451	2.982	1.727	289	516	0.003	0.053
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.062	0.012	0.197	1.306	1.143	289	516	0.037	0.086
Early child development index	TC.53	0.638	0.039	0.062	1.238	1.113	103	186	0.559	0.716
na: not applicable										

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Karonga (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.884	0.021	0.024	0.568	73	133	0.843	0.926
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.460	0.044	0.095	2.506	180	325	0.372	0.547
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.293	0.034	0.116	1.839	177	331	0.225	0.361
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.045	0.013	0.288	1.042	137	270	0.019	0.070
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.626	0.035	0.056	2.885	304	542	0.555	0.697
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.841	0.024	0.029	4.289	996	958	0.792	0.890
	Child labour	PR.3	0.096	0.014	0.149	1.544	945	663	0.067	0.124
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.072	0.019	0.258	1.082	109	210	0.035	0.109
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.308	0.038	0.124	1.422	109	210	0.231	0.384
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.516	0.034	0.065	4.609	564	1,026	0.449	0.583
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.642	0.043	0.067	2.506	164	311	0.556	0.728
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.723	0.036	0.049	5.843	2,448	922	0.651	0.794
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.062	0.025	0.397	1.217	301	117	0.013	0.112
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.383	0.031	0.081	3.776	2,439	919	0.321	0.446
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.861	0.028	0.033	6.227	2,448	922	0.804	0.918
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.460	0.029	0.062	3.058	2,448	922	0.403	0.518
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	0.770	0.684	2,448	922	0.000	0.003
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.119	0.014	0.114	1.685	1,112	958	0.092	0.147
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.546	0.045	0.082	7.430	2,448	922	0.457	0.636
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.193	0.016	0.080	1.584	564	1,026	0.162	0.224
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.305	0.037	0.120	1.949	164	311	0.232	0.378
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.186	0.031	1.595	251	462	5.6	6.4
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	4.3	0.413	0.095	2.328	77	148	3.5	5.2

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Nkhatabay

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.266	0.027	0.102	3.497	1.870	1,464	921	0.211	0.320
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.415	0.026	0.062	2.874	1.695	316	1,056	0.363	0.466
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.541	0.026	0.048	0.889	0.943	94	322	0.489	0.593
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.081	0.011	0.136	1.720	1.311	316	1,056	0.059	0.103
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.202	0.040	0.200	3.245	1.801	94	322	0.122	0.283
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.011	0.004	0.336	1.356	1.165	316	1,056	0.004	0.019
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.074	0.023	0.310	2.469	1.571	94	322	0.028	0.120
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.000	0.000				316	1,056	0.000	0.000
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.119	0.021	0.173	1.295	1.138	94	322	0.078	0.161
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.491	0.025	0.052	1.637	1.279	189	633	0.440	0.542
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.623	0.027	0.043	1.470	1.212	147	492	0.570	0.676
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.529	0.034	0.064	1.221	1.105	78	266	0.462	0.597
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.985	0.007	0.007	0.817	0.904	78	266	0.971	0.998
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.923	0.022	0.024	0.865	0.930	37	127	0.878	0.967
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.896	0.025	0.028	0.826	0.909	37	127	0.847	0.946
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.892	0.026	0.029	0.883	0.940	37	127	0.840	0.944
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.002	0.001	0.525	0.470	0.686	1,464	921	0.000	0.004
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.863	0.046	0.053	0.913	0.955	16	52	0.771	0.955
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.638	0.023	0.035	10.578	3.252	1,420	4,808	0.593	0.683
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.637	0.057	0.089	1.047	1.023	22	76	0.523	0.751
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.324	0.020	0.061	1.136	1.066	186	627	0.284	0.364
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.022	0.006	0.285	1.126	1.061	186	627	0.009	0.034
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.037	0.009	0.255	1.574	1.255	186	627	0.018	0.056
Early child development index	TC.53	0.692	0.031	0.045	1.110	1.054	74	245	0.630	0.755

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Nkhatabay (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.709	0.051	0.071	1.669	1.292	40	136	0.608	0.810
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.342	0.029	0.084	1.200	1.095	98	326	0.285	0.400
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.275	0.029	0.104	1.231	1.109	91	300	0.217	0.332
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.008	0.005	0.609	0.861	0.928	80	276	0.000	0.019
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.679	0.023	0.034	1.632	1.277	192	649	0.632	0.726
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.720	0.024	0.034	3.118	1.766	621	1,075	0.672	0.769
Child labour	PR.3	0.140	0.022	0.158	2.803	1.674	574	691	0.096	0.185
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.078	0.022	0.283	1.346	1.160	58	199	0.034	0.122
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.381	0.038	0.099	1.199	1.095	58	199	0.306	0.457
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.378	0.032	0.085	4.676	2.162	316	1,056	0.313	0.443
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.648	0.040	0.062	2.301	1.517	94	322	0.567	0.729
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.717	0.049	0.068	10.668	3.266	1,464	921	0.620	0.814
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.094	0.038	0.400	1.798	1.341	188	109	0.019	0.170
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.398	0.030	0.076	3.526	1.878	1,453	916	0.338	0.459
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.875	0.016	0.019	2.263	1.504	1,464	921	0.842	0.908
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.506	0.029	0.057	3.082	1.756	1,464	921	0.448	0.563
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				1,464	921	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.098	0.012	0.122	1.743	1.320	688	1,072	0.074	0.122
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.504	0.036	0.071	4.672	2.161	1,464	921	0.433	0.575
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.272	0.019	0.071	1.989	1.410	316	1,056	0.233	0.310
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.235	0.034	0.142	2.004	1.416	94	322	0.168	0.302
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.4	0.190	0.030	1.795	1.340	146	494	6.1	6.8
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.2	0.376	0.060	1.987	1.410	45	149	5.5	7.0

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Rumphi

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.247	0.026	0.106	3.375	1.837	933	917	0.195	0.300
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.432	0.027	0.063	2.665	1.633	200	882	0.378	0.487
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.681	0.036	0.054	1.694	1.302	63	278	0.608	0.754
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.091	0.016	0.173	2.633	1.623	200	882	0.059	0.122
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.155	0.023	0.151	1.148	1.072	63	278	0.108	0.201
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.024	0.006	0.234	1.209	1.100	200	882	0.013	0.036
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.058	0.014	0.236	0.947	0.973	63	278	0.031	0.085
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.004	0.002	0.629	1.345	1.160	200	882	0.000	0.009
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.132	0.020	0.155	1.004	1.002	63	278	0.091	0.172
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.704	0.026	0.037	1.661	1.289	119	520	0.653	0.756
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.842	0.026	0.031	2.092	1.446	97	423	0.790	0.893
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.482	0.047	0.097	1.564	1.251	42	178	0.388	0.576
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.967	0.022	0.023	2.808	1.676	42	178	0.923	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.951	0.023	0.024	1.170	1.082	26	106	0.905	0.996
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.943	0.024	0.025	1.119	1.058	26	106	0.895	0.991
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.934	0.023	0.024	0.888	0.942	26	106	0.888	0.980
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.001	0.001	0.547	0.377	0.614	933	917	0.000	0.003
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.815	0.060	0.073	1.620	1.273	16	70	0.695	0.934
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.663	0.026	0.040	12.281	3.504	917	3,921	0.610	0.716
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.622	0.090	0.145	1.178	1.086	8	35	0.442	0.803
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.257	0.032	0.126	2.767	1.663	119	506	0.192	0.321
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.021	0.007	0.336	1.239	1.113	118	503	0.007	0.036
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.039	0.011	0.276	1.554	1.247	118	503	0.017	0.061
Early child development index	TC.53	0.621	0.048	0.078	2.326	1.525	56	237	0.524	0.717

na: not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Rumphi (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.755	0.053	0.071	1.714	27	112	0.648	0.862
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.515	0.043	0.084	1.814	58	242	0.429	0.602
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.405	0.048	0.119	2.378	59	247	0.308	0.501
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.028	0.012	0.410	0.968	46	199	0.005	0.051
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.565	0.033	0.058	2.269	121	514	0.499	0.631
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.784	0.022	0.028	2.638	363	916	0.740	0.828
	Child labour	PR.3	0.141	0.018	0.131	1.712	332	612	0.104	0.178
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.074	0.025	0.332	1.405	35	159	0.025	0.124
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.359	0.048	0.135	1.609	35	159	0.262	0.456
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.504	0.036	0.072	4.677	200	882	0.431	0.577
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.791	0.047	0.060	3.763	63	278	0.696	0.886
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.704	0.038	0.054	6.322	933	917	0.628	0.780
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.059	0.024	0.404	1.134	112	111	0.011	0.107
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.315	0.043	0.137	7.859	933	917	0.229	0.401
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.940	0.011	0.011	1.825	933	917	0.919	0.961
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.676	0.024	0.035	2.383	933	917	0.629	0.724
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000	1.009	0.209	933	917	0.000	0.001
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.062	0.010	0.163	1.645	408	938	0.042	0.083
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.542	0.039	0.071	5.490	933	917	0.464	0.619
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.138	0.015	0.109	1.676	200	882	0.108	0.168
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.346	0.033	0.097	1.366	63	278	0.279	0.413
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.5	0.196	0.030	1.908	84	378	6.1	6.8
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.2	0.329	0.046	1.756	29	127	6.5	7.8

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Mzimba

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected DHS and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2010-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.736	0.034	0.046	4.117	2.029	4,632	687	0.668	0.804
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.706	0.028	0.039	2.552	1.598	1,201	689	0.650	0.761
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.710	0.048	0.068	2.203	1.484	369	194	0.613	0.807
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.320	0.037	0.114	4.241	2.059	1,201	689	0.247	0.393
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.529	0.077	0.145	4.581	2.140	369	194	0.376	0.683
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.102	0.018	0.180	2.535	1.592	1,201	689	0.065	0.138
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.279	0.052	0.188	2.633	1.623	369	194	0.174	0.384
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.000	0.000	1.030	0.324	0.569	1,201	689	0.000	0.001
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.144	0.026	0.181	1.069	1.034	369	194	0.092	0.196
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.626	0.021	0.034	0.734	0.857	651	381	0.584	0.669
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.774	0.020	0.025	0.679	0.824	524	309	0.735	0.813
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.582	0.053	0.091	1.348	1.161	198	117	0.476	0.688
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.980	0.011	0.011	0.733	0.856	198	117	0.958	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.897	0.041	0.045	1.016	1.008	102	58	0.816	0.978
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.843	0.040	0.048	0.698	0.835	102	58	0.762	0.923
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.846	0.049	0.058	1.056	1.028	102	58	0.747	0.944
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.076	0.030	0.399	8.952	2.992	4,632	687	0.015	0.136
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000			6	3	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.536	0.025	0.046	6.568	2.563	4,527	2,664	0.487	0.586
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.396	0.107	0.270	1.194	1.093	47	26	0.182	0.609
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.367	0.027	0.074	0.837	0.915	465	266	0.313	0.421
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.025	0.013	0.534	1.971	1.404	469	268	0.000	0.052
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.061	0.019	0.320	1.771	1.331	469	268	0.022	0.100
Early child development index	TC.53	0.792	0.034	0.042	0.744	0.862	191	110	0.725	0.859
na: not applicable										

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Mzimba (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

									Confidence limits	
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.875	0.041	0.047	1.025	1.012	119	66	0.792	0.958
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.698	0.030	0.043	0.829	0.910	340	191	0.638	0.759
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.555	0.040	0.071	1.161	1.078	324	184	0.476	0.634
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.200	0.053	0.265	2.917	1.708	303	167	0.094	0.306
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.743	0.041	0.055	2.409	1.552	488	279	0.662	0.824
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.813	0.023	0.028	1.947	1.395	1,639	584	0.768	0.858
Child labour	PR.3	0.066	0.017	0.253	2.065	1.437	1,583	458	0.032	0.099
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.062	0.027	0.433	1.510	1.229	230	123	0.008	0.116
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.304	0.048	0.157	1.319	1.148	230	123	0.208	0.399
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.339	0.026	0.076	2.027	1.424	1,201	689	0.288	0.391
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.576	0.061	0.105	2.915	1.707	369	194	0.455	0.698
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.879	0.025	0.029	4.046	2.011	4,632	687	0.828	0.929
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.141	0.043	0.308	1.293	1.137	629	84	0.054	0.228
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.520	0.057	0.109	8.871	2.978	4,629	686	0.406	0.634
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.956	0.010	0.010	1.507	1.228	4,632	687	0.937	0.975
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.410	0.048	0.116	6.429	2.536	4,632	687	0.315	0.506
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.065	0.014	0.212	2.153	1.467	4,632	687	0.038	0.093
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.082	0.016	0.194	2.091	1.446	1,870	621	0.050	0.114
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.296	0.041	0.139	5.549	2.356	4,632	687	0.214	0.379
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.156	0.018	0.114	1.663	1.289	1,201	689	0.121	0.192
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.166	0.031	0.187	1.346	1.160	369	194	0.104	0.228
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.6	0.198	0.030	1.605	1.267	501	273	6.2	7.0
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.416	0.070	2.538	1.593	166	89	5.1	6.8

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Likoma

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.511	0.021	0.042	0.995	0.997	67	552	0.469	0.554
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.687	0.027	0.040	2.206	1.485	17	638	0.633	0.742
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.657	0.037	0.057	1.409	1.187	4	231	0.583	0.731
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.091	0.015	0.161	1.656	1.287	17	638	0.061	0.120
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.420	0.049	0.117	2.280	1.510	4	231	0.322	0.518
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.042	0.009	0.210	1.233	1.110	17	638	0.024	0.060
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.160	0.032	0.197	1.697	1.303	4	231	0.097	0.223
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.003	0.003	0.955	2.027	1.424	17	638	0.000	0.010
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.103	0.017	0.161	0.682	0.826	4	231	0.070	0.136
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.656	0.018	0.028	0.480	0.693	8	323	0.619	0.693
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.819	0.023	0.029	0.937	0.968	7	253	0.772	0.866
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.626	0.057	0.091	1.998	1.413	4	146	0.512	0.739
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.978	0.015	0.015	1.498	1.224	4	146	0.949	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.971	0.018	0.019	0.882	0.939	2	74	0.934	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.727	0.054	0.074	1.061	1.030	2	74	0.619	0.834
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.985	0.015	0.015	1.122	1.059	2	74	0.955	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.024	0.008	0.314	1.364	1.168	67	552	0.009	0.040
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.962	0.031	0.033	0.619	0.787	1	24	0.899	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.793	0.017	0.021	4.608	2.147	65	2,607	0.759	0.827
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.592	0.050	0.084	0.418	0.647	1	42	0.493	0.691
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.202	0.022	0.109	0.978	0.989	8	325	0.158	0.246
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.027	0.012	0.456	1.832	1.354	8	324	0.002	0.051
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.064	0.014	0.221	1.077	1.038	8	324	0.036	0.092
Early child development index	TC.53	0.742	0.037	0.050	0.930	0.965	3	132	0.669	0.816
na: not applicable										

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Likoma (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.962	0.027	0.028	1.330	1.153	2	69	0.908	1.000
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.513	0.044	0.085	1.260	1.123	4	166	0.426	0.601
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.426	0.042	0.099	1.250	1.118	4	174	0.342	0.510
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.016	0.010	0.607	1.000	1.000	4	166	0.000	0.036
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.798	0.019	0.023	0.734	0.857	9	342	0.760	0.835
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.898	0.017	0.019	1.825	1.351	24	589	0.864	0.931
Child labour	PR.3	0.152	0.012	0.081	0.471	0.686	22	405	0.127	0.176
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.036	0.015	0.419	0.751	0.866	3	116	0.006	0.066
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.146	0.032	0.216	0.921	0.960	3	116	0.083	0.209
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.943	0.010	0.011	1.223	1.106	17	638	0.922	0.963
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.978	0.015	0.015	2.351	1.533	4	231	0.948	1.000
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.948	0.011	0.012	1.366	1.169	67	552	0.926	0.970
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.491	0.087	0.177	2.018	1.421	15	68	0.318	0.665
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.642	0.023	0.036	1.277	1.130	67	551	0.596	0.688
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.782	0.020	0.026	1.287	1.135	67	552	0.742	0.822
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.517	0.030	0.058	1.950	1.396	67	552	0.457	0.576
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				67	552	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.075	0.014	0.190	1.757	1.326	27	598	0.046	0.104
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.853	0.021	0.025	1.945	1.394	67	552	0.811	0.895
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.195	0.027	0.141	3.072	1.753	17	638	0.140	0.250
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.303	0.035	0.116	1.345	1.160	4	231	0.233	0.373
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.1	0.128	0.018	0.718	0.847	7	250	6.8	7.3
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.1	0.314	0.044	1.309	1.144	2	110	6.4	7.7

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Mzuzu

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected DHS and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2010-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.671	0.056	0.084	3.897	1.974	1,121	272	0.558	0.783
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.722	0.031	0.043	1.583	1.258	307	338	0.660	0.783
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.801	0.040	0.050	0.907	0.953	81	92	0.722	0.881
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.158	0.023	0.146	1.352	1.163	307	338	0.112	0.204
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.594	0.047	0.079	0.838	0.916	81	92	0.500	0.688
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.098	0.018	0.187	1.275	1.129	307	338	0.061	0.135
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.246	0.048	0.197	1.153	1.074	81	92	0.149	0.342
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.000	0.000				307	338	0.000	0.000
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.132	0.035	0.267	0.983	0.991	81	92	0.062	0.202
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.652	0.030	0.045	0.627	0.792	147	163	0.592	0.711
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.750	0.018	0.023	0.225	0.474	124	138	0.715	0.785
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.617	0.095	0.154	2.050	1.432	47	55	0.427	0.806
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.979	0.021	0.022	1.220	1.105	47	55	0.936	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	1.000	0.000	0.000			22	25	1.000	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.961	0.040	0.041	1.013	1.007	22	25	0.882	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.961	0.040	0.041	1.013	1.007	22	25	0.882	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.060	0.027	0.453	3.542	1.882	1,121	272	0.006	0.114
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.505	0.096	0.190	0.916	0.957	25	26	0.313	0.696
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.804	0.020	0.025	2.960	1.721	1,095	1,195	0.764	0.844
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.803	0.118	0.147	0.795	0.892	8	10	0.566	1.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.243	0.043	0.175	1.355	1.164	126	138	0.158	0.329
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.000	0.000				125	137	0.000	0.000
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.079	0.023	0.285	0.949	0.974	125	137	0.034	0.124
Early child development index	TC.53	0.801	0.071	0.089	1.788	1.337	54	57	0.658	0.944
na: not applicable										

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Mzuzu (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.896	0.048	0.054	0.693	27	29	0.799	0.992
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.729	0.058	0.080	1.385	74	81	0.612	0.846
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.718	0.057	0.079	1.232	72	78	0.604	0.832
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.209	0.045	0.214	1.093	82	91	0.119	0.299
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.502	0.058	0.114	1.852	129	141	0.387	0.617
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.845	0.033	0.040	2.139	401	251	0.778	0.912
	Child labour	PR.3	0.024	0.012	0.478	1.072	392	189	0.001	0.048
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.047	0.028	0.589	1.149	60	68	0.000	0.103
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.214	0.051	0.238	1.031	60	68	0.112	0.316
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.333	0.037	0.111	2.072	307	338	0.259	0.407
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.554	0.058	0.105	1.239	81	92	0.438	0.670
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.977	0.013	0.013	1.927	1,121	272	0.952	1.000
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.412	0.114	0.277	1.606	130	31	0.184	0.640
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.594	0.039	0.065	1.692	1,121	272	0.517	0.672
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.913	0.018	0.020	1.150	1,121	272	0.877	0.950
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.568	0.045	0.079	2.248	1,121	272	0.478	0.658
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.016	0.009	0.537	1.306	1,121	272	0.000	0.034
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.084	0.018	0.220	1.214	472	276	0.047	0.120
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.528	0.033	0.062	1.169	1,121	272	0.462	0.593
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.160	0.017	0.108	0.753	307	338	0.126	0.195
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.135	0.047	0.352	1.757	81	92	0.040	0.229
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.8	0.175	0.030	0.787	132	145	5.5	6.2
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.383	0.064	0.934	30	33	5.3	6.8

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Kasungu

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.229	0.034	0.146	5.796	2.408	4,752	912	0.162	0.296
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.348	0.026	0.076	2.694	1.641	1,049	873	0.295	0.401
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.520	0.034	0.065	1.226	1.107	322	265	0.452	0.589
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.084	0.023	0.270	5.848	2.418	1,049	873	0.039	0.130
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.182	0.034	0.184	1.995	1.412	322	265	0.115	0.249
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.021	0.011	0.514	4.939	2.222	1,049	873	0.000	0.043
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.043	0.019	0.447	2.346	1.532	322	265	0.005	0.081
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.004	0.002	0.567	1.115	1.056	1,049	873	0.000	0.008
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.120	0.025	0.211	1.592	1.262	322	265	0.069	0.170
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.706	0.020	0.028	1.095	1.046	673	564	0.666	0.746
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.840	0.019	0.022	1.237	1.112	558	468	0.802	0.877
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.531	0.044	0.083	1.490	1.221	225	194	0.444	0.619
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.974	0.013	0.014	1.331	1.154	225	194	0.948	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.924	0.028	0.030	1.114	1.056	112	100	0.868	0.980
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.931	0.028	0.030	1.178	1.085	112	100	0.875	0.986
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.856	0.048	0.056	1.856	1.362	112	100	0.760	0.952
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.014	0.007	0.497	3.085	1.756	4,752	912	0.000	0.027
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.684	0.102	0.149	1.394	1.181	37	30	0.480	0.888
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.554	0.024	0.044	9.469	3.077	4,625	3,923	0.505	0.603
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.645	0.079	0.122	0.952	0.976	42	36	0.487	0.803
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.365	0.035	0.095	2.487	1.577	567	484	0.296	0.434
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.016	0.006	0.382	1.133	1.064	569	486	0.004	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.048	0.012	0.242	1.425	1.194	569	486	0.025	0.071
Early child development index	TC.53	0.590	0.044	0.075	1.557	1.248	230	193	0.502	0.679

na: not applicable

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Kasungu (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.755	0.055	0.073	2.136	1.462	153	131	0.645	0.865
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.385	0.037	0.095	1.551	1.245	337	276	0.312	0.458
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.232	0.032	0.136	1.310	1.144	288	235	0.169	0.295
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.031	0.016	0.532	1.851	1.361	247	207	0.000	0.064
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.733	0.029	0.039	2.148	1.466	590	504	0.675	0.790
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.830	0.022	0.026	3.101	1.761	1,912	929	0.787	0.874
Child labour	PR.3	0.122	0.020	0.168	2.490	1.578	1,771	638	0.081	0.163
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.067	0.028	0.419	2.004	1.416	189	160	0.011	0.123
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.301	0.046	0.153	1.604	1.267	189	160	0.209	0.393
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.308	0.026	0.084	2.752	1.659	1,049	873	0.256	0.360
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.475	0.039	0.081	1.571	1.253	322	265	0.398	0.552
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.677	0.040	0.060	6.781	2.604	4,752	912	0.596	0.758
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.014	0.010	0.710	0.838	0.915	595	115	0.000	0.035
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.380	0.033	0.086	4.096	2.024	4,743	910	0.315	0.445
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.829	0.027	0.033	4.664	2.160	4,752	912	0.775	0.883
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.500	0.030	0.060	3.273	1.809	4,752	912	0.440	0.560
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				4,752	912	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.120	0.017	0.138	2.470	1.572	2,139	953	0.087	0.153
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.461	0.038	0.083	5.335	2.310	4,752	912	0.384	0.537
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.283	0.024	0.084	2.435	1.560	1,049	873	0.235	0.330
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.252	0.032	0.126	1.409	1.187	322	265	0.188	0.315
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.6	0.226	0.041	2.009	1.417	454	379	5.1	6.0
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	4.7	0.387	0.083	1.770	1.330	132	113	3.9	5.5

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Nkhotakota

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.229	0.027	0.116	3.597	1.897	3,019	900	0.176	0.282
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.325	0.030	0.093	4.102	2.025	669	996	0.265	0.385
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.433	0.043	0.098	2.351	1.533	188	319	0.348	0.518
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.055	0.013	0.228	3.005	1.733	669	996	0.030	0.080
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.178	0.033	0.187	2.404	1.551	188	319	0.111	0.244
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.016	0.004	0.280	1.267	1.126	669	996	0.007	0.025
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.072	0.022	0.306	2.322	1.524	188	319	0.028	0.117
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.002	0.001	0.719	0.806	0.898	669	996	0.000	0.004
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.148	0.021	0.143	1.118	1.057	188	319	0.105	0.190
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.568	0.023	0.040	1.240	1.113	392	577	0.523	0.614
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.687	0.023	0.034	1.147	1.071	309	458	0.640	0.733
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.403	0.033	0.082	1.178	1.085	183	263	0.337	0.469
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.970	0.012	0.012	1.206	1.098	183	263	0.947	0.993
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.812	0.050	0.062	2.195	1.482	89	133	0.711	0.913
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.697	0.062	0.090	2.434	1.560	89	133	0.572	0.822
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.789	0.050	0.063	1.989	1.410	89	133	0.689	0.889
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.017	0.009	0.499	3.952	1.988	3,019	900	0.000	0.035
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.670	0.057	0.086	0.791	0.889	34	54	0.555	0.785
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.406	0.022	0.054	8.975	2.996	2,929	4,425	0.362	0.450
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.653	0.083	0.128	1.812	1.346	47	60	0.486	0.820
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.330	0.018	0.055	0.980	0.990	438	657	0.294	0.366
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.025	0.007	0.267	1.204	1.097	437	659	0.012	0.038
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.031	0.007	0.231	1.131	1.063	437	659	0.017	0.045
Early child development index	TC.53	0.440	0.043	0.097	1.980	1.407	174	268	0.354	0.525

na: not applicable

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Nkhotakota (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.712	0.042	0.059	1.409	1.187	115	167	0.629	0.796
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.319	0.039	0.123	2.184	1.478	200	307	0.240	0.398
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.223	0.045	0.202	3.412	1.847	194	291	0.133	0.313
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.017	0.008	0.446	0.778	0.882	155	228	0.002	0.032
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.636	0.028	0.044	2.278	1.509	448	672	0.579	0.692
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.768	0.024	0.032	3.630	1.905	1,321	1,093	0.720	0.817
Child labour	PR.3	0.158	0.014	0.089	1.013	1.006	1,170	677	0.130	0.187
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.043	0.014	0.340	0.977	0.989	130	191	0.014	0.071
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.279	0.036	0.129	1.217	1.103	130	191	0.207	0.350
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.487	0.030	0.061	3.568	1.889	669	996	0.427	0.547
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.455	0.031	0.069	1.248	1.117	188	319	0.392	0.517
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.759	0.030	0.039	4.378	2.092	3,019	900	0.699	0.819
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.078	0.041	0.533	2.563	1.601	360	108	0.000	0.161
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.219	0.021	0.095	2.238	1.496	2,992	894	0.177	0.260
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.785	0.024	0.030	3.041	1.744	3,019	900	0.737	0.833
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.418	0.043	0.103	6.873	2.622	3,019	900	0.332	0.504
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.004	0.002	0.610	1.318	1.148	3,019	900	0.000	0.009
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.171	0.018	0.103	2.384	1.544	1,441	1,094	0.136	0.206
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.598	0.033	0.055	3.985	1.996	3,019	900	0.532	0.663
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.215	0.017	0.081	1.796	1.340	669	996	0.180	0.250
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.410	0.029	0.071	1.121	1.059	188	319	0.352	0.469
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.8	0.266	0.046	2.391	1.546	312	470	5.2	6.3
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.0	0.309	0.061	1.196	1.094	93	157	4.4	5.6

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Ntchisi

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.140	0.020	0.142	3.008	1.734	1,620	915	0.100	0.180
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.235	0.024	0.103	2.648	1.627	344	815	0.187	0.283
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.430	0.040	0.092	1.733	1.317	114	271	0.351	0.509
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.032	0.010	0.326	2.830	1.682	344	815	0.011	0.052
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.059	0.018	0.310	1.631	1.277	114	271	0.022	0.096
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.001	0.001	1.011	1.083	1.041	344	815	0.000	0.004
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.030	0.011	0.377	1.186	1.089	114	271	0.007	0.053
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.002	0.002	1.001	1.290	1.136	344	815	0.000	0.005
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.144	0.026	0.179	1.462	1.209	114	271	0.093	0.196
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.622	0.026	0.042	1.641	1.281	238	560	0.569	0.674
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.771	0.025	0.032	1.488	1.220	188	438	0.722	0.820
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.489	0.034	0.070	1.009	1.004	93	218	0.421	0.557
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.986	0.012	0.012	2.251	1.500	93	218	0.962	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.928	0.033	0.035	1.585	1.259	41	99	0.862	0.994
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.786	0.045	0.057	1.162	1.078	41	99	0.696	0.875
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.879	0.036	0.041	1.219	1.104	41	99	0.806	0.952
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.002	0.002	0.695	0.974	0.987	1,620	915	0.000	0.005
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.654	0.096	0.147	1.026	1.013	11	26	0.461	0.847
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.471	0.025	0.052	9.238	3.039	1,589	3,782	0.422	0.521
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.572	0.072	0.126	1.303	1.142	28	63	0.428	0.715
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.335	0.037	0.111	2.964	1.722	204	480	0.261	0.409
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.030	0.011	0.385	2.209	1.486	207	487	0.007	0.053
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.031	0.009	0.276	1.187	1.089	207	487	0.014	0.048
Early child development index	TC.53	0.482	0.048	0.099	1.763	1.328	83	195	0.386	0.577

na: not applicable

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Ntchisi (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.725	0.052	0.071	1.428	1.195	45	108	0.622	0.828
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.227	0.035	0.156	1.718	1.311	97	241	0.156	0.298
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.106	0.026	0.246	1.982	1.408	117	278	0.054	0.158
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.008	0.006	0.735	0.945	0.972	93	215	0.000	0.020
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.802	0.024	0.030	1.837	1.356	217	507	0.754	0.850
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.798	0.023	0.029	2.922	1.709	660	889	0.752	0.844
Child labour	PR.3	0.139	0.017	0.123	1.467	1.211	590	600	0.104	0.173
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.024	0.012	0.491	0.901	0.949	67	155	0.000	0.047
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.378	0.052	0.137	1.741	1.320	67	155	0.275	0.481
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.330	0.019	0.058	1.340	1.158	344	815	0.291	0.368
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.453	0.041	0.090	1.796	1.340	114	271	0.372	0.534
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.693	0.040	0.058	6.839	2.615	1,620	915	0.613	0.773
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.029	0.017	0.592	1.168	1.081	203	113	0.000	0.063
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.267	0.018	0.068	1.464	1.210	1,546	878	0.231	0.303
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.697	0.038	0.054	6.110	2.472	1,620	915	0.622	0.772
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.504	0.029	0.058	3.104	1.762	1,620	915	0.446	0.562
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				1,620	915	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.133	0.013	0.101	1.384	1.176	716	893	0.106	0.160
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.526	0.035	0.066	4.452	2.110	1,620	915	0.456	0.596
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.198	0.017	0.086	1.479	1.216	344	815	0.164	0.232
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.216	0.031	0.142	1.513	1.230	114	271	0.155	0.278
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.171	0.029	1.230	1.109	146	345	5.6	6.3
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.5	0.342	0.062	1.757	1.326	57	135	4.8	6.2

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Dowa

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.165	0.029	0.178	5.614	2.369	4,887	904	0.106	0.223
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.297	0.033	0.111	4.412	2.101	1,152	853	0.232	0.363
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.462	0.032	0.070	1.078	1.038	326	256	0.397	0.527
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.017	0.008	0.467	3.112	1.764	1,152	853	0.001	0.032
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.069	0.019	0.278	1.468	1.212	326	256	0.031	0.108
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.011	0.004	0.364	1.214	1.102	1,152	853	0.003	0.018
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.036	0.016	0.426	1.748	1.322	326	256	0.005	0.067
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.010	0.004	0.437	1.658	1.288	1,152	853	0.001	0.019
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.174	0.036	0.208	2.331	1.527	326	256	0.101	0.246
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.754	0.019	0.025	1.044	1.022	724	541	0.716	0.792
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.882	0.017	0.019	1.198	1.095	616	456	0.849	0.915
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.567	0.044	0.077	1.505	1.227	272	195	0.480	0.654
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.955	0.016	0.017	1.229	1.109	272	195	0.922	0.988
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.949	0.026	0.028	1.184	1.088	106	83	0.896	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.814	0.048	0.058	1.225	1.107	106	83	0.719	0.909
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.953	0.026	0.027	1.266	1.125	106	83	0.901	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.008	0.003	0.419	1.313	1.146	4,887	904	0.001	0.015
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.829	0.070	0.085	1.318	1.148	50	39	0.688	0.969
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.643	0.026	0.040	10.327	3.214	4,756	3,578	0.591	0.694
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.666	0.052	0.079	0.666	0.816	83	55	0.561	0.771
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.339	0.036	0.107	2.721	1.650	641	462	0.266	0.411
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.034	0.010	0.284	1.303	1.141	647	467	0.014	0.053
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.048	0.017	0.350	2.850	1.688	647	467	0.014	0.081
Early child development index	TC.53	0.535	0.036	0.067	1.023	1.012	279	198	0.463	0.607

na: not applicable

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Dowa (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.769	0.051	0.066	1.468	1.212	130	101	0.667	0.872
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.296	0.038	0.130	1.508	1.228	286	215	0.219	0.372
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.192	0.043	0.226	3.067	1.751	338	254	0.106	0.279
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.026	0.013	0.503	1.368	1.169	266	204	0.000	0.052
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.867	0.020	0.023	1.644	1.282	680	495	0.828	0.906
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.882	0.017	0.019	2.482	1.576	1,868	887	0.848	0.916
Child labour	PR.3	0.139	0.013	0.094	0.867	0.931	1,654	612	0.113	0.165
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.046	0.021	0.451	1.597	1.264	226	164	0.004	0.087
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.278	0.056	0.203	2.591	1.610	226	164	0.165	0.391
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.288	0.030	0.105	3.767	1.941	1,152	853	0.227	0.348
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.351	0.045	0.127	2.226	1.492	326	256	0.262	0.440
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.692	0.042	0.060	7.303	2.702	4,887	904	0.609	0.775
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.024	0.014	0.590	0.937	0.968	554	111	0.000	0.052
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.327	0.037	0.113	5.591	2.364	4,881	901	0.253	0.401
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.918	0.017	0.018	3.364	1.834	4,887	904	0.885	0.952
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.543	0.026	0.049	2.544	1.595	4,887	904	0.490	0.595
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				4,887	904	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.131	0.013	0.101	1.425	1.194	2,083	923	0.104	0.157
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.547	0.030	0.055	3.268	1.808	4,887	904	0.487	0.607
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.249	0.022	0.089	2.255	1.502	1,152	853	0.204	0.293
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.727	0.038	0.053	1.884	1.373	326	256	0.650	0.803
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.8	0.280	0.048	2.674	1.635	481	356	5.3	6.4
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.402	0.064	2.133	1.461	135	110	5.5	7.1

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Salima

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.135	0.022	0.164	3.831	1.957	3,672	907	0.091	0.180
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.274	0.027	0.098	3.313	1.820	781	905	0.220	0.328
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.453	0.037	0.081	1.249	1.118	218	231	0.379	0.526
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.067	0.018	0.264	4.547	2.132	781	905	0.032	0.103
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.142	0.027	0.193	1.410	1.187	218	231	0.087	0.196
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.009	0.004	0.425	1.407	1.186	781	905	0.001	0.016
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.071	0.030	0.430	3.232	1.798	218	231	0.010	0.132
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.003	0.002	0.587	1.038	1.019	781	905	0.000	0.007
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.164	0.029	0.179	1.450	1.204	218	231	0.105	0.223
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.578	0.023	0.041	1.191	1.091	465	530	0.531	0.625
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.741	0.020	0.026	0.808	0.899	360	407	0.702	0.780
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.465	0.035	0.075	1.406	1.186	254	288	0.395	0.535
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.972	0.010	0.010	0.983	0.991	254	288	0.952	0.991
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.857	0.031	0.036	1.144	1.070	127	148	0.796	0.919
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.864	0.031	0.036	1.231	1.110	127	148	0.801	0.927
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.795	0.036	0.045	1.162	1.078	127	148	0.723	0.867
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.002	0.001	0.623	0.536	0.732	3,672	907	0.000	0.003
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.790	0.070	0.088	1.312	1.145	43	46	0.651	0.929
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.639	0.024	0.037	10.069	3.173	3,581	4,087	0.592	0.687
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.635	0.052	0.082	0.850	0.922	68	74	0.531	0.739
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.279	0.016	0.057	0.809	0.900	563	636	0.247	0.311
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.017	0.005	0.278	0.849	0.921	564	636	0.008	0.026
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.026	0.007	0.261	1.177	1.085	564	636	0.013	0.040
Early child development index	TC.53	0.665	0.040	0.061	1.824	1.350	220	252	0.584	0.745

na: not applicable

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Salima (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.664	0.045	0.068	1.346	1.160	126	148	0.574	0.755
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.184	0.029	0.160	1.510	1.229	227	263	0.125	0.243
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.145	0.032	0.218	2.243	1.498	252	278	0.082	0.209
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.015	0.010	0.685	1.297	1.139	164	188	0.000	0.034
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.714	0.034	0.048	3.716	1.928	576	653	0.646	0.782
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.903	0.013	0.015	2.174	1.475	1,617	1,057	0.876	0.930
Child labour	PR.3	0.136	0.015	0.113	1.323	1.150	1,432	658	0.105	0.167
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.105	0.024	0.230	1.058	1.029	146	172	0.057	0.153
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.386	0.040	0.104	1.168	1.081	146	172	0.306	0.467
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.406	0.036	0.089	4.945	2.224	781	905	0.334	0.479
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.632	0.034	0.053	1.125	1.061	218	231	0.565	0.700
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.822	0.023	0.028	3.290	1.814	3,672	907	0.776	0.868
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.038	0.016	0.424	0.802	0.895	467	115	0.006	0.069
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.287	0.032	0.113	4.639	2.154	3,640	901	0.222	0.352
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.828	0.027	0.032	4.569	2.138	3,672	907	0.774	0.881
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.455	0.030	0.065	3.188	1.786	3,672	907	0.396	0.514
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				3,672	907	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.119	0.020	0.167	3.857	1.964	1,754	1,025	0.079	0.159
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.580	0.043	0.074	6.803	2.608	3,672	907	0.494	0.665
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.197	0.022	0.114	2.863	1.692	781	905	0.152	0.242
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.253	0.032	0.126	1.231	1.109	218	231	0.189	0.317
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.0	0.180	0.036	1.110	1.053	335	394	4.6	5.3
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.1	0.290	0.057	1.134	1.065	111	113	4.5	5.7

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Lilongwe rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.063	0.015	0.233	2.522	1.588	12,627	694	0.034	0.092
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.154	0.028	0.180	3.601	1.898	2,719	614	0.099	0.209
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.360	0.038	0.106	1.013	1.006	769	163	0.284	0.435
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.019	0.008	0.434	2.248	1.499	2,719	614	0.002	0.036
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.071	0.022	0.306	1.165	1.080	769	163	0.028	0.115
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.008	0.004	0.531	1.408	1.186	2,719	614	0.000	0.017
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.046	0.016	0.336	0.885	0.941	769	163	0.015	0.077
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.007	0.004	0.604	1.604	1.266	2,719	614	0.000	0.016
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.158	0.036	0.231	1.613	1.270	769	163	0.085	0.230
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.700	0.021	0.029	0.835	0.914	1,871	413	0.659	0.741
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.860	0.020	0.023	1.066	1.032	1,523	335	0.821	0.899
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.415	0.053	0.128	1.793	1.339	692	156	0.309	0.521
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.952	0.016	0.017	0.901	0.949	692	156	0.919	0.985
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.912	0.037	0.041	1.311	1.145	340	76	0.837	0.987
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.862	0.051	0.059	1.609	1.268	340	76	0.761	0.963
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.878	0.040	0.046	1.143	1.069	340	76	0.797	0.959
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.002	0.001	0.471	0.372	0.610	12,627	694	0.000	0.005
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.663	0.103	0.155	1.611	1.269	143	35	0.457	0.869
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.584	0.040	0.068	17.692	4.206	12,267	2,713	0.505	0.664
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.806	0.071	0.088	1.373	1.172	191	44	0.665	0.947
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.410	0.035	0.085	2.059	1.435	1,886	412	0.340	0.480
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.021	0.008	0.384	1.316	1.147	1,891	413	0.005	0.037
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.038	0.009	0.248	1.005	1.003	1,891	413	0.019	0.057
Early child development index	TC.53	0.465	0.079	0.170	3.937	1.984	752	158	0.307	0.623
na: not applicable										

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Lilongwe rural (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.626	0.077	0.123	2.373	1.541	446	95	0.472	0.780
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.201	0.035	0.174	1.199	1.095	703	159	0.131	0.271
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.121	0.034	0.280	1.910	1.382	773	178	0.053	0.188
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.000	0.000				705	153	0.000	0.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.647	0.044	0.068	3.584	1.893	1,910	419	0.559	0.736
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.862	0.017	0.020	1.793	1.339	5,332	731	0.827	0.896
Child labour	PR.3	0.144	0.024	0.165	2.124	1.457	4,592	467	0.096	0.191
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.082	0.026	0.314	1.093	1.046	577	126	0.030	0.133
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.400	0.043	0.107	0.956	0.978	577	126	0.314	0.486
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.289	0.025	0.087	1.880	1.371	2,719	614	0.239	0.340
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.494	0.041	0.083	1.095	1.047	769	163	0.412	0.576
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.785	0.040	0.051	6.531	2.556	12,627	694	0.706	0.865
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.027	0.019	0.712	1.166	1.080	1,618	85	0.000	0.065
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.090	0.016	0.181	2.138	1.462	12,166	661	0.058	0.123
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.930	0.013	0.014	1.759	1.326	12,627	694	0.904	0.955
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.507	0.030	0.060	2.526	1.589	12,627	694	0.447	0.568
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				12,627	694	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.124	0.019	0.150	2.329	1.526	5,809	731	0.087	0.161
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.520	0.046	0.088	5.845	2.418	12,627	694	0.429	0.612
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.205	0.018	0.086	1.163	1.078	2,719	614	0.170	0.240
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.350	0.041	0.117	1.203	1.097	769	163	0.268	0.432
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.1	0.285	0.047	2.336	1.528	1,146	261	5.6	6.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.0	0.472	0.094	2.096	1.448	344	71	4.1	6.0

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Mchinji

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected DHS and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2010-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.115	0.018	0.156	3.028	1.740	3,446	954	0.079	0.151
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.186	0.024	0.130	3.403	1.845	745	880	0.137	0.234
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.411	0.030	0.073	1.009	1.005	223	271	0.351	0.471
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.017	0.007	0.422	2.671	1.634	745	880	0.003	0.031
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.091	0.027	0.292	2.300	1.516	223	271	0.038	0.144
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.005	0.003	0.520	1.297	1.139	745	880	0.000	0.011
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.019	0.009	0.449	1.056	1.028	223	271	0.002	0.036
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.752	0.018	0.024	0.990	0.995	505	581	0.716	0.787
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.156	0.030	0.194	1.879	1.371	223	271	0.095	0.216
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.752	0.018	0.024	0.990	0.995	505	581	0.716	0.787
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.865	0.020	0.023	1.650	1.285	435	501	0.825	0.904
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.528	0.036	0.068	1.255	1.120	215	244	0.456	0.600
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.974	0.012	0.012	1.356	1.165	215	244	0.951	0.998
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.937	0.023	0.024	1.082	1.040	105	122	0.891	0.983
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.835	0.040	0.047	1.375	1.172	105	122	0.755	0.914
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.862	0.033	0.039	1.125	1.061	105	122	0.795	0.928
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.003	0.001	0.389	0.396	0.630	3,446	954	0.001	0.005
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.718	0.078	0.108	1.317	1.148	37	45	0.563	0.874
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.671	0.026	0.039	12.068	3.474	3,346	3,892	0.619	0.723
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.492	0.075	0.153	1.162	1.078	50	52	0.341	0.643
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.450	0.020	0.044	0.893	0.945	488	562	0.410	0.489
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.015	0.007	0.432	1.630	1.277	493	566	0.002	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.025	0.006	0.259	0.975	0.987	493	566	0.012	0.038
Early child development index	TC.53	0.359	0.040	0.111	1.339	1.157	167	196	0.280	0.439
na: not applicable										

na: not applicable

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Mchinji (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.636	0.050	0.078	1.422	1.192	116	135	0.537	0.735
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.199	0.033	0.165	1.474	1.214	186	218	0.133	0.265
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.111	0.019	0.173	1.007	1.004	228	272	0.072	0.149
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.008	0.008	1.006	2.046	1.430	216	243	0.000	0.025
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.659	0.033	0.050	2.785	1.669	500	575	0.593	0.725
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.760	0.021	0.028	2.409	1.552	1,487	996	0.718	0.802
Child labour	PR.3	0.095	0.013	0.137	1.241	1.114	1,298	632	0.069	0.121
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.027	0.015	0.537	1.595	1.263	171	197	0.000	0.057
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.361	0.033	0.091	0.914	0.956	171	197	0.296	0.427
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.218	0.015	0.069	1.152	1.074	745	880	0.188	0.248
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.271	0.036	0.132	1.751	1.323	223	271	0.199	0.342
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.728	0.037	0.051	6.637	2.576	3,446	954	0.653	0.802
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.035	0.021	0.595	1.518	1.232	434	120	0.000	0.076
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.134	0.017	0.129	2.440	1.562	3,413	946	0.100	0.169
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.705	0.024	0.034	2.594	1.611	3,446	954	0.657	0.752
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.313	0.024	0.077	2.593	1.610	3,446	954	0.265	0.362
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	1.014	0.570	0.755	3,446	954	0.000	0.002
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.153	0.020	0.128	2.882	1.698	1,590	971	0.114	0.192
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.484	0.030	0.061	3.373	1.836	3,446	954	0.424	0.543
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.204	0.014	0.069	1.088	1.043	745	880	0.176	0.233
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.234	0.021	0.090	0.664	0.815	223	271	0.192	0.277
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.277	0.046	2.540	1.594	311	365	5.4	6.6
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	4.7	0.234	0.050	0.877	0.936	96	118	4.2	5.2

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Dedza

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.101	0.017	0.165	2.826	1.681	5,959	928	0.067	0.134
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.210	0.025	0.120	3.147	1.774	1,264	826	0.160	0.260
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.348	0.044	0.128	1.812	1.346	351	209	0.259	0.437
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.032	0.011	0.330	2.982	1.727	1,264	826	0.011	0.053
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.068	0.018	0.272	1.119	1.058	351	209	0.031	0.105
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.008	0.004	0.553	2.045	1.430	1,264	826	0.000	0.017
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.026	0.013	0.522	1.498	1.224	351	209	0.000	0.053
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.002	0.002	1.000	2.011	1.418	1,264	826	0.000	0.007
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.127	0.024	0.188	1.077	1.038	351	209	0.079	0.175
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.730	0.023	0.031	1.397	1.182	826	538	0.685	0.776
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.825	0.018	0.022	1.089	1.043	719	467	0.789	0.862
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.453	0.044	0.097	1.847	1.359	373	236	0.364	0.541
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.918	0.029	0.032	2.660	1.631	373	236	0.859	0.976
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.837	0.032	0.038	0.947	0.973	198	126	0.772	0.901
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.602	0.056	0.092	1.611	1.269	198	126	0.491	0.713
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.836	0.033	0.040	1.016	1.008	198	126	0.769	0.902
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.002	0.001	0.741	0.871	0.933	5,959	928	0.000	0.004
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.662	0.082	0.125	1.365	1.168	73	46	0.497	0.826
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.503	0.027	0.054	11.261	3.356	5,882	3,877	0.449	0.557
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.542	0.079	0.146	1.245	1.116	81	50	0.383	0.701
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.451	0.024	0.053	1.272	1.128	868	550	0.403	0.498
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.020	0.007	0.345	1.331	1.154	867	551	0.006	0.034
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.057	0.011	0.202	1.346	1.160	867	551	0.034	0.079
Early child development index	TC.53	0.509	0.035	0.069	1.014	1.007	331	209	0.439	0.578

na: not applicable

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Dedza (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected QDS and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20											
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Learn											
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.704	0.045	0.064	1.320	1.149	206	136	0.614	0.794
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.170	0.033	0.194	1.801	1.342	355	234	0.104	0.236
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.096	0.029	0.303	2.510	1.584	406	259	0.038	0.154
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.006	0.006	1.009	1.071	1.035	299	191	0.000	0.017
Protected from violence and exploitation											
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.674	0.033	0.049	2.831	1.682	894	570	0.608	0.740
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.869	0.017	0.020	2.718	1.649	2,576	1,017	0.834	0.904
	Child labour	PR.3	0.153	0.015	0.100	1.187	1.090	2,225	660	0.123	0.184
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.036	0.014	0.380	0.896	0.947	270	169	0.009	0.063
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.360	0.030	0.084	0.673	0.820	270	169	0.299	0.421
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.221	0.025	0.115	3.115	1.765	1,264	826	0.170	0.272
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.461	0.052	0.113	2.266	1.505	351	209	0.357	0.565
Live in a safe and clean environment											
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.628	0.036	0.058	5.167	2.273	5,959	928	0.555	0.700
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0110	0.01108	1.005	1.183	1.087	702,046	106	0.000	0.033
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.354	0.038	0.108	5.887	2.426	5,936	923	0.278	0.431
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.859	0.022	0.025	3.571	1.890	5,959	928	0.816	0.902
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.585	0.032	0.055	3.921	1.980	5,959	928	0.521	0.649
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				5,959	928	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life											
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.165	0.013	0.080	1.246	1.116	2,759	1,000	0.138	0.191
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.500	0.044	0.088	7.140	2.672	5,959	928	0.412	0.588
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.177	0.016	0.092	1.512	1.230	1,264	826	0.144	0.209
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.334	0.055	0.164	2.817	1.678	351	209	0.224	0.444
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.5	0.163	0.030	0.940	0.969	530	337	5.2	5.8
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.2	0.300	0.058	1.121	1.059	173	102	4.6	5.8

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Ntcheu

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.158	0.025	0.161	4.367	2.090	3,131	905	0.107	0.209
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.267	0.024	0.089	2.483	1.576	703	857	0.220	0.315
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.424	0.035	0.082	1.174	1.084	190	237	0.354	0.494
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.027	0.010	0.357	3.011	1.735	703	857	0.008	0.046
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.079	0.020	0.258	1.339	1.157	190	237	0.038	0.119
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.002	0.002	0.703	1.022	1.011	703	857	0.000	0.006
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.031	0.012	0.377	1.066	1.032	190	237	0.008	0.054
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.267	0.024	0.089	2.483	1.576	703	857	0.220	0.315
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.141	0.022	0.158	0.966	0.983	190	237	0.097	0.186
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.733	0.021	0.029	1.261	1.123	446	535	0.690	0.776
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.853	0.017	0.020	1.030	1.015	383	456	0.819	0.886
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.459	0.042	0.092	1.608	1.268	191	227	0.375	0.543
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.972	0.011	0.012	1.046	1.023	191	227	0.950	0.994
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.903	0.029	0.032	0.937	0.968	86	100	0.845	0.961
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.908	0.029	0.031	0.966	0.983	86	100	0.851	0.965
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.898	0.025	0.028	0.696	0.834	86	100	0.848	0.949
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.004	0.002	0.583	1.216	1.103	3,131	905	0.000	0.009
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.648	0.063	0.098	0.879	0.937	41	51	0.522	0.775
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.554	0.026	0.047	10.260	3.203	3,058	3,730	0.502	0.606
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.634	0.069	0.109	1.226	1.107	50	61	0.496	0.772
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.358	0.027	0.074	1.585	1.259	436	518	0.305	0.411
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.017	0.005	0.304	0.817	0.904	436	517	0.007	0.027
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.047	0.010	0.209	1.122	1.059	436	517	0.028	0.067
Early child development index	TC.53	0.450	0.039	0.087	1.244	1.115	173	203	0.372	0.528

na: not applicable

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Ntcheu (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.741	0.042	0.056	1.058	97	118	0.657	0.824
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.316	0.032	0.102	1.161	194	243	0.251	0.380
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.187	0.026	0.141	1.132	197	247	0.134	0.240
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.005	0.005	1.019	1.047	166	201	0.000	0.015
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.864	0.023	0.026	2.296	445	529	0.819	0.909
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.925	0.012	0.013	2.073	1,311	937	0.900	0.950
	Child labour	PR.3	0.225	0.016	0.072	0.967	1,184	645	0.193	0.258
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.087	0.025	0.290	1.104	118	139	0.037	0.137
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.518	0.041	0.078	0.908	118	139	0.437	0.599
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.336	0.025	0.074	2.369	703	857	0.287	0.386
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.394	0.043	0.109	1.814	190	237	0.308	0.480
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.697	0.035	0.050	5.255	3,131	905	0.627	0.768
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.027	0.017	0.621	1.205	404	112	0.000	0.061
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.265	0.028	0.106	3.627	3,124	904	0.209	0.321
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.933	0.012	0.013	2.214	3,131	905	0.909	0.958
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.598	0.025	0.042	2.392	3,131	905	0.547	0.648
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.003	0.003	0.786	1.794	3,131	905	0.000	0.008
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.191	0.017	0.090	1.838	1,448	956	0.156	0.225
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.534	0.024	0.045	2.119	3,131	905	0.485	0.582
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.208	0.017	0.081	1.470	703	857	0.175	0.242
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.345	0.036	0.103	1.317	190	237	0.274	0.416
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.5	0.196	0.036	1.367	280	343	5.1	5.9
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.0	0.321	0.064	1.354	855	110	4.4	5.7

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Lilongwe City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.429	0.076	0.178	9.789	3.129	6,632	411	0.276	0.582
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.632	0.038	0.061	2.903	1.704	1,794	458	0.555	0.709
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.756	0.045	0.060	1.281	1.132	516	117	0.666	0.846
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.199	0.047	0.236	6.343	2.519	1,794	458	0.105	0.293
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.325	0.066	0.201	2.271	1.507	516	117	0.194	0.457
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.091	0.032	0.348	5.536	2.353	1,794	458	0.028	0.154
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.115	0.044	0.384	2.226	1.492	516	117	0.027	0.204
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.004	0.003	0.706	0.867	0.931	1,794	458	0.000	0.009
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.098	0.026	0.265	0.885	0.941	516	117	0.046	0.150
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.684	0.039	0.057	1.850	1.360	1,074	263	0.606	0.762
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.796	0.038	0.048	1.935	1.391	903	219	0.721	0.872
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.593	0.051	0.087	0.945	0.972	353	87	0.490	0.696
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.995	0.005	0.005	0.449	0.670	353	87	0.985	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.946	0.028	0.030	0.667	0.817	175	44	0.889	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.874	0.053	0.060	1.090	1.044	175	44	0.768	0.980
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.887	0.056	0.063	1.348	1.161	175	44	0.774	0.999
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.020	0.009	0.460	1.790	1.338	6,632	411	0.002	0.039
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.457	0.177	0.387	1.386	1.177	56	12	0.104	0.811
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.472	0.042	0.088	11.700	3.421	6,537	1,679	0.389	0.556
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.575	0.099	0.172	0.683	0.826	69	18	0.377	0.773
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.272	0.045	0.167	1.924	1.387	755	186	0.181	0.363
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.027	0.013	0.470	1.120	1.058	750	186	0.002	0.052
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.060	0.023	0.375	1.674	1.294	750	186	0.015	0.106
Early child development index	TC.53	0.620	0.058	0.094	1.098	1.048	314	77	0.503	0.736
na: not applicable										

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Lilongwe City (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected QDS and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2016-20											
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Learn											
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.689	0.054	0.078	0.655	205	49	0.581	0.797	
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.632	0.042	0.066	0.767	407	102	0.548	0.716	
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.566	0.062	0.110	2.002	468	129	0.442	0.690	
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.141	0.062	0.443	3.417	363	107	0.016	0.266	
Protected from violence and exploitation											
			0.005	0.002	0.331	2.384	1,544	9,469	4,004	0.002	0.009
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.027	0.003	0.128	1.832	1,354	9,469	4,004	0.020	0.034
	Violent discipline	PR.2									
	Child labour	PR.3	0.734	0.027	0.036	0.704	0.839	779	193	0.680	0.787
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.814	0.031	0.038	2.334	1.528	2,529	377	0.753	0.875
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.063	0.018	0.292	1.505	1.227	2,230	266	0.026	0.099
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.021	0.021	0.978	1.881	1.371	340	92	0.000	0.062
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.167	0.043	0.254	1.182	1.087	340	92	0.082	0.252
Live in a safe and clean environment											
			0.309	0.043	0.139	3.936	1.984	1,794	458	0.223	0.394
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.380	0.080	0.210	3.124	1.768	516	117	0.221	0.539
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6									
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.941	0.019	0.020	2.710	1.646	6,632	411	0.902	0.979
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.320	0.086	0.267	1.646	1.283	705	50	0.149	0.491
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.516	0.060	0.116	5.880	2.425	6,575	408	0.396	0.636
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.950	0.025	0.027	5.600	2.366	6,632	411	0.899	1.000
Equitable chance in life											
			0.378	0.055	0.147	5.363	2.316	6,632	411	0.267	0.489
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.010	0.006	0.606	1.505	1.227	6,632	411	0.000	0.022
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3									
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.075	0.019	0.260	2.046	1.430	2,683	378	0.036	0.113
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.266	0.047	0.177	4.663	2.159	6,632	411	0.172	0.360
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.167	0.029	0.176	2.855	1.690	1,794	458	0.108	0.226
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	0.269	0.091	0.340	4.912	2.216	516	117	0.086	0.451

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Mangochi

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.113	0.033	0.292	9.785	3.128	6,987	902	0.047	0.179
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.252	0.031	0.121	4.233	2.058	1,503	854	0.191	0.313
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.512	0.052	0.101	1.685	1.298	335	158	0.409	0.616
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.055	0.016	0.295	4.277	2.068	1,503	854	0.022	0.087
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.167	0.031	0.187	1.101	1.049	335	158	0.105	0.230
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.008	0.005	0.592	2.536	1.592	1,503	854	0.000	0.018
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.039	0.017	0.440	1.245	1.116	335	158	0.005	0.074
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.000	0.000				1,503	854	0.000	0.000
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.134	0.028	0.209	1.055	1.027	335	158	0.078	0.190
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.485	0.030	0.061	1.898	1.378	954	536	0.425	0.544
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.663	0.032	0.049	1.852	1.361	696	394	0.598	0.728
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.537	0.050	0.094	3.047	1.746	541	301	0.437	0.638
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.960	0.011	0.012	1.001	1.001	541	301	0.938	0.983
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.868	0.023	0.026	0.682	0.826	276	149	0.822	0.914
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.764	0.041	0.054	1.387	1.178	276	149	0.682	0.846
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.912	0.026	0.029	1.282	1.132	276	149	0.859	0.965
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.007	0.004	0.578	2.188	1.479	6,987	902	0.000	0.016
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.631	0.068	0.108	1.021	1.011	93	52	0.495	0.768
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.578	0.026	0.045	10.969	3.312	6,882	3,957	0.526	0.630
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.565	0.058	0.103	1.129	1.062	141	83	0.448	0.681
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.421	0.024	0.058	1.668	1.292	1,223	680	0.372	0.470
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.033	0.007	0.225	1.182	1.087	1,228	684	0.018	0.048
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.050	0.010	0.195	1.376	1.173	1,228	684	0.031	0.070
Early child development index	TC.53	0.580	0.042	0.073	2.003	1.415	489	273	0.495	0.665

na: not applicable

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Mangochi (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.576	0.058	0.101	2.275	311	164	0.460	0.693
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.159	0.046	0.287	3.154	358	204	0.068	0.250
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.096	0.033	0.343	3.013	439	242	0.030	0.162
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.003	0.003	1.014	0.536	278	159	0.000	0.010
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.714	0.029	0.040	2.861	1,269	711	0.657	0.772
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.894	0.021	0.024	5.602	3,383	1,158	0.851	0.937
	Child labour	PR.3	0.149	0.019	0.125	1.866	2,746	683	0.112	0.186
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.086	0.029	0.330	1.736	311	169	0.029	0.144
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.425	0.038	0.090	1.015	311	169	0.348	0.502
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.229	0.019	0.083	1.724	1,503	854	0.191	0.266
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.328	0.046	0.140	1.504	335	158	0.236	0.420
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.762	0.035	0.046	6.019	6,987	902	0.693	0.832
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.009	0.009	1.019	1.000	863	105	0.000	0.028
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.267	0.018	0.068	1.490	6,935	894	0.230	0.303
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.415	0.043	0.104	6.924	6,987	902	0.328	0.501
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.296	0.026	0.087	2.849	6,987	902	0.245	0.347
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000			6,987	902	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.147	0.014	0.092	1.601	3,479	1,097	0.120	0.174
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.451	0.044	0.099	7.194	6,987	902	0.362	0.540
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.180	0.016	0.089	1.475	1,503	854	0.148	0.212
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.426	0.040	0.093	1.011	335	158	0.346	0.505
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.2	0.198	0.038	1.429	628	350	4.8	5.6
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.3	0.504	0.094	1.169	159	70	4.3	6.4

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Machinga

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.104	0.018	0.174	3.232	1.798	3,983	924	0.068	0.140
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.217	0.031	0.141	4.419	2.102	820	803	0.156	0.279
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.403	0.044	0.110	1.628	1.276	205	201	0.315	0.492
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.042	0.014	0.326	3.769	1.941	820	803	0.015	0.070
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.125	0.031	0.246	1.736	1.318	205	201	0.063	0.187
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.002	0.001	0.709	0.725	0.852	820	803	0.000	0.004
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.021	0.010	0.493	1.032	1.016	205	201	0.000	0.041
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.004	0.003	0.584	1.188	1.090	820	803	0.000	0.009
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.085	0.019	0.220	0.891	0.944	205	201	0.047	0.122
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.641	0.025	0.040	1.459	1.208	538	521	0.591	0.692
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.807	0.022	0.027	1.246	1.116	423	405	0.763	0.851
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.557	0.043	0.077	2.058	1.435	291	278	0.471	0.643
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.959	0.013	0.014	1.200	1.096	291	278	0.933	0.985
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.958	0.016	0.017	0.983	0.991	163	151	0.926	0.991
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.912	0.023	0.026	1.023	1.011	163	151	0.866	0.959
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.884	0.024	0.028	0.870	0.933	163	151	0.835	0.932
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.001	0.001	0.549	0.343	0.586	3,983	924	0.000	0.003
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.745	0.067	0.090	1.056	1.028	51	46	0.612	0.879
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.700	0.019	0.027	6.302	2.510	3,915	3,757	0.662	0.737
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.720	0.056	0.077	0.888	0.943	58	59	0.609	0.831
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.390	0.023	0.058	1.382	1.176	658	632	0.345	0.436
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.034	0.008	0.250	1.394	1.181	662	636	0.017	0.051
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.049	0.008	0.170	0.951	0.975	662	636	0.032	0.066
Early child development index	TC.53	0.557	0.026	0.046	0.642	0.801	248	244	0.505	0.608

na: not applicable

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Machinga (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.778	0.049	0.062	1.812	145	134	0.681	0.875
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.226	0.032	0.141	1.179	207	203	0.163	0.290
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.118	0.026	0.219	1.446	228	227	0.066	0.169
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.000	0.000			149	141	0.000	0.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.588	0.038	0.065	3.903	675	650	0.511	0.664
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.826	0.018	0.021	2.309	1,934	1,081	0.791	0.861
	Child labour	PR.3	0.103	0.015	0.142	1.475	1,592	641	0.074	0.132
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.155	0.027	0.172	0.776	148	143	0.102	0.209
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.604	0.044	0.072	1.127	148	143	0.517	0.691
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.336	0.018	0.052	1.104	820	803	0.301	0.371
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.553	0.041	0.073	1.333	205	201	0.472	0.634
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.724	0.036	0.050	6.101	3,983	924	0.651	0.796
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.003	0.003	1.020	0.305	550	117	0.000	0.008
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.259	0.038	0.146	6.823	3,976	921	0.183	0.334
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.836	0.028	0.033	5.245	3,983	924	0.780	0.892
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.473	0.033	0.070	4.017	3,983	924	0.407	0.539
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	1.014	0.877	3,983	924	0.000	0.003
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.097	0.011	0.111	1.333	1,972	1,013	0.075	0.118
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.533	0.048	0.090	8.496	3,983	924	0.437	0.628
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.177	0.015	0.087	1.298	820	803	0.146	0.207
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.195	0.033	0.169	1.387	205	201	0.129	0.260
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.9	0.212	0.036	1.099	337	328	5.4	6.3
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.7	0.312	0.054	1.406	88	89	5.1	6.4

Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Zomba rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.095	0.023	0.238	4.387	2.095	4,135	736	0.050	0.141
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.320	0.026	0.081	2.008	1.417	915	658	0.269	0.372
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.473	0.036	0.077	0.854	0.924	235	163	0.400	0.545
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.039	0.010	0.269	1.922	1.387	915	658	0.018	0.060
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.126	0.032	0.254	1.518	1.232	235	163	0.062	0.191
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.015	0.005	0.330	1.059	1.029	915	658	0.005	0.024
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.035	0.017	0.482	1.347	1.161	235	163	0.001	0.068
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.005	0.003	0.561	1.057	1.028	915	658	0.000	0.011
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.070	0.023	0.328	1.318	1.148	235	163	0.024	0.116
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.647	0.030	0.047	1.534	1.239	526	379	0.586	0.708
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.813	0.023	0.028	1.059	1.029	411	303	0.767	0.859
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.522	0.041	0.078	1.159	1.077	244	176	0.441	0.603
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.958	0.021	0.022	1.956	1.399	244	176	0.916	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.897	0.059	0.066	3.275	1.810	124	88	0.779	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.877	0.061	0.070	3.008	1.734	124	88	0.755	0.999
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.874	0.062	0.071	3.065	1.751	124	88	0.750	0.999
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.007	0.002	0.299	0.440	0.664	4,135	736	0.003	0.011
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.604	0.097	0.160	1.370	1.170	55	36	0.411	0.798
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.663	0.021	0.032	5.995	2.448	4,066	2,944	0.620	0.705
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.675	0.092	0.136	1.501	1.225	60	40	0.492	0.859
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.349	0.033	0.093	1.862	1.365	551	401	0.284	0.414
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.034	0.009	0.250	0.886	0.941	552	402	0.017	0.051
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.042	0.011	0.269	1.270	1.127	552	402	0.019	0.065
Early child development index	TC.53	0.785	0.040	0.051	1.413	1.189	192	147	0.704	0.866

na: not applicable

Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Zomba rural (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.851	0.051	0.060	1.623	1.274	109	80	0.749	0.953
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.329	0.039	0.117	1.171	1.082	232	175	0.252	0.406
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.246	0.037	0.150	1.257	1.121	231	171	0.172	0.320
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.024	0.013	0.536	1.005	1.002	202	146	0.000	0.049
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.672	0.036	0.054	2.363	1.537	553	404	0.600	0.743
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.711	0.023	0.033	1.970	1.404	1,851	748	0.665	0.758
Child labour	PR.3	0.111	0.018	0.160	1.633	1.278	1,683	508	0.075	0.147
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.113	0.027	0.243	0.917	0.958	164	123	0.058	0.168
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.436	0.065	0.149	2.103	1.450	164	123	0.306	0.566
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.352	0.026	0.073	1.886	1.373	915	658	0.301	0.403
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.634	0.034	0.054	0.807	0.899	235	163	0.566	0.702
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.766	0.033	0.042	4.338	2.083	4,135	736	0.701	0.831
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.000	0.000				521	93	0.000	0.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.302	0.028	0.091	2.642	1.625	4,104	732	0.246	0.357
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.669	0.035	0.052	4.076	2.019	4,135	736	0.599	0.740
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.434	0.031	0.070	2.788	1.670	4,135	736	0.373	0.495
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				4,135	736	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.159	0.014	0.087	1.060	1.030	1,998	740	0.132	0.187
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.409	0.049	0.120	7.366	2.714	4,135	736	0.311	0.508
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.235	0.018	0.077	1.199	1.095	915	658	0.199	0.271
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.237	0.053	0.222	2.472	1.572	235	163	0.132	0.342
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.4	0.213	0.033	1.292	1.137	361	271	6.0	6.9
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.443	0.074	1.578	1.256	106	72	5.1	6.9

Table SE.27: Sampling errors: Chiradzulu

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.173	0.027	0.158	4.697	2.167	2,209	903	0.118	0.227
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.342	0.027	0.080	2.803	1.674	520	840	0.288	0.397
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.411	0.034	0.082	1.018	1.009	131	220	0.344	0.478
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.034	0.010	0.300	2.685	1.639	520	840	0.014	0.055
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.137	0.032	0.230	1.837	1.355	131	220	0.074	0.200
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.017	0.008	0.459	2.983	1.727	520	840	0.001	0.032
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.030	0.011	0.378	0.972	0.986	131	220	0.007	0.053
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.004	0.002	0.561	1.091	1.045	520	840	0.000	0.009
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.102	0.021	0.208	1.078	1.038	131	220	0.060	0.145
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.629	0.022	0.036	1.044	1.022	306	489	0.584	0.673
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.743	0.021	0.028	0.958	0.979	256	410	0.701	0.786
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.401	0.042	0.104	1.445	1.202	127	201	0.318	0.485
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.970	0.013	0.013	1.066	1.033	127	201	0.944	0.995
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.881	0.034	0.038	0.938	0.968	55	88	0.813	0.948
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.818	0.043	0.052	1.060	1.029	55	88	0.733	0.903
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.854	0.037	0.043	0.945	0.972	55	88	0.781	0.928
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.004	0.002	0.506	0.973	0.987	2,209	903	0.000	0.008
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.654	0.091	0.138	1.159	1.076	25	33	0.473	0.835
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.625	0.026	0.041	9.791	3.129	2,165	3,470	0.573	0.676
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.744	0.057	0.076	1.112	1.054	44	67	0.631	0.857
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.339	0.024	0.070	1.114	1.055	284	442	0.291	0.386
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.024	0.008	0.345	1.287	1.134	282	440	0.007	0.041
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.032	0.009	0.272	1.073	1.036	282	440	0.015	0.049
Early child development index	TC.53	0.728	0.034	0.047	0.888	0.942	101	154	0.660	0.796

na: not applicable

Table SE.27: Sampling errors: Chiradzulu (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.734	0.052	0.071	1.391	65	102	0.630	0.838
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.388	0.042	0.109	1.921	155	257	0.304	0.473
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.280	0.038	0.137	1.646	135	227	0.203	0.357
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.054	0.018	0.327	1.042	107	173	0.019	0.089
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.685	0.022	0.032	1.012	287	447	0.640	0.729
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.806	0.022	0.027	2.532	861	831	0.762	0.849
	Child labour	PR.3	0.124	0.015	0.119	1.199	804	603	0.094	0.153
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.124	0.027	0.219	1.084	102	161	0.070	0.178
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.416	0.050	0.121	1.679	102	161	0.315	0.517
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.219	0.028	0.126	3.739	520	840	0.164	0.275
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.572	0.045	0.079	1.831	131	220	0.482	0.663
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.784	0.032	0.040	5.364	2,209	903	0.720	0.847
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.000	0.000			266	117	0.000	0.000
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.237	0.022	0.094	2.456	2,208	902	0.193	0.282
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.838	0.020	0.023	2.567	2,209	903	0.798	0.877
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.459	0.025	0.055	2.341	2,209	903	0.409	0.510
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000			2,209	903	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.053	0.012	0.227	2.473	964	851	0.029	0.078
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.362	0.036	0.099	5.015	2,209	903	0.291	0.434
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.260	0.022	0.084	2.070	520	840	0.217	0.304
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.253	0.046	0.180	2.401	131	220	0.162	0.344
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.4	0.150	0.028	0.737	225	368	5.1	5.7
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.2	0.301	0.058	1.187	65	105	4.6	5.8

Table SE.28: Sampling errors: Blantyre rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.223	0.047	0.211	5.095	2.257	2,895	398	0.129	0.318
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.453	0.041	0.092	2.828	1.682	713	408	0.370	0.536
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.492	0.041	0.084	0.739	0.860	200	110	0.410	0.575
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.128	0.030	0.234	3.250	1.803	713	408	0.068	0.187
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.211	0.042	0.198	1.148	1.072	200	110	0.128	0.295
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.037	0.014	0.364	2.093	1.447	713	408	0.010	0.065
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.081	0.033	0.411	1.616	1.271	200	110	0.014	0.147
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.007	0.004	0.548	0.914	0.956	713	408	0.000	0.016
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.085	0.028	0.327	1.088	1.043	200	110	0.029	0.141
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.634	0.028	0.045	0.800	0.895	407	234	0.578	0.691
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.803	0.030	0.038	1.053	1.026	317	183	0.742	0.863
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.478	0.059	0.125	1.163	1.079	143	83	0.359	0.597
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.987	0.013	0.013	1.036	1.018	143	83	0.962	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.882	0.053	0.060	1.200	1.096	80	46	0.777	0.988
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.854	0.053	0.063	1.031	1.015	80	46	0.747	0.961
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.863	0.052	0.060	1.026	1.013	80	46	0.759	0.967
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.008	0.004	0.512	0.789	0.888	2,895	398	0.000	0.015
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.941	0.059	0.063	0.880	0.938	28	15	0.822	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.526	0.034	0.064	7.475	2.734	2,837	1,623	0.458	0.594
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.663	0.079	0.118	0.608	0.780	39	23	0.506	0.820
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.263	0.032	0.120	1.036	1.018	351	203	0.199	0.326
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.008	0.005	0.709	0.775	0.881	351	203	0.000	0.018
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.021	0.011	0.531	1.235	1.111	351	203	0.000	0.044
Early child development index	TC.53	0.502	0.075	0.148	1.624	1.275	131	74	0.353	0.652
na: not applicable										

Table SE.28: Sampling errors: Blantyre rural (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20											
						Square root of design effect (deft)			Confidence limits		
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)		Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Learn											
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.741	0.097	0.131	2.251	1.500	82	47	0.547	0.935
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.418	0.053	0.127	1.253	1.119	186	110	0.312	0.523
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.294	0.060	0.204	1.816	1.348	188	106	0.174	0.414
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.051	0.025	0.482	1.070	1.035	154	86	0.002	0.101
Protected from violence and exploitation											
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.684	0.035	0.051	1.177	1.085	360	208	0.614	0.755
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.830	0.022	0.027	1.434	1.198	1,174	402	0.785	0.875
	Child labour	PR.3	0.109	0.027	0.251	2.198	1.482	1,079	287	0.054	0.164
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.028	0.018	0.652	0.881	0.939	128	74	0.000	0.064
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.360	0.064	0.177	1.285	1.134	128	74	0.233	0.488
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.426	0.037	0.087	2.307	1.519	713	408	0.352	0.500
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.639	0.064	0.100	1.932	1.390	200	110	0.511	0.767
Live in a safe and clean environment											
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.657	0.042	0.064	3.081	1.755	2,895	398	0.574	0.741
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.044	0.030	0.686	1.102	1.050	415	52	0.000	0.104
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.157	0.027	0.172	2.178	1.476	2,889	397	0.103	0.211
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.758	0.043	0.057	4.063	2.016	2,895	398	0.672	0.845
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.407	0.041	0.102	2.817	1.678	2,895	398	0.324	0.490
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.005	0.005	1.005	2.060	1.435	2,895	398	0.000	0.015
Equitable chance in life											
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.091	0.014	0.157	0.996	0.998	1,290	409	0.062	0.119
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.505	0.052	0.104	4.370	2.090	2,895	398	0.400	0.610
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.165	0.020	0.120	1.159	1.077	713	408	0.125	0.204
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.304	0.062	0.203	1.965	1.402	200	110	0.181	0.428
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.2	0.291	0.055	1.226	1.107	284	165	4.7	5.8
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.1	0.484	0.095	1.091	1.044	105	59	4.1	6.1

Table SE.29: Sampling errors: Mwanza

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.150	0.028	0.185	5.520	2.349	742	918	0.094	0.205
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.331	0.026	0.080	2.701	1.644	161	856	0.278	0.384
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.523	0.041	0.078	1.495	1.223	49	225	0.442	0.605
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.053	0.013	0.236	2.679	1.637	161	856	0.028	0.078
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.096	0.025	0.256	1.560	1.249	49	225	0.047	0.146
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.026	0.008	0.307	2.156	1.468	161	856	0.010	0.042
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.069	0.024	0.353	2.073	1.440	49	225	0.020	0.118
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.003	0.002	0.752	1.549	1.245	161	856	0.000	0.008
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.064	0.020	0.317	1.526	1.235	49	225	0.023	0.104
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.709	0.022	0.031	1.198	1.095	100	526	0.666	0.752
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.830	0.016	0.020	0.836	0.914	85	443	0.797	0.863
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.485	0.039	0.079	1.303	1.142	43	220	0.408	0.562
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.992	0.006	0.006	1.008	1.004	43	220	0.980	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.950	0.020	0.021	0.914	0.956	22	114	0.910	0.989
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.933	0.022	0.024	0.891	0.944	22	114	0.889	0.978
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.937	0.022	0.024	0.946	0.973	22	114	0.892	0.981
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.009	0.004	0.403	1.377	1.174	742	918	0.002	0.017
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.778	0.094	0.121	1.439	1.200	5	29	0.590	0.967
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.617	0.024	0.039	9.549	3.090	722	3,826	0.568	0.666
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.617	0.062	0.101	0.978	0.989	13	61	0.493	0.742
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.379	0.029	0.076	1.860	1.364	106	529	0.321	0.437
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.033	0.007	0.203	0.729	0.854	105	525	0.019	0.046
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.039	0.010	0.248	1.321	1.149	105	525	0.020	0.059
Early child development index	TC.53	0.661	0.032	0.048	0.929	0.964	43	208	0.597	0.724

na: not applicable

Table SE.29: Sampling errors: Mwanza (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.678	0.047	0.070	1.171	22	115	0.583	0.773
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.268	0.037	0.137	1.738	47	253	0.195	0.342
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.148	0.031	0.212	2.093	50	270	0.085	0.210
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.034	0.013	0.371	1.009	38	208	0.009	0.060
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.772	0.026	0.034	2.111	107	535	0.772	0.026
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.832	0.017	0.020	1.965	301	948	0.832	0.017
	Child labour	PR.3	0.110	0.015	0.139	1.534	273	641	0.110	0.015
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.122	0.020	0.166	0.632	31	165	0.122	0.020
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.420	0.052	0.125	1.844	31	165	0.420	0.052
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.433	0.035	0.081	4.315	161	856	0.433	0.035
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.539	0.034	0.062	1.014	49	225	0.539	0.034
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.500	0.024	0.048	2.097	742	918	0.452	0.548
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.007	0.007	1.007	0.784	88	113	0.000	0.021
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.271	0.019	0.069	1.622	740	916	0.234	0.309
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.901	0.017	0.018	2.842	742	918	0.868	0.934
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.512	0.029	0.058	3.192	742	918	0.453	0.571
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.003	0.002	0.728	1.499	742	918	0.000	0.008
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.107	0.016	0.151	2.602	336	958	0.075	0.139
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.578	0.039	0.068	5.770	742	918	0.499	0.656
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.131	0.013	0.103	1.358	161	856	0.104	0.158
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.267	0.029	0.110	0.992	49	225	0.208	0.326
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.8	0.200	0.030	1.809	66	353	6.4	7.2
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	4.9	0.335	0.069	1.835	26	112	4.2	5.5

Table SE.30: Sampling errors: Thyolo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected DHS and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2010-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.129	0.021	0.163	3.535	1.880	5,206	899	0.087	0.171
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.325	0.027	0.083	2.816	1.678	1,200	841	0.271	0.380
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.550	0.039	0.071	1.249	1.118	318	206	0.473	0.628
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.025	0.007	0.288	1.787	1.337	1,200	841	0.011	0.040
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.131	0.028	0.211	1.379	1.174	318	206	0.076	0.187
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.006	0.003	0.456	1.066	1.032	1,200	841	0.001	0.012
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.076	0.022	0.283	1.352	1.163	318	206	0.033	0.119
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.005	0.003	0.549	1.350	1.162	1,200	841	0.000	0.011
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.039	0.014	0.351	1.014	1.007	318	206	0.011	0.066
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.654	0.022	0.033	1.017	1.009	712	493	0.611	0.697
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.794	0.021	0.026	1.034	1.017	573	396	0.753	0.836
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.432	0.037	0.085	1.117	1.057	290	204	0.358	0.505
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.976	0.010	0.011	0.930	0.964	290	204	0.955	0.997
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.922	0.027	0.029	1.009	1.004	147	104	0.869	0.975
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.815	0.047	0.058	1.502	1.226	147	104	0.721	0.908
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.937	0.024	0.025	0.980	0.990	147	104	0.889	0.984
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.006	0.003	0.421	1.029	1.014	5,206	899	0.001	0.012
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.726	0.066	0.091	0.958	0.979	61.033	45.000	0.594	0.857
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.550	0.026	0.047	9.781	3.127	4,982	3,621	0.498	0.602
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.769	0.075	0.098	1.442	1.201	64	46	0.618	0.920
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.397	0.028	0.070	1.560	1.249	662	479	0.341	0.453
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.025	0.008	0.307	1.165	1.079	666	480	0.010	0.041
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.048	0.012	0.251	1.524	1.235	666	480	0.024	0.072
Early child development index	TC.53	0.678	0.042	0.062	1.667	1.291	283	204	0.593	0.763
na: not applicable										

na: not applicable

Table SE.30: Sampling errors: Thyolo (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.810	0.045	0.056	1.471	1.213	162	112	0.720	0.901
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.275	0.034	0.123	1.270	1.127	298	224	0.208	0.342
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.216	0.036	0.169	1.903	1.379	335	243	0.143	0.289
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.031	0.011	0.346	0.770	0.877	283	204	0.010	0.052
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.463	0.027	0.059	1.500	1.225	706	507	0.409	0.518
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.767	0.020	0.027	2.171	1.474	2,170	931	0.727	0.808
Child labour	PR.3	0.237	0.024	0.099	1.936	1.391	1,960	635	0.190	0.284
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.070	0.022	0.318	1.131	1.063	217	150	0.025	0.114
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.439	0.058	0.132	2.026	1.423	217	150	0.323	0.555
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.526	0.032	0.060	3.367	1.835	1,200	841	0.463	0.590
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.600	0.038	0.063	1.238	1.113	318	206	0.524	0.676
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.539	0.044	0.081	6.967	2.640	5,206	899	0.451	0.627
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.008	0.008	0.998	0.877	0.937	648	111	0.000	0.024
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.125	0.016	0.127	2.055	1.434	5,151	890	0.093	0.156
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.620	0.033	0.054	4.254	2.063	5,206	899	0.553	0.687
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.346	0.023	0.066	2.052	1.433	5,206	899	0.300	0.391
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.004	0.002	0.538	0.980	0.990	5,206	899	0.000	0.008
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.134	0.015	0.111	1.776	1.333	2,383	941	0.104	0.164
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.690	0.022	0.032	2.049	1.431	5,206	899	0.646	0.734
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.252	0.019	0.075	1.577	1.256	1,200	841	0.214	0.290
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.346	0.039	0.112	1.358	1.165	318	206	0.269	0.424
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.7	0.179	0.031	1.066	1.033	476	338	5.4	6.1
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.7	0.396	0.069	1.472	1.213	162	105	5.0	6.5

Table SE.31: Sampling errors: Mulanje

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.105	0.022	0.214	4.758	2.181	3,722	894	0.060	0.149
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.311	0.026	0.085	2.777	1.666	867	853	0.258	0.364
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.508	0.041	0.081	1.477	1.216	223	220	0.426	0.590
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.035	0.010	0.279	2.431	1.559	867	853	0.016	0.055
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.171	0.028	0.166	1.251	1.119	223	220	0.114	0.228
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.010	0.005	0.436	1.718	1.311	867	853	0.001	0.020
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.046	0.017	0.363	1.387	1.178	223	220	0.013	0.079
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.005	0.003	0.601	1.560	1.249	867	853	0.000	0.011
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.070	0.016	0.231	0.874	0.935	223	220	0.037	0.102
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.718	0.021	0.030	1.059	1.029	483	476	0.675	0.760
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.823	0.020	0.025	1.156	1.075	415	404	0.782	0.864
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.466	0.052	0.112	2.231	1.494	211	206	0.362	0.570
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.979	0.009	0.009	0.792	0.890	211	206	0.961	0.997
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.919	0.031	0.034	1.437	1.199	119	110	0.857	0.982
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.887	0.029	0.032	0.903	0.950	119	110	0.829	0.945
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.936	0.024	0.025	1.014	1.007	119	110	0.889	0.983
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0014	0.00057	0.421	0.215	0.463	3722.147	894	0.000	0.002
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.827	0.079	0.095	1.089	1.043	26	26	0.669	0.985
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.640	0.026	0.041	10.620	3.259	3,647	3,593	0.588	0.692
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.714	0.050	0.070	0.617	0.785	49	51	0.613	0.814
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.342	0.026	0.077	1.424	1.193	474	461	0.290	0.395
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.032	0.010	0.316	1.535	1.239	473	460	0.012	0.053
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.037	0.009	0.237	0.988	0.994	473	460	0.019	0.054
Early child development index	TC.53	0.595	0.047	0.079	1.454	1.206	170	159	0.501	0.690

na: not applicable

Table SE.31: Sampling errors: Mulanje (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.863	0.037	0.043	1.095	87	94	0.789	0.938
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.354	0.039	0.109	1.644	263	254	0.277	0.431
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.213	0.028	0.130	1.116	244	244	0.157	0.268
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.011	0.007	0.628	0.632	144	149	0.000	0.024
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.647	0.035	0.054	2.533	482	466	0.577	0.718
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.833	0.019	0.023	2.269	1,545	897	0.795	0.870
	Child labour	PR.3	0.220	0.025	0.111	2.222	1,412	635	0.171	0.269
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.071	0.028	0.396	1.477	119	124	0.015	0.127
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.410	0.049	0.120	1.230	119	124	0.312	0.509
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.415	0.037	0.089	4.751	867	853	0.342	0.489
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.567	0.041	0.072	1.504	223	220	0.485	0.649
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.846	0.023	0.028	3.731	3,722	894	0.800	0.893
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.005	0.005	1.021	0.530	463	109	0.000	0.014
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.400	0.028	0.071	2.974	3,718	892	0.343	0.457
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.817	0.022	0.027	2.890	3,722	894	0.773	0.861
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.482	0.030	0.061	3.134	3,722	894	0.423	0.542
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.002	0.002	0.901	1.350	3,722	894	0.000	0.005
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.117	0.013	0.107	1.366	1,683	897	0.092	0.142
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.624	0.043	0.069	7.148	3,722	894	0.538	0.711
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.238	0.023	0.097	2.499	867	853	0.192	0.284
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.320	0.036	0.112	1.287	223	220	0.249	0.392
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.231	0.037	2.636	353	347	5.8	6.7
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	4.8	0.406	0.085	1.823	103	104	3.9	5.6

Table SE.32: Sampling errors: Phalombe

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.072	0.014	0.189	2.506	1.583	3,089	897	0.045	0.100
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.210	0.021	0.102	2.338	1.529	666	854	0.167	0.252
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.381	0.045	0.118	1.841	1.357	174	215	0.291	0.471
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.008	0.003	0.357	0.892	0.944	666	854	0.002	0.014
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.126	0.023	0.184	1.044	1.022	174	215	0.080	0.173
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.000	0.000	0.732	0.170	0.412	666	854	0.000	0.001
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.042	0.013	0.304	0.863	0.929	174	215	0.016	0.067
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.001	0.001	1.011	0.722	0.850	666	854	0.000	0.003
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.055	0.016	0.290	1.039	1.020	174	215	0.023	0.086
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.680	0.022	0.032	1.143	1.069	414	533	0.637	0.724
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.815	0.021	0.026	1.313	1.146	342	445	0.773	0.858
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.525	0.038	0.072	1.364	1.168	191	240	0.449	0.600
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.963	0.013	0.014	1.196	1.093	191	240	0.936	0.989
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.905	0.031	0.034	1.317	1.148	96	121	0.844	0.967
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.836	0.035	0.042	1.066	1.033	96	121	0.766	0.906
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.870	0.036	0.041	1.335	1.156	96	121	0.799	0.941
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.005	0.002	0.473	0.946	0.973	3,089	897	0.000	0.009
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.884	0.050	0.057	1.555	1.247	58	64	0.784	0.985
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.721	0.022	0.030	8.984	2.997	2,994	3,759	0.678	0.765
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.758	0.059	0.078	0.960	0.980	41	52	0.641	0.876
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.356	0.024	0.067	1.363	1.167	446	554	0.309	0.404
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.044	0.010	0.239	1.448	1.203	447	556	0.023	0.065
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.046	0.010	0.207	1.145	1.070	447	556	0.027	0.065
Early child development index	TC.53	0.659	0.031	0.048	1.006	1.003	186	231	0.597	0.722

na: not applicable

Table SE.32: Sampling errors: Phalombe (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.833	0.032	0.039	0.965	0.982	106	128	0.768	0.898
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.242	0.035	0.144	1.525	1.235	185	230	0.172	0.312
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.145	0.028	0.190	1.437	1.199	177	234	0.090	0.201
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.002	0.002	1.029	0.319	0.565	145	184	0.000	0.005
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.670	0.032	0.048	2.607	1.615	453	564	0.606	0.734
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.715	0.025	0.035	3.046	1.745	1,411	985	0.665	0.765
Child labour	PR.3	0.117	0.013	0.110	0.988	0.994	1,251	623	0.091	0.142
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.093	0.026	0.278	1.383	1.176	134	176	0.041	0.144
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.477	0.045	0.095	1.444	1.202	134	176	0.386	0.567
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.399	0.024	0.060	2.045	1.430	666	854	0.351	0.447
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.581	0.036	0.062	1.131	1.064	174	215	0.509	0.653
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.784	0.024	0.031	3.160	1.778	3,089	897	0.735	0.833
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.000	0.000				374	109	0.000	0.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.273	0.026	0.096	3.012	1.736	2,953	862	0.221	0.326
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.686	0.027	0.040	3.086	1.757	3,089	897	0.631	0.740
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.427	0.021	0.049	1.636	1.279	3,089	897	0.385	0.470
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.002	0.001	0.741	0.827	0.909	3,089	897	0.000	0.004
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.130	0.011	0.085	1.049	1.024	1,520	959	0.108	0.153
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.526	0.035	0.067	4.444	2.108	3,089	897	0.456	0.596
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.265	0.018	0.066	1.344	1.159	666	854	0.230	0.300
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.169	0.023	0.137	0.815	0.903	174	215	0.122	0.215
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.217	0.036	1.459	1.208	289	369	5.5	6.4
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.9	0.404	0.059	1.957	1.399	83	104	6.1	7.7

Table SE.33: Sampling errors: Chikwawa

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.240	0.032	0.131	4.832	2.198	3,494	887	0.177	0.303
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.315	0.037	0.118	5.222	2.285	777	815	0.241	0.389
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.543	0.043	0.080	1.882	1.372	222	249	0.456	0.629
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.034	0.010	0.303	2.595	1.611	777	815	0.013	0.054
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.223	0.046	0.207	3.051	1.747	222	249	0.130	0.315
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.015	0.006	0.381	1.825	1.351	777	815	0.004	0.027
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.084	0.033	0.390	3.447	1.857	222	249	0.019	0.149
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.005	0.003	0.568	1.237	1.112	777	815	0.000	0.010
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.112	0.024	0.213	1.429	1.195	222	249	0.064	0.160
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.636	0.022	0.035	1.177	1.085	521	542	0.591	0.681
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.828	0.016	0.020	0.787	0.887	395	413	0.795	0.861
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.428	0.041	0.095	1.683	1.297	237	249	0.346	0.509
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.968	0.010	0.011	0.841	0.917	237	249	0.948	0.989
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.831	0.041	0.050	1.544	1.243	117	129	0.748	0.913
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.720	0.057	0.079	2.048	1.431	117	129	0.606	0.833
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.833	0.039	0.046	1.371	1.171	117	129	0.755	0.910
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.021	0.015	0.716	9.958	3.156	3,494	887	0.000	0.052
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.771	0.061	0.079	0.989	0.995	44	48	0.649	0.893
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.549	0.031	0.056	14.350	3.788	3,303	3,755	0.487	0.610
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.445	0.063	0.141	0.749	0.865	41	48	0.320	0.571
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.246	0.018	0.073	0.982	0.991	522	574	0.210	0.281
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.029	0.007	0.234	0.950	0.975	523	576	0.016	0.043
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.015	0.005	0.302	0.821	0.906	523	576	0.006	0.025
Early child development index	TC.53	0.703	0.052	0.074	3.060	1.749	215	235	0.598	0.807

na: not applicable

Table SE.33: Sampling errors: Chikwawa (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.716	0.053	0.074	1.531	1.237	97	112	0.610	0.822
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.318	0.039	0.123	1.847	1.359	228	264	0.240	0.396
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.170	0.029	0.171	1.603	1.266	233	269	0.112	0.228
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.040	0.015	0.380	1.278	1.131	192	216	0.010	0.070
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.462	0.035	0.075	2.872	1.695	538	594	0.392	0.531
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.812	0.015	0.019	1.521	1.233	1,495	978	0.781	0.843
Child labour	PR.3	0.138	0.020	0.147	2.140	1.463	1,302	621	0.097	0.178
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.100	0.023	0.233	0.964	0.982	155	160	0.054	0.147
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.482	0.045	0.093	1.277	1.130	155	160	0.392	0.572
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.512	0.044	0.085	6.180	2.486	777	815	0.425	0.599
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.659	0.038	0.058	1.625	1.275	222	249	0.582	0.736
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.788	0.031	0.039	5.082	2.254	3,494	887	0.726	0.850
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.005	0.005	1.011	0.522	0.722	469	110	0.000	0.014
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.158	0.027	0.171	4.804	2.192	3,449	875	0.104	0.212
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.718	0.036	0.050	5.580	2.362	3,494	887	0.646	0.789
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.448	0.034	0.076	4.163	2.040	3,494	887	0.380	0.516
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.010	0.009	0.854	6.586	2.566	3,494	887	0.000	0.027
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.108	0.015	0.135	2.157	1.469	1,620	974	0.079	0.137
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.625	0.027	0.044	2.855	1.690	3,494	887	0.570	0.680
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.223	0.017	0.075	1.301	1.141	777	815	0.190	0.256
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.252	0.035	0.137	1.567	1.252	222	249	0.183	0.321
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.9	0.213	0.036	1.358	1.165	333	350	5.5	6.3
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.8	0.307	0.053	1.132	1.064	97	110	5.2	6.4

Table SE.34: Sampling errors: Nsanje

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected DHS and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2010-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.132	0.022	0.170	3.836	1.959	1,910	873	0.087	0.177
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.274	0.027	0.098	2.761	1.662	400	771	0.220	0.327
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.463	0.040	0.087	1.194	1.093	113	186	0.383	0.543
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.018	0.005	0.310	1.333	1.155	400	771	0.007	0.029
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.063	0.020	0.323	1.295	1.138	113	186	0.022	0.104
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.005	0.002	0.454	0.796	0.892	400	771	0.000	0.010
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.055	0.022	0.412	1.814	1.347	113	186	0.010	0.100
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.003	0.002	0.608	0.855	0.925	400	771	0.000	0.007
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.081	0.022	0.278	1.260	1.122	113	186	0.036	0.126
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.634	0.024	0.038	1.249	1.118	256	492	0.585	0.682
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.779	0.023	0.030	1.208	1.099	203	391	0.733	0.826
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.573	0.029	0.051	0.846	0.920	131	245	0.515	0.631
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.933	0.018	0.019	1.276	1.130	131	245	0.897	0.969
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.819	0.045	0.054	1.727	1.314	65	130	0.730	0.908
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.740	0.050	0.068	1.675	1.294	65	130	0.640	0.840
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.822	0.042	0.051	1.556	1.248	65	130	0.738	0.906
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.002	0.001	0.668	0.701	0.837	1,910	873	0.000	0.004
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.709	0.070	0.098	0.777	0.881	15	34	0.570	0.849
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.569	0.019	0.034	5.761	2.400	1,788	3,719	0.530	0.608
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.730	0.062	0.084	1.039	1.020	27	55	0.606	0.853
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.302	0.015	0.051	0.635	0.797	284	567	0.271	0.333
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.028	0.010	0.344	1.921	1.386	283	566	0.009	0.047
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.018	0.006	0.336	1.187	1.090	283	566	0.006	0.031
Early child development index	TC.53	0.626	0.036	0.058	1.180	1.086	104	214	0.554	0.698

na: not applicable

Table SE.34: Sampling errors: Nsanje (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.745	0.045	0.061	1.482	66	137	0.654	0.836
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.268	0.026	0.097	0.836	117	244	0.216	0.320
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.136	0.024	0.174	1.315	134	278	0.088	0.183
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.010	0.006	0.589	0.835	110	230	0.000	0.023
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.558	0.038	0.069	3.524	296	593	0.482	0.635
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.726	0.019	0.026	1.779	855	990	0.689	0.764
	Child labour	PR.3	0.193	0.023	0.122	2.167	743	613	0.146	0.240
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.099	0.026	0.261	1.205	84	161	0.047	0.151
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.433	0.042	0.097	1.156	84	161	0.349	0.517
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.589	0.045	0.076	6.303	400	771	0.500	0.678
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.678	0.054	0.079	2.428	113	186	0.571	0.785
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.662	0.037	0.056	5.428	1,910	873	0.587	0.737
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.002	0.002	1.025	0.228	243	107	0.000	0.006
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.124	0.019	0.150	2.650	1,838	839	0.087	0.161
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.577	0.030	0.052	3.212	1,910	873	0.517	0.637
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.284	0.025	0.089	2.714	1,910	873	0.234	0.334
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000			1,910	873	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.115	0.017	0.150	2.782	914	959	0.080	0.149
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.640	0.023	0.036	1.973	1,910	873	0.594	0.686
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.241	0.025	0.104	2.632	400	771	0.191	0.290
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.370	0.036	0.098	1.039	113	186	0.298	0.442
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.6	0.236	0.036	1.883	179	339	6.1	7.0
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	4.7	0.366	0.078	0.971	52	83	3.9	5.4

Table SE.35: Sampling errors: Balaka

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.118	0.019	0.163	3.194	1.787	2,396	902	0.079	0.156
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.382	0.031	0.081	3.421	1.850	521	839	0.320	0.444
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.478	0.045	0.093	1.485	1.219	131	188	0.389	0.567
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.095	0.017	0.183	2.942	1.715	521	839	0.060	0.129
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.146	0.036	0.249	1.982	1.408	131	188	0.073	0.219
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.021	0.008	0.390	2.774	1.666	521	839	0.005	0.038
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.077	0.024	0.314	1.547	1.244	131	188	0.029	0.126
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.000	0.000				521	839	0.000	0.000
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.110	0.020	0.185	0.794	0.891	131	188	0.069	0.151
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.583	0.023	0.040	1.013	1.007	281	448	0.536	0.630
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.716	0.024	0.034	1.044	1.022	224	357	0.667	0.764
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.614	0.039	0.063	1.532	1.238	151	243	0.536	0.691
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.930	0.019	0.021	1.388	1.178	151	243	0.892	0.969
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.923	0.025	0.027	0.969	0.984	73	109	0.873	0.974
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.852	0.034	0.039	0.960	0.980	73	109	0.785	0.919
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.863	0.031	0.036	0.867	0.931	73	109	0.801	0.924
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.002	0.001	0.525	0.460	0.678	2,396	902	0.000	0.004
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.741	0.070	0.094	1.219	1.104	35	49	0.602	0.881
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.693	0.027	0.038	12.458	3.530	2,360	3,771	0.640	0.746
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.598	0.066	0.110	1.325	1.151	47	75	0.466	0.729
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.304	0.021	0.071	1.170	1.082	340	540	0.261	0.347
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.031	0.008	0.269	1.251	1.118	340	538	0.014	0.048
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.042	0.010	0.250	1.461	1.209	340	538	0.021	0.063
Early child development index	TC.53	0.659	0.044	0.066	1.883	1.372	140	223	0.572	0.746

na: not applicable

Table SE.35: Sampling errors: Balaka (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.675	0.047	0.070	1.262	1.123	83	125	0.581	0.770
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.293	0.039	0.132	1.797	1.341	153	249	0.215	0.370
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.229	0.033	0.144	1.494	1.222	147	243	0.163	0.295
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.065	0.029	0.438	2.366	1.538	106	177	0.008	0.123
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.921	0.019	0.020	2.653	1.629	359	565	0.884	0.958
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.843	0.015	0.018	1.688	1.299	1,086	961	0.813	0.874
Child labour	PR.3	0.175	0.018	0.104	1.480	1.217	978	645	0.138	0.211
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.051	0.022	0.424	1.577	1.256	103	164	0.008	0.094
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.396	0.046	0.115	1.417	1.190	103	164	0.305	0.487
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.323	0.028	0.087	3.043	1.745	521	839	0.267	0.380
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.562	0.039	0.069	1.142	1.069	131	188	0.485	0.640
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.727	0.036	0.049	5.784	2.405	2,396	902	0.656	0.798
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.041	0.023	0.554	1.387	1.178	302	106	0.000	0.087
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.280	0.022	0.079	2.159	1.469	2,381	898	0.236	0.324
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.747	0.033	0.045	5.285	2.299	2,396	902	0.681	0.814
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.509	0.031	0.061	3.497	1.870	2,396	902	0.447	0.571
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000	1.021	0.411	0.641	2,396	902	0.000	0.001
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.115	0.016	0.135	2.298	1.516	1,188	974	0.084	0.146
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.409	0.031	0.077	3.697	1.923	2,396	902	0.346	0.472
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.220	0.022	0.102	2.453	1.566	521	839	0.175	0.265
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.193	0.043	0.224	2.249	1.500	131	188	0.106	0.279
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.7	0.229	0.040	1.819	1.349	225	359	5.2	6.2
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.8	0.361	0.062	1.138	1.067	71	102	5.1	6.6

Table SE.36: Sampling errors: Neno

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.179	0.030	0.168	5.430	2.330	800	883	0.118	0.239
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.347	0.023	0.067	2.012	1.419	184	845	0.301	0.394
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.527	0.040	0.076	1.357	1.165	47	210	0.447	0.608
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.054	0.013	0.236	2.674	1.635	184	845	0.028	0.079
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.140	0.029	0.205	1.432	1.197	47	210	0.082	0.197
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.023	0.009	0.393	3.082	1.756	184	845	0.005	0.041
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.101	0.026	0.254	1.512	1.230	47	210	0.050	0.152
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.003	0.002	0.691	1.345	1.160	184	845	0.000	0.008
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.073	0.016	0.214	0.756	0.870	47	210	0.042	0.104
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.619	0.022	0.035	1.012	1.006	111	516	0.576	0.662
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.759	0.020	0.026	0.887	0.942	88	410	0.720	0.799
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.591	0.057	0.096	3.134	1.770	53	238	0.478	0.704
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.991	0.006	0.006	1.014	1.007	53	238	0.979	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.787	0.038	0.048	0.907	0.953	23	109	0.712	0.862
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.665	0.051	0.076	1.247	1.117	23	109	0.564	0.767
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.782	0.044	0.056	1.214	1.102	23	109	0.695	0.870
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.004	0.002	0.526	1.043	1.021	800	883	0.000	0.009
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.653	0.137	0.211	1.251	1.119	4	16	0.378	0.928
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.420	0.026	0.062	10.456	3.234	766	3,716	0.368	0.473
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.769	0.056	0.073	1.019	1.009	12	58	0.657	0.882
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.347	0.030	0.085	2.151	1.467	119	557	0.287	0.406
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.057	0.012	0.207	1.478	1.216	122	568	0.034	0.081
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.058	0.015	0.255	2.282	1.511	122	568	0.028	0.088
Early child development index	TC.53	0.565	0.036	0.063	1.184	1.088	48	227	0.493	0.637

na: not applicable

Table SE.36: Sampling errors: Neno (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.652	0.048	0.074	1.354	1.164	28	134	0.556	0.748
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.302	0.037	0.121	1.626	1.275	54	256	0.228	0.375
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.201	0.032	0.161	1.688	1.299	53	259	0.136	0.266
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.021	0.012	0.564	1.434	1.198	41	208	0.000	0.045
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.672	0.037	0.056	3.737	1.933	127	591	0.598	0.747
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.764	0.020	0.026	2.185	1.478	347	986	0.724	0.804
Child labour	PR.3	0.229	0.021	0.090	1.477	1.215	296	610	0.188	0.271
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.081	0.032	0.401	2.289	1.513	36	164	0.016	0.145
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.422	0.054	0.127	1.915	1.384	36	164	0.315	0.530
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.540	0.036	0.066	4.336	2.082	184	845	0.468	0.611
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.747	0.037	0.049	1.513	1.230	47	210	0.673	0.821
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.663	0.045	0.067	7.856	2.803	800	883	0.574	0.752
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.000	0.000				102	111	0.000	0.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.109	0.022	0.200	4.191	2.047	782	863	0.065	0.152
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.663	0.039	0.059	6.017	2.453	800	883	0.585	0.741
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.478	0.043	0.090	6.579	2.565	800	883	0.391	0.564
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.003	0.003	1.007	2.566	1.602	800	883	0.000	0.009
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.124	0.016	0.128	2.269	1.506	373	977	0.092	0.156
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.659	0.026	0.040	2.696	1.642	800	883	0.607	0.712
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.169	0.017	0.102	1.806	1.344	184	845	0.135	0.204
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.341	0.048	0.140	2.125	1.458	47	210	0.246	0.437
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.2	0.184	0.030	1.347	1.160	80	363	5.8	6.5
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.2	0.269	0.044	1.014	1.007	25	110	5.6	6.7

Table SE.37: Sampling errors: Zomba City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected DHS and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2010-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.727	0.052	0.072	2.124	1.457	489	156	0.623	0.831
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.715	0.046	0.064	1.704	1.306	131	167	0.623	0.806
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.642	0.049	0.076	0.491	0.701	34	49	0.545	0.739
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.300	0.082	0.274	5.338	2.310	131	167	0.136	0.465
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.433	0.098	0.225	1.861	1.364	34	49	0.238	0.628
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.176	0.052	0.299	3.156	1.777	131	167	0.071	0.281
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.285	0.059	0.206	0.811	0.901	34	49	0.168	0.403
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.000	0.000				131	167	0.000	0.000
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.054	0.043	0.795	1.723	1.313	34	49	0.000	0.139
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.741	0.057	0.077	1.314	1.146	59	79	0.627	0.854
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.759	0.038	0.051	0.550	0.741	54	69	0.682	0.836
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.633	0.066	0.105	0.529	0.728	19	29	0.501	0.766
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.978	0.023	0.024	0.697	0.835	19	29	0.932	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	1.000	0.000	0.000			10	14	1.000	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	1.000	0.000	0.000			10	14	1.000	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	1.000	0.000	0.000			10	14	1.000	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.052	0.017	0.324	0.899	0.948	489	156	0.018	0.086
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.857	0.189	0.221	0.584	0.764	3	3	0.478	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.675	0.049	0.073	7.079	2.661	481	637	0.576	0.774
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.641	0.151	0.236	0.598	0.773	4	7	0.339	0.944
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.238	0.034	0.142	0.501	0.708	54	80	0.170	0.306
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.008	0.009	1.091	0.734	0.856	53	79	0.000	0.025
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.041	0.018	0.441	0.653	0.808	53	79	0.005	0.078
Early child development index	TC.53	0.818	0.064	0.078	0.767	0.876	20	29	0.690	0.946
na: not applicable										

na: not applicable

Table SE.37: Sampling errors: Zomba City (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	1.000	0.000	0.000			11	19	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.699	0.121	0.173	3.114	1.765	34	46	0.458	0.940
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.711	0.101	0.142	2.214	1.488	30	46	0.509	0.912
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.145	0.095	0.654	2.533	1.591	24	36	0.000	0.334
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.787	0.080	0.102	3.077	1.754	54	81	0.627	0.948
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.715	0.097	0.136	6.825	2.613	158	148	0.521	0.910
Child labour	PR.3	0.046	0.032	0.697	2.580	1.606	162	111	0.000	0.110
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.043	0.042	0.977	1.403	1.185	21	34	0.000	0.126
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.265	0.100	0.376	1.679	1.296	21	34	0.066	0.464
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.407	0.036	0.087	0.873	0.934	131	167	0.336	0.479
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.622	0.168	0.270	5.740	2.396	34	49	0.287	0.957
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.950	0.017	0.018	0.967	0.984	489	156	0.915	0.984
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.350	0.141	0.403	1.746	1.321	59	21	0.068	0.632
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.722	0.075	0.104	4.320	2.079	489	156	0.572	0.872
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.934	0.034	0.037	2.967	1.722	489	156	0.865	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.700	0.144	0.206	15.365	3.920	489	156	0.411	0.989
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.050	0.023	0.454	1.666	1.291	489	156	0.005	0.095
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.090	0.032	0.354	1.999	1.414	196	161	0.026	0.155
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.286	0.074	0.257	4.108	2.027	489	156	0.139	0.433
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.117	0.030	0.253	1.409	1.187	131	167	0.058	0.176
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.187	0.105	0.561	3.476	1.864	34	49	0.000	0.397
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.6	0.436	0.066	2.130	1.459	51	69	5.7	7.4
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.0	0.524	0.075	2.869	1.694	16	23	6.0	8.1

Table SE.38: Sampling errors: Blantyre City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.736	0.034	0.046	4.117	2.029	4,632	687	0.668	0.804
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.706	0.028	0.039	2.552	1.598	1,201	689	0.650	0.761
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.710	0.048	0.068	2.203	1.484	369	194	0.613	0.807
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.320	0.037	0.114	4.241	2.059	1,201	689	0.247	0.393
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.529	0.077	0.145	4.581	2.140	369	194	0.376	0.683
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.102	0.018	0.180	2.535	1.592	1,201	689	0.065	0.138
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.279	0.052	0.188	2.633	1.623	369	194	0.174	0.384
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.000	0.000	1.030	0.324	0.569	1,201	689	0.000	0.001
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.144	0.026	0.181	1.069	1.034	369	194	0.092	0.196
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.626	0.021	0.034	0.734	0.857	651	381	0.584	0.669
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.774	0.020	0.025	0.679	0.824	524	309	0.735	0.813
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.582	0.053	0.091	1.348	1.161	198	117	0.476	0.688
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.980	0.011	0.011	0.733	0.856	198	117	0.958	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.897	0.041	0.045	1.016	1.008	102	58	0.816	0.978
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.843	0.040	0.048	0.698	0.835	102	58	0.762	0.923
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.846	0.049	0.058	1.056	1.028	102	58	0.747	0.944
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.076	0.030	0.399	8.952	2.992	4,632	687	0.015	0.136
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000			6	3	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.536	0.025	0.046	6.568	2.563	4,527	2,664	0.487	0.586
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.396	0.107	0.270	1.194	1.093	47	26	0.182	0.609
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.367	0.027	0.074	0.837	0.915	465	266	0.313	0.421
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.025	0.013	0.534	1.971	1.404	469	268	0.000	0.052
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.061	0.019	0.320	1.771	1.331	469	268	0.022	0.100
Early child development index	TC.53	0.792	0.034	0.042	0.744	0.862	191	110	0.725	0.859

na: not applicable

Table SE.38: Sampling errors: Blantyre City (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Malawi, 2019-20										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.875	0.041	0.047	1.025	119	66	0.792	0.958
	Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.698	0.030	0.043	0.829	340	191	0.638	0.759
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.555	0.040	0.071	1.161	324	184	0.476	0.634
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.200	0.053	0.265	2.917	303	167	0.094	0.306
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.743	0.041	0.055	2.409	488	279	0.662	0.824
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.813	0.023	0.028	1.947	1,639	584	0.768	0.858
	Child labour	PR.3	0.066	0.017	0.253	2.065	1,583	458	0.032	0.099
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.062	0.027	0.433	1.510	230	123	0.008	0.116
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.304	0.048	0.157	1.319	230	123	0.208	0.399
	Safety (women)	PR.14	0.339	0.026	0.076	2.027	1,201	689	0.288	0.391
	Safety (men)	PR.14	0.576	0.061	0.105	2.915	369	194	0.455	0.698
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.879	0.025	0.029	4.046	4,632	687	0.828	0.929
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.141	0.043	0.308	1.293	629	84	0.054	0.228
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.520	0.057	0.109	8.871	4,629	686	0.406	0.634
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.956	0.010	0.010	1.507	4,632	687	0.937	0.975
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.410	0.048	0.116	6.429	4,632	687	0.315	0.506
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.065	0.014	0.212	2.153	4,632	687	0.038	0.093
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.082	0.016	0.194	2.091	1,870	621	0.050	0.114
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.296	0.041	0.139	5.549	4,632	687	0.214	0.379
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.156	0.018	0.114	1.663	1,201	689	0.121	0.192
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.166	0.031	0.187	1.346	369	194	0.104	0.228
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.6	0.198	0.030	1.605	501	273	6.2	7.0
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.416	0.070	2.538	166	89	5.1	6.8

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population ^A, by sex, Malawi, 2019-20

Males		Females			Males		Females		
Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Age					Age				
0	1,528	2.9	1,548	2.7	45	429	0.8	353	0.6
1	1,570	3.0	1,628	2.9	46	368	0.7	447	0.8
2	1,645	3.1	1,599	2.8	47	384	0.7	345	0.6
3	1,449	2.8	1,571	2.8	48	294	0.6	278	0.5
4	1,421	2.7	1,450	2.6	49	253	0.5	257	0.5
5	1,909	3.6	1,798	3.2	50	333	0.6	517	0.9
6	1,541	2.9	1,675	3.0	51	282	0.5	381	0.7
7	1,687	3.2	1,801	3.2	52	234	0.4	241	0.4
8	1,704	3.3	1,605	2.8	53	151	0.3	206	0.4
9	1,626	3.1	1,666	2.9	54	151	0.3	263	0.5
10	1,782	3.4	1,791	3.2	55	275	0.5	300	0.5
11	1,639	3.1	1,618	2.9	56	248	0.5	272	0.5
12	1,692	3.2	1,772	3.1	57	184	0.4	244	0.4
13	1,481	2.8	1,617	2.9	58	150	0.3	175	0.3
14	1,659	3.2	1,679	3.0	59	196	0.4	212	0.4
15	1,373	2.6	1,356	2.4	60	211	0.4	269	0.5
16	1,392	2.7	1,195	2.1	61	164	0.3	188	0.3
17	988	1.9	901	1.6	62	141	0.3	201	0.4
18	1,099	2.1	1,040	1.8	63	145	0.3	166	0.3
19	1,256	2.4	1,366	2.4	64	88	0.2	158	0.3
20	1,259	2.4	1,175	2.1	65	142	0.3	147	0.3
21	830	1.6	1,026	1.8	66	102	0.2	182	0.3
22	839	1.6	1,011	1.8	67	135	0.3	171	0.3
23	777	1.5	808	1.4	68	113	0.2	164	0.3
24	677	1.3	857	1.5	69	143	0.3	184	0.3
25	872	1.7	985	1.7	70	177	0.3	260	0.5
26	722	1.4	807	1.4	71	137	0.3	159	0.3
27	687	1.3	770	1.4	72	100	0.2	103	0.2
28	557	1.1	729	1.3	73	77	0.1	107	0.2
29	529	1.0	690	1.2	74	53	0.1	90	0.2
30	575	1.1	675	1.2	75	58	0.1	118	0.2
31	517	1.0	632	1.1	76	84	0.2	74	0.1
32	559	1.1	748	1.3	77	79	0.2	98	0.2
33	523	1.0	673	1.2	78	77	0.1	87	0.2
34	561	1.1	700	1.2	79	55	0.1	118	0.2
35	590	1.1	607	1.1	80	76	0.1	121	0.2
36	527	1.0	682	1.2	81	30	(0.1)	48	0.1
37	544	1.0	625	1.1	82	31	(0.1)	45	0.1
38	464	0.9	568	1.0	83	23	(0.0)	27	(0.0)
39	523	1.0	606	1.1	84	25	(0.0)	60	0.1
40	534	1.0	581	1.0	85+	220	0.4	390	0.7
41	424	0.8	409	0.7					
42	390	0.7	473	0.8	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	338	0.6	378	0.7					
44	448	0.9	426	0.8	Total	52,323	100.0	56,546	100.0

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

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

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	8,477	na	na	na
15-19	5,859	5,484	22.6	93.6
20-24	4,877	4,715	19.5	96.7
25-29	3,981	3,877	16.0	97.4
30-34	3,428	3,353	13.8	97.8
35-39	3,088	3,010	12.4	97.5
40-44	2,268	2,183	9.0	96.3
45-49	1,680	1,617	6.7	96.2
50-54	1,608	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	25,180	24,239	100.0	96.3
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.45	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.96	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number			
Age					
10-14	8,253	2,691	na	na	na
15-19	6,108	1,964	1,782	27.3	90.7
20-24	4,381	1,383	1,235	18.9	89.4
25-29	3,366	1,083	942	14.4	87.0
30-34	2,735	898	796	12.2	88.6
35-39	2,648	847	755	11.6	89.2
40-44	2,133	681	576	8.8	84.7
45-49	1,729	525	444	6.8	84.5
50-54	1,151	404	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	23,101	7,381	6,530	100.0	88.5
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.35	1.37	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.67	0.77	na	na	na
na: not applicable					

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	3,076	3,060	20.0	99.5
1	3,198	3,175	20.7	99.3
2	3,244	3,223	21.0	99.4
3	3,020	3,005	19.6	99.5
4	2,871	2,869	18.7	99.9
5	3,707	na	na	na
6	3,216	na	na	na
7	3,488	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	15,409	15,332	100.0	99.5
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.01	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.29	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Malawi, 2019-20

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	2,988	na	na	na	na
4	2,829	na	na	na	na
5	3,530	10.7	1,914	10.8	99.8
6	3,242	8.9	1,578	8.9	99.3
7	3,375	9.6	1,709	9.6	99.1
8	3,268	8.2	1,472	8.3	99.8
9	3,317	7.8	1,375	7.7	98.9
10	3,487	8.5	1,521	8.5	99.4
11	3,197	7.0	1,240	7.0	99.4
12	3,365	7.8	1,398	7.9	99.5
13	3,147	6.8	1,209	6.8	99.7
14	3,219	7.7	1,361	7.6	99.1
15	2,749	6.3	1,115	6.3	98.8
16	2,661	6.2	1,102	6.2	98.7
17	2,021	4.6	801	4.5	98.0
18	2,130	na	na	na	na
19	2,671	na	na	na	na
20	2,340	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	40,578	100.0	17,795	100.0	99.3
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.80	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.96	0.92	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.85	0.82	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.05	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Malawi, 2019-20

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	97.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	108,869
Area							
Urban	97.3	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,868
Rural	97.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	92,002
Region							
North	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,371
Central	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	49,563
South	96.8	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	46,935
Age							
0-4	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,409
5-14	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33,742
15-24	97.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	21,225
25-49	96.6	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	27,056
50-64	95.8	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,747
65-84	93.9	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,081
85+	86.2	9.3	0.0	4.1	0.3	100.0	610
na: not applicable							

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Malawi, 2019-20

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	24,543
Area							
Urban	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,457
Rural	98.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	20,086
Region							
North	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,726
Central	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,169
South	98.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,649
Age							
15-19	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,548
20-24	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,779
25-29	98.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,932
30-34	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,394
35-39	98.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,048
40-44	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,202
45-49	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,641

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Malawi, 2019-20

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,791
Area							
Urban	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,293
Rural	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,498
Region							
North	96.7	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	785
Central	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,201
South	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,805
Age							
15-19	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,856
20-24	97.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,273
25-29	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	978
30-34	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	840
35-39	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	766
40-44	98.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	599
45-49	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	479

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Malawi, 2019-20

Malawi, 2010-13

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										Number of most recent live births
	Date of first live birth					Number of first live births	Date of last live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Complete d years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	18894	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	14,742
Area											
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3122	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,359
Rural	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	15772	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,382
Region											
North	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2028	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,580
Central	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	8606	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,691
South	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	8260	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,471

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Malawi, 2019-20

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,457
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,990
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,467
Region						
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,652
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,023
South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,782
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,085
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,195
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,248
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,047
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,882

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Malawi, 2019-20

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,824
Area							
Urban	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,724
Rural	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,100
Region							
North	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,884
Central	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,049
South	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,891
Age							
5-9	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,056
10-14	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,715
15-17	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,046

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Malawi, 2019-20

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Malawi, 2019-20							
	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test	2nd test		No salt in household	Other ^A		
	Iodised	Iodised	Not Iodised				
Total	0.0	0.0	5.9	13.9	0.9	100.0	25,419
Area							
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.7	0.2	100.0	4,054
Rural	0.0	0.0	6.9	15.5	1.1	100.0	21,365
Region							
North	0.0	0.0	5.7	9.1	1.1	100.0	2,642
Central	0.0	0.0	5.5	15.4	0.8	100.0	11,739
South	0.0	0.0	6.3	13.5	1.1	100.0	11,037
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	0.0	7.6	25.0	1.4	100.0	5,569
Second	0.0	0.0	7.1	17.4	1.4	100.0	5,238
Middle	0.0	0.0	7.2	13.6	1.0	100.0	4,868
Fourth	0.0	0.0	5.1	8.9	0.6	100.0	4,844
Richest	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.3	100.0	4,901
^A Includes those households in which the first test indicated no reaction (not iodised) where a second test was not performed							

^A Includes those households in which the first test indicated no reaction (not iodised) where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selected ^A
Total	12.4	12.4	25,419	99.6	97.4	3,164	2.1	1,027	1,064
Area									
Urban	12.2	12.2	4,054	100.0	98.5	495	2.0	147	151
Rural	12.5	12.4	21,365	99.5	97.1	2,669	2.1	880	913

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	16.6	19,057
Only month missing	12.0	19,057
Both month and year missing	4.0	19,057
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	19,057
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	21,390
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	21,390
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	7,222
Time since last intercourse missing	0.2	7,222

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	14.4	3,909
Only month missing	12.2	3,909
Both month and year missing	1.7	3,909
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	3,909
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.1	5,706
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	5,706
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	2,077
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	2,077

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Malawi, 2019-20

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	98.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.0	15,457
Age (in months)								
<6	94.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	5.2	1,563
6-11	97.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	2.9	1,531
12-23	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.9	3,201
24-35	98.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.5	3,237
36-47	98.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.7	3,043
48-59	97.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.1	2,882

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Malawi, 2019-20

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	96.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	3.2	15,457
Age (in months)								
<6	90.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	9.1	1,563
6-11	95.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	4.1	1,531
12-23	98.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.9	3,201
24-35	97.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	2.1	3,237
36-47	97.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	2.3	3,043
48-59	97.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	2.8	2,882

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Malawi, 2019-20

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.9	100.0	3.0	15,457
Age (in months)								
<6	90.5	0.3	2.8	3.8	2.7	100.0	9.5	1,563
6-11	95.9	0.0	0.1	1.9	2.1	100.0	4.1	1,531
12-23	98.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	1.5	3,201
24-35	98.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	100.0	2.0	3,237
36-47	97.8	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	100.0	2.2	3,043
48-59	97.5	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.7	100.0	2.5	2,882

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Malawi, 2019-20

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,206	100.0	15,217	100.0
Digit				
0	1,624	10.7	1,373	9.0
1	1,595	10.5	1,756	11.5
2	1,606	10.6	1,628	10.7
3	1,556	10.2	1,779	11.7
4	1,444	9.5	1,648	10.8
5	1,523	10.0	1,506	9.9
6	1,502	9.9	1,632	10.7
7	1,405	9.2	1,492	9.8
8	1,417	9.3	1,191	7.8
9	1,533	10.1	1,213	8.0

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percent distribution of children with:						Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:				Total		For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
Total	94.4	0.4	0.8	3.6	0.8	100.0	11,281	0.0	16.7	10,646	40.6	4,297
Area												
Urban	95.9	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.2	100.0	1,688	0.0	9.1	1,620	38.4	607
Rural	94.1	0.5	0.8	3.7	0.9	100.0	9,592	0.0	18.0	9,026	41.0	3,690
Region												
North	95.5	0.0	0.7	2.7	1.1	100.0	1,171	0.0	11.7	1,118	35.6	427
Central	94.7	0.3	0.6	3.8	0.6	100.0	5,040	0.0	18.3	4,772	39.2	1,939
South	93.8	0.7	1.1	3.6	0.9	100.0	5,070	0.0	16.2	4,756	43.1	1,931
Age												
7	94.4	0.5	0.9	2.7	1.4	100.0	1,708	0.0	39.7	1,613	38.5	1,613
8	93.5	0.3	1.3	3.8	1.1	100.0	1,476	0.0	33.3	1,380	42.5	1,380
9	94.6	0.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	100.0	1,378	0.0	17.7	1,304	41.2	1,304
10	95.0	0.3	0.7	3.5	0.5	100.0	1,524	0.0	14.1	1,448	na	0
11	94.4	0.3	0.6	4.1	0.5	100.0	1,244	0.0	6.9	1,175	na	0
12	94.6	0.4	0.8	3.4	0.8	100.0	1,393	0.0	5.9	1,318	na	0
13	94.2	0.4	0.9	4.0	0.5	100.0	1,213	0.0	3.9	1,144	na	0
14	94.1	0.5	0.4	4.7	0.3	100.0	1,344	0.0	2.8	1,265	na	0

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets

Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, Malawi, 2019-20

	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Number of bednets
Total	95.9	38,377
Area		
Urban	95.0	6,694
Rural	96.1	31,683
Region		
North	96.8	4,993
Central	97.4	15,732
South	94.4	17,652
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	96.4	5,807
Second	96.9	6,579
Middle	96.4	7,569
Fourth	95.9	8,271
Richest	94.7	10,151

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Malawi, 2019-20

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	13.9	59.3	25.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	25,419
Area							
Urban	22.1	62.7	14.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,054
Rural	12.4	58.7	27.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	21,365
Region							
North	15.9	65.9	18.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,642
Central	12.2	65.1	21.1	1.6	0.1	100.0	11,739
South	15.3	51.7	32.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	11,037
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	9.5	54.5	33.7	2.0	0.4	100.0	5,569
Second	10.1	59.5	29.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	5,238
Middle	12.3	59.2	27.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	4,868
Fourth	12.6	65.6	21.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	4,844
Richest	26.1	58.7	15.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,901

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Malawi, 2019-20

	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing			
Total	12.2	10.0	77.0	0.8	100.0	54.9	15,457
Area							
Urban	9.8	10.5	79.4	0.4	100.0	48.2	1,990
Rural	12.6	10.0	76.7	0.8	100.0	55.8	13,467
Region							
North	7.4	12.1	78.9	1.6	100.0	38.0	1,652
Central	13.0	10.9	75.5	0.6	100.0	54.5	7,023
South	12.5	8.6	78.1	0.8	100.0	59.1	6,782
Age (in months)							
0-5	15.2	6.8	77.6	0.4	100.0	69.1	1,563
6-11	13.6	10.8	75.1	0.5	100.0	55.8	1,531
12-23	13.2	10.5	76.0	0.3	100.0	55.7	3,201
24-35	11.6	10.5	77.2	0.7	100.0	52.4	3,237
36-47	11.1	9.5	78.5	0.9	100.0	53.8	3,043
48-59	10.6	10.9	76.9	1.5	100.0	49.4	2,882

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Malawi, 2019-20

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing			
Total	16.1	1.8	78.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	9,531
Area								
Urban	19.3	1.1	73.9	5.7	0.0	100.0	92.8	1,230
Rural	15.6	1.9	78.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	95.5	8,301
Region								
North	11.6	1.3	81.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	93.8	1,017
Central	18.5	1.8	76.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.1	4,302
South	14.8	1.9	78.8	4.5	0.0	100.0	94.6	4,212
Age (in months)								
0-5	2.0	2.2	94.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,563
6-11	4.1	1.1	92.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.4	1,531
12-23	15.0	1.1	80.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	95.9	3,201
24-35	29.7	2.5	61.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	90.5	3,237

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Malawi, 2019-20

Currently attending																						Number of household members age 3-24 years
Not attending school	Early childhood education	Primary Class										Lower secondary school Class		Upper secondary school Class		Higher than secondary	Vocational Training	DK/Missing	Total			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DK/ Missing	1	2	3	4								
Age at beginning of school year																						
3	57.0	41.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2864		
4	44.0	38.6	16.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3288		
5	27.8	15.9	49.7	5.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3517		
6	10.4	3.4	58.9	22.1	4.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3341		
7	6.2	1.1	36.5	37.9	14.7	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3361		
8	5.0	0.7	20.5	33.5	26.9	9.7	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3308		
9	4.9	0.5	12.6	25.4	30.3	17.5	7.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3492		
10	3.6	0.4	5.3	15.8	29.8	20.8	15.5	6.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3306		
11	4.8	0.0	2.6	9.9	21.3	23.1	19.6	12.2	4.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3433		
12	6.3	0.1	1.7	5.2	16.1	20.8	21.4	15.9	7.9	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3325		
13	7.5	0.0	0.5	3.0	9.2	14.5	20.9	19.0	13.8	7.9	0.0	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3072		
14	11.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	4.5	9.9	17.4	18.2	17.3	12.0	0.1	4.7	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3087		
15	20.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.0	5.0	12.5	13.1	16.4	12.6	0.0	8.3	4.9	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2652		
16	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	4.3	6.2	10.0	15.1	13.8	0.0	9.0	5.9	4.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2370		
17	41.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	3.0	4.5	9.2	9.8	0.0	8.8	8.2	7.6	5.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1969		
18	57.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.8	2.4	5.5	6.1	0.0	4.5	5.6	6.5	6.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	2312		
19	68.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.6	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.5	3.8	5.8	6.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	2661		
20	79.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.0	1.4	2.3	6.0	4.9	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	2053		
21	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.1	3.2	4.2	2.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	1887		
22	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.2	2.0	2.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	1736		
23	92.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.6	2.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	1422		
24 ^A	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	819		

^A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, Malawi, 2019-20

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	32,343	32,017	1.01	29,059	29,326	0.99	3,284	2,691	1.22	24,543
Age										
15-19	629	675	0.93	593	649	0.91	36	26	1.39	5,548
20-24	2,996	2,881	1.04	2,800	2,767	1.01	196	114	1.72	4,779
25-29	4,623	4,849	0.95	4,307	4,603	0.94	316	245	1.29	3,932
30-34	6,143	5,970	1.03	5,663	5,604	1.01	481	366	1.31	3,394
35-39	6,985	7,065	0.99	6,258	6,459	0.97	727	605	1.20	3,048
40-44	6,013	5,824	1.03	5,250	5,177	1.01	763	647	1.18	2,202
45-49	4,954	4,754	1.04	4,188	4,067	1.03	766	687	1.11	1,641

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Malawi, 2019-20

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	58,385	5,976	64,360	99.8	97.9	99.6	99.1	122.1	101.0	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	2,962	117	3,079	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	181.1	100.4	na	na	na
1	3,160	95	3,255	100.0	98.1	99.9	95.9	75.9	95.2	103.9	71.4	102.5
2	3,122	149	3,271	100.0	98.5	99.9	102.5	110.0	102.8	105.0	118.8	105.5
3	2,789	156	2,945	99.8	98.1	99.7	92.0	163.0	94.8	95.1	100.3	95.3
4	2,746	162	2,908	100.0	99.1	99.9	97.5	108.6	98.1	93.1	100.0	93.4
5	3,111	168	3,279	99.9	98.0	99.8	102.9	133.5	104.3	112.6	103.1	112.1
6	2,778	164	2,942	99.8	98.8	99.7	93.0	110.1	93.8	93.0	90.3	92.9
7	2,863	195	3,058	99.9	98.7	99.9	92.5	165.2	96.0	104.5	110.5	104.9
8	2,701	189	2,890	100.0	99.3	99.9	108.1	115.7	108.6	96.8	94.4	96.6
9	2,717	205	2,923	99.7	99.8	99.7	102.0	120.0	103.1	16.9	9.0	15.9
10+	29,434	4,376	33,810	99.8	97.5	99.5	99.8	120.6	102.3	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	14,780	679	15,459	99.9	98.7	99.9	97.2	123.7	98.3	na	na	na
5-9	14,171	921	15,092	99.9	99.0	99.8	99.5	127.8	101.0	na	na	na
10-14	12,570	1,106	13,676	99.8	98.0	99.7	99.7	129.9	101.8	na	na	na
15-19	8,893	1,242	10,136	99.7	97.0	99.4	95.2	132.4	99.2	na	na	na
20+	7,971	2,027	9,998	99.7	97.5	99.3	105.5	109.5	106.3	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Malawi, 2019–20

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	114	90	123	123	416
1	83	87	93	93	338
2	45	30	13	13	104
3	24	22	12	12	78
4	26	4	10	10	46
5	7	5	9	9	22
6	1	6	8	8	24
7	49	27	31	31	125
8	1	4	3	3	9
9	0	2	0	0	4
10	1	1	2	2	5
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	1	0	0	2
13	0	0	1	1	2
14	17	13	22	22	65
15	0	2	1	1	4
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	1	1	4
18	0	0	3	3	3
19	1	1	0	0	2
20	0	1	2	2	5
21	16	5	4	4	30
22	0	0	0	0	2
23	0	0	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	1
25	0	1	0	0	1
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	1	0	0	1
29	0	0	1	1	1
30	0	0	0	0	1
Total 0–30 days	386	303	340	340	1,297
Percent early neonatal ^A	77.4	80.3	78.6	78.6	79.4

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Malawi, 2019-20

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0 ^A	386	303	340	340	1,297
1	50	61	48	48	222
2	19	21	44	44	115
3	31	22	41	41	156
4	14	21	26	26	97
5	12	24	12	12	73
6	15	24	29	29	112
7	11	16	21	21	79
8	5	22	23	23	82
9	8	23	35	35	122
10	10	14	24	24	72
11	15	24	25	25	110
12	7	9	5	5	31
13	4	15	31	31	79
14	5	11	9	9	41
15	4	22	17	17	52
16	7	10	6	6	32
17	4	8	1	1	21
18	6	6	8	8	33
19	3	2	4	4	15
20	1	4	2	2	14
21	2	2	5	5	11
22	0	1	1	1	1
23	3	5	3	3	11
Total 0–11 months	577	576	667	667	2,537
Percent neonatal ^B	66.9	52.6	50.9	50.9	51.1
^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days					
^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year					

The questionnaires of the Malawi MICS 2019-20 are presented in Appendix E:

- Household questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL				HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____		
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____		
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 20__		HH7. Districts:		
HH6. Area:		CHITIPA101 KARONGA102 NKHATA BAY103 RUMPHI104 MZIMBA105 LIKOMA106 MZUZU CITY107 KASUNGU201 NKHOTAKOTA202 NTCHISI203 DOWA204 SALIMA205 LILONGWE RURAL206 MCHINJI207 DEDZA208 NTCHEU209 LILONGWE CITY210 MANGOCHI301 MACHINGA302 ZOMBA RURAL303 CHIRADZULU304 BLANTYRE RURAL305 MWANZA306 THYOLO307 MULANJE308 PHALOMBE309 CHIKWAWA310 NSANJE311 BALAKA312 NENO313 ZOMBA CITY314 BLANTYRE CITY315		
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES1 NO2			
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?	YES1 NO2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank water testing?	YES1 NO2	
Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.				HH11. Record the time. HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from the National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 40 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?				
YES1 NO / NOT ASKED2		1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇨ HH46		

HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED.....	01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT.....	02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME.....	03
	REFUSED.....	04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING	05
	DWELLING DESTROYED	06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND	07
	OTHER (specify)	96








HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: NAME _____
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WOMEN AGE 15-49
<i>If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> MEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed	
TOTAL NUMBER	
HH48	__ __
HH49	__ __
HH50	__ __
HH51	__ __
HH52	__ __

To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
HH53	__ __
HH54	__ __
HH55	__ __
HH56	ZERO 0 ONE..... 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS																			HL
<p>First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, <u>make sure to probe for additional members</u>: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.</p> <p>Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: <input type="checkbox"/></p>																			
HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in complete d years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL7. Did (name) stay here last night? 1 YES 2 NO	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL9. Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10. Record line number if age 0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO HL16 8 DK HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO HL15	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DISTRICT 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DISTRICT 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO HL20 8 DK HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO HL19	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DISTRICT 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DISTRICT 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	Y N	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER	
01		0 1	1 2				1 2	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
02			1 2				1 2	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
03			1 2				1 2	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
04			1 2				1 2	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
05			1 2				1 2	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
06			1 2				1 2	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
07			1 2				1 2	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
08			1 2				1 2	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
09			1 2				1 2	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
10			1 2				1 2	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
11			1 2				1 2	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
12			1 2				1 2	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
13			1 2				1 2	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
14			1 2				1 2	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
15			1 2				1 2	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household: 01 HEAD 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER 03 SON / DAUGHTER 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW				05 GRANDCHILD 06 PARENT 07 PARENT-IN-LAW 08 BROTHER / SISTER				09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW 10 UNCLE/AUNT 11 NIECE / NEPHEW 12 OTHER RELATIVE				13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK							

EDUCATION 1															ED								
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module.		ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever <u>attended</u> ? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☹ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 5 VOCATION TRAINING 8 DK CLASS/GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ☹ ED7								ED6. Did (name) ever <u>complete</u> that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK		ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line				
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO		LEVEL								CLASS/GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
02		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
03		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
04		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
05		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
06		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
07		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
08		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
09		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
10		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
11		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
12		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
13		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
14		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
15		_____	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	_____	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		

EDUCATION 2												ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.		ED9. At any time during the 2019/2020 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10. During this 2019/2020 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending?	ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school?	ED12. In the 2019/2020 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support?	ED13. Who provided the tuition support?	ED14. For the 2019/2020 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies?	ED15. At any time during the previous 2018/2019 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED16. During previous 2018/2019 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend?		
			1 YES 2 NO  ED15	LEVEL: 0 ECE  ED15 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 5 VOCATION TRAINING 8 DK	CLASS/ YEAR: 98 DK	If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school. 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO  ED14 8 DK  ED14	Record all mentioned. A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	1 YES 2 NO  Next Line 8 DK  Next Line	LEVEL: 0 ECE  Next Line 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 5 VOCATION TRAINING 8 DK	CLASS/ YEAR: 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	CLASS/ YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	CLASS/ YEAR
01		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
02		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
03		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
04		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
05		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
06		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
07		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
08		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
09		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
10		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
11		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
12		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
13		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
14		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
15		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	CHRISTIANITY..... 01 ISLAM..... 02 HINDUISM..... 03 BUDDHISM..... 04 TRADITION..... 05 OTHER RELIGION (specify) 06 NO RELIGION 07	
HC1B. What is the mother tongue language of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	CHICHEWA 01 CHITUMBUKA 02 CHIYAO 03 CHILOMWE 04 CHITONGA..... 05 CHISENA..... 06 CHINKHONDE..... 07 CHINGONI..... 08 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96	
HC2. To what ethnic group/tribe does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?	CHEWA 01 TUMBUKA 02 YAO 03 LOMWE 04 TONGA 05 SENA..... 06 NKHONDE..... 07 NGONI..... 08 OTHER (specify) 96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping? <i>Probe for rooms build for sleeping by children when they reach puberty (around age 12) and include them as part of the household.</i>	NUMBER OF ROOMS — —	
HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i>	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND..... 11 DUNG..... 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM / BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 OTHER (specify) 96	

<div>HC5. Main material of the roof.</div> <div>Record observation.</div>	<div>NO ROOF 11</div> <div>NATURAL ROOFING</div> <div>THATCH / PALM LEAF 12</div> <div>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</div> <div>RUSTIC MAT 21</div> <div>PALM / BAMBOO 22</div> <div>WOOD PLANKS 23</div> <div>CARDBOARD 24</div> <div>FINISHED ROOFING</div> <div>IRON SHEETS/METAL/TIN 31</div> <div>WOOD 32</div> <div>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33</div> <div>CERAMIC TILES 34</div> <div>CEMENT 35</div> <div>ROOFING SHINGLES 36</div> <div>OTHER (specify) 96</div>	
<div>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</div> <div>Record observation.</div>	<div>NO WALLS 11</div> <div>NATURAL WALLS</div> <div>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12</div> <div>DIRT 13</div> <div>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</div> <div>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</div> <div>STONE WITH MUD 22</div> <div>UNCOVERED ADOBE (UNBURNT BRICKS) 23</div> <div>PLYWOOD 24</div> <div>CARDBOARD 25</div> <div>REUSED WOOD 26</div> <div>FINISHED WALLS</div> <div>CEMENT 31</div> <div>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT 32</div> <div>BRICKS (BURNT) 33</div> <div>CEMENT BLOCKS 34</div> <div>COVERED ADOBE 35</div> <div>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36</div> <div>OTHER (specify) 96</div>	
<div>HC7. Does your household have</div> <div>[A] A fixed telephone line?</div> <div>[B] A radio?</div> <div>[C] Bed?</div> <div>[D] A Sofa?</div> <div>[E] A Chair?</div> <div>[F] A water storage tank?</div> <div>[G] Watch?</div>	<div>YESNO</div> <div>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 12</div> <div>RADIO 12</div> <div>BED 12</div> <div>SOFA 12</div> <div>CHAIR 12</div> <div>WATER STORAGE TANK 12</div> <div>WATCH 12</div>	
<div>HC8. Does your household have electricity?</div>	<div>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1</div> <div>YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM/SOLAR) 2</div> <div>NO 3</div>	<div>3⇒HC10</div>

HC9. Does your household have:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] A television?</td><td>TELEVISION.....1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[B] A refrigerator?</td><td>REFRIGERATOR1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[C] A water pump?</td><td>WATER PUMP.....1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[D] A sewing machine?</td><td>SEWING MACHINE1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[E] A DVD player/Home theater?</td><td>DVD PLAYER1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	[A] A television?	TELEVISION.....1	2	[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR1	2	[C] A water pump?	WATER PUMP.....1	2	[D] A sewing machine?	SEWING MACHINE1	2	[E] A DVD player/Home theater?	DVD PLAYER1	2										
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HC10. Does any member of your household own:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] [A] Torch/Battery lamp/Bulb</td><td>TOURCH/BATTERY LAMP/BULB 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[B] A bicycle?</td><td>BICYCLE 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[C] A motorcycle or scooter?</td><td>MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[D] An animal-drawn cart?</td><td>ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[E] A car, truck or van?</td><td>CAR / TRUCK / VAN..... 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[F] A boat with a motor?</td><td>BOAT WITH MOTOR..... 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[G] A fishing net?</td><td>FISHING NET 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[H] A canoe</td><td>CANOE 1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	[A] [A] Torch/Battery lamp/Bulb	TOURCH/BATTERY LAMP/BULB 1	2	[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1	2	[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1	2	[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1	2	[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN..... 1	2	[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR..... 1	2	[G] A fishing net?	FISHING NET 1	2	[H] A canoe	CANOE 1	2	
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HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES 1 NO 2																												
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2																												
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES 1 NO 2																												
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN..... 1 RENT 2 OTHER (specify)..... 6																												
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ HC17																											
HC16. How many hectares/acres/football pitches of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If less than 1, record '00'.</i>	HECTARE..... _____. _____. _____. ACRES _____. _____. _____. FOOTBALL PITCHES..... _____. _____. _____. 95 OR MORE..... 95 DK 98																												

HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC19
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys or mules [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Other poultry (Turkey, Quails, Guinea fowl) <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	MILK COWS OR BULLS OTHER CATTLE HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES GOATS SHEEP CHICKENS PIGS OTHER POULTRY	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES 1 NO 2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS						ST
ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.						
	[A] SOCIAL CASH TRANSFER	[B] FARM INPUTS (SUBSIDISED OR FREE) (ZIPANGIZO ZA ULIMI)	[C] PUBLIC WORKS (MASAF)	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CHITHANDIZO CHINA CHILICHONSE)	
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2 ☹ [B]	YES.....1 NO2 ☹ [C]	YES 1 NO2 ☹ [D]	YES1 NO2 ☹ [X]	YES (specify) 1 NO.....2 ☹ End	
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 ☹ ST4 NO2 ☹ [B] DK8 ☹ [B]	YES.....1 ☹ ST4 NO2 ☹ [C] DK.....8 ☹ [C]	YES 1 ☹ ST4 NO2 ☹ [D] DK8 ☹ [D]	YES1 ☹ ST4 NO2 ☹ [X] DK.....8 ☹ [X]	YES.....1 ☹ ST4 NO.....2 ☹ End DK.....8 ☹ End	
ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? <i>If less than one month, record ‘1’ and record ‘00’ in Months. If less than 12 months, record ‘1’ and record in Months. If 1 year/12 months or more, record ‘2’ and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 — — ☹ [B] YEARS AGO 2 — — ☹ [B] DK998 ☹ [B]	MONTHS AGO.....1 — — ☹ [C] YEARS AGO.....2 — — ☹ [C] DK.....998 ☹ [C]	MONTHS AGO..... 1 — — ☹ [D] YEARS AGO 2 — — ☹ [D] DK998 ☹ [D]	MONTHS AGO 1 — — ☹ [X] YEARS AGO.....2 — — ☹ [X] DK.....998 ☹ [X]	MONTHS AGO..... 1 — — ☹ End YEARS AGO 2 — — ☹ End DK998 ☹ End	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ?	ELECTRIC STOVE01	01 ⇒ EU5
	SOLAR COOKER02	02 ⇒ EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE.....03	03 ⇒ EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE04	04 ⇒ EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE05	05 ⇒ EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE06	06 ⇒ EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE.....07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE09	09 ⇒ EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	96 ⇒ EU4
	NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD97	97 ⇒ EU6
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES.....1	
	NO2	
	DK.....8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES.....1	
	NO2	
	DK.....8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>Probe to specify the exact type if energy used.</i> <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN.....03	
	COAL / LIGNITE04	
	CHARCOAL05	
	WOOD06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS/BRIQUETTES09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC.....10	
	SAWDUST11	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i> <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i>	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM.....1 IN A SEPARATE ROOM.....2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING.....3	
	OUTDOORS OPEN AIR.....4 ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH.....5	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6	
EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?	CENTRAL HEATING.....01	01 ⇒ EU8
	MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER02	
	TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER03	
	MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE04	
	TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE05	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE06	06 ⇒ EU8
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	96 ⇒ EU8
	NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD97	97 ⇒ EU9
EU7. Does it have a chimney?	YES.....1	
	NO2	
	DK.....8	

<p>EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i></p>	<p>SOLAR AIR HEATER..... 01</p> <p>ELECTRICITY 02</p> <p>PIPED NATURAL GAS 03</p> <p>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS... 04</p> <p>BIOGAS 05</p> <p>ALCOHOL / ETHANOL 06</p> <p>GASOLINE (PETROL) / DIESEL 07</p> <p>KEROSENE / PARAFFIN..... 08</p> <p>COAL / LIGNITE 09</p> <p>CHARCOAL 10</p> <p>WOOD 11</p> <p>CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 12</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 13</p> <p>PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS/BRIQUETTES 14</p> <p>GARBAGE / PLASTIC..... 15</p> <p>SAWDUST 16</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?</p>	<p>ELECTRICITY 01</p> <p>SOLAR LANTERN 02</p> <p>RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 03</p> <p>BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 04</p> <p>BIOGAS LAMP..... 05</p> <p>GASOLINE LAMP 06</p> <p>KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP 07</p> <p>CHARCOAL 08</p> <p>WOOD 09</p> <p>CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 10</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 11</p> <p>OIL LAMP 12</p> <p>CANDLE 13</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> <p>NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97</p>	

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒End
TN2. How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS	

	1 ST NET	2 ND NET	3 RD NET
TN3. Ask the respondent to show you all the nets in the household.	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED2	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED2	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED2
TN4. How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? <i>If less than one month, record '00'.</i>	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO95 DK / NOT SURE98	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO95 DK / NOT SURE98	MONTHS AGO MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO95 DK / NOT SURE98
TN5. Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net. <i>If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.</i>	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) DAWA.....11 OLYSET12 OLYSET PLUS.....13 CHITETEO NET14 DURA NET15 PERMA NET16 OTHER BRAND (specify)26 DK BRAND.....28 OTHER TYPE (specify)36 DK BRAND/TYPE98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) DAWA11 OLYSET12 OLYSET PLUS.....13 CHITETEO NET14 DURA NET15 PERMA NET16 OTHER BRAND (specify)26 DK BRAND.....28 OTHER TYPE (specify)36 DK BRAND/TYPE98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) DAWA11 OLYSET12 OLYSET PLUS.....13 CHITETEO NET14 DURA NET15 PERMA NET16 OTHER BRAND (specify)26 DK BRAND.....28 OTHER TYPE (specify)36 DK BRAND/TYPE98
TN10. Did you get the net through a ITN Mass distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, ITN MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN1 YES, ANC.....2 YES, IMMUNIZATION.....3 NO4 DK8	YES, ITN MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN1 YES, ANC.....2 YES, IMMUNIZATION3 NO4 DK8	YES, ITN MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN1 YES, ANC.....2 YES, IMMUNIZATION3 NO4 DK8
TN11. Check TN10: Is TN10=4 or 8?	YES1 NO2 ☆ TN13	YES1 NO2 ☆ TN13	YES1 NO2 ☆ TN13
TN12. Where did you get the net?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY.....01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY. 02 PHARMACY03 SHOP / MARKET /STREET ... 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HAS).....05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION06 SCHOOL07 OTHER.....96 DK98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY.....01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY. 02 PHARMACY03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET ... 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HAS).....05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION06 SCHOOL07 OTHER.....96 DK98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY.....01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY. 02 PHARMACY03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET ... 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HAS).....05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION06 SCHOOL07 OTHER.....96 DK98
TN13. Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8
TN14. Check TN13: Did anyone sleep under the net (TN13=1)?	YES1 NO2 ☆ TN16	YES1 NO2 ☆ TN16	YES1 NO2 ☆ TN16

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL.....31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL.....32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING.....41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42</p> <p>RAINWATER.....51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER91</p> <p>SACHET WATER.....92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>12 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>13 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>14 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>21 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>31 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>32 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>41 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>42 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>51 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>61 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>71 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>81 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>96 ⇨ WS3</p>
<p>WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL.....31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL.....32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING.....41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42</p> <p>RAINWATER.....51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>12 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>61 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>71 ⇨ WS4</p>
<p>WS3. Where is that water source located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING..... 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE3</p>	<p>1 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>2 ⇨ WS7</p>
<p>WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?</p>	<p>MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT000</p> <p>NUMBER OF MINUTES — — —</p> <p>DK998</p>	<p>000 ⇨ WS7</p>
<p>WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household?</p> <p><i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i></p>	<p>NAME</p> <p>LINE NUMBER..... — —</p>	
<p>WS6. Since last (day of the week), how many times has this person collected water?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES — —</p> <p>DK98</p>	

WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT2 DK8	2 ⇨ WS9 8 ⇨ WS9
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE.....1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇨ WS11 8 ⇨ WS11
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i>	BOIL A ADD WATER GUARD / CHLORINE B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F COVERING THE CONTAINER G OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN 14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE 18 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET 31 BUCKET 41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE 51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇨ WS14 14 ⇨ WS14 18 ⇨ WS14 41 ⇨ WS14 51 ⇨ WS14 95 ⇨ End 96 ⇨ WS14
WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED4 DK8	4 ⇨ WS14 8 ⇨ WS14
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? <i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?	REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE3 EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT2 ELSEWHERE3	

WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → End
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2 → End
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) 0 ____ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands? <i>Record result and observation.</i>	OBSERVED FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP/TIPPY TAP) IN DWELLING 1 IN YARD /PLOT 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)..... 3 NOT OBSERVED NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE 5 OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6	 4 ⇨ HW5 5 ⇨ HW4 6 ⇨ HW5
HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing. <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i>	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?	YES, PRESENT 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨ HW7 2 ⇨ HW5
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING 1 IN YARD / PLOT 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE/TIPPY TAP)..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand in your house for washing hands?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	2 ⇨ End
HW7. Record your observation. <i>Record all that apply.</i>	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)..... B ASH / MUD / SAND C	

SALT IODISATION		SA
SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used to <u>cook meals</u> in your household? <i>Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) 3 SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE 4 OTHER REASON (specify) 6	2 ⇒ HH13 3 ⇒ HH13 4 ⇒ HH13 6 ⇒ HH13
SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt? <i>Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) 3 SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify) 6	

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES : ..	
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA 2 CHITUMBUKA 3	
HH15. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA 2 CHITUMBUKA 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA 2 CHITUMBUKA 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:	NO CHILDREN 0 1 CHILD 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4		HH24. Age from HL6
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE
1	— —		1	2	— —
2	— —		1	2	— —
3	— —		1	2	— —
4	— —		1	2	— —
5	— —		1	2	— —
6	— —		1	2	— —
7	— —		1	2	— —
8	— —		1	2	— —

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER

LINE NUMBER

NAME

AGE

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:
Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 1
NO 2

2⇒HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 1
NO 2

2⇒HH34

HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:
Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90... 1
NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2

2⇒HH34

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (**name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17**) later?

☐ 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.

☐ 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.

☐ 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.

HH34. Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?

YES, HH8=1 1
NO, HH8=2 2

2⇒HH40

HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 1
NO 2

2⇒HH40

HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.

HH37. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 1
NO 2

2⇒HH40

HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90.... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2⇒HH40
<p>HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.</p> <p>For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p> <p>May we interview (name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p>		
HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE..... 1 NO 2	2⇒HH42
HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.		
HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?	YES, HH9=1 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2⇒HH45
HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household		
<p>HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test?</p> <p><i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i></p>	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2⇒Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
<p>HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview), • Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47, • Fill the questions HH48 – HH52, • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then • Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household. <p><i>If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.</i></p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS	

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS	

1.1.1.1 NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE

Malawi Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019-20



WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇨ WQ10 2 ⇨ WQ31

WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN..... 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED..... 04 OTHER (specify) 96
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WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: MINUTES:	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE..... 1 COVERED CONTAINER..... 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER..... 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	
WQ13. Label sample H-XXX-YY , where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒WQ17 8⇒WQ17
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOILED IT A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC,SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z	
WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 WATER KIOSK 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)..... 81 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER..... 91 SACHET WATER..... 92 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample	YES, SHOWN 1	

<p>from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL 2</p> <p>.. WATER SOURCE TOO FAR3</p> <p>..... UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE4</p> <p>..... DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON _____ (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>3 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>4 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>5 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>6 ⇒ WQ20</p>
<p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected.</p> <p><i>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p>	<p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED _____ (specify) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ WQ22
<p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p><i>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p> <p><i>Record whether the sample is available.</i></p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE _____ (specify) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES : ..</p>	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.

WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:	___ ___ / ___ ___ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> ___	
WQ25. Record the time:	HOUR AND MINUTES..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml): <i>Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results, record '991' If the results are lost, record '992'</i>	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?	YES, WQ19=1 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ28
WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?	YES, WQ21=1 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ31
WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	⇒ WQ31

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

[illegible]**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 20____	

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.		WM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 → WM9B 2 → WM9A
WM9A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from National Statistical Office . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 60 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 60 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 → WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 → WM17	

WM17. Result of woman's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	WM3=HH47 1 WM3≠HH47 2	2 → WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3 OR 4 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 → WB15 2 → WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH DK MONTH 98 YEAR DK YEAR 9998	

WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... _ _	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 _ _ LOWER SECONDARY 2 _ _ UPPER SECONDARY 3 _ _ HIGHER 4 _ _ VOCATIONAL 5 _ _	000 ⇒ WB14
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇒ WB13
WB9. At any time during the 2019/2020 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WB11
WB10. During 2019/2020 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 _ _ LOWER SECONDARY 2 _ _ UPPER SECONDARY 3 _ _ HIGHER 4 _ _ VOCATIONAL 5 _ _	
WB11. At any time during the 2018/2019 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WB13
WB12. During 2018/2019 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 _ _ LOWER SECONDARY 2 _ _ UPPER SECONDARY 3 _ _ HIGHER 4 _ _ VOCATIONAL 5 _ _	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3 OR 4 1 WB6=1 2	1 ⇒ WB15
WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i>	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS..... _ _ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH..... 95	95 ⇒ WB18
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3	

WB17. Before you moved here, in which district did you live in?	CHITIPA.....101 KARONGA.....102 NKHATA BAY.....103 RUMPHI.....104 MZIMBA.....105 LIKOMA.....106 MZUZU CITY.....107 KASUNGU.....201 NKHOTAKOTA.....202 NTCHISI.....203 DOWA.....204 SALIMA.....205 LILONGWE RURAL.....206 MCHINJI.....207 DEDZA.....208 NTCHEU.....209 LILONGWE CITY.....210 MANGOCHI.....301 MACHINGA.....302 ZOMBA RURAL.....303 CHIRADZULU.....304 BLANTYRE RURAL.....305 MWANZA.....306 THYOLO.....307 MULANJE.....308 PHALOMBE.....309 CHIKWAWA.....310 NSANJE.....311 BALAKA.....312 NENO.....313 ZOMBA CITY.....314 BLANTYRE CITY.....315 OUTSIDE OF MALAWI (<i>specify</i>).....96	
WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒End
WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE.....A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER.....B SOCIAL SECURITY.....C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE.....D OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MT9
MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇒ MT9
MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	<div>YES NO</div> [A] Copy or move a file or folder? COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2 [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 2 [C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2 [D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA 1 2 [E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? CONNECT DEVICE 1 2 [F] Find, download, install and configure software? INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2 [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? CREATE PRESENTATION 1 2 [H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? TRANSFER FILE 1 2 [I] Write a computer program in any programming language? PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MT7. Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[C]=1 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇒ MT10
MT8. Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=1 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇒ MT10

MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MT11
MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	
MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? <i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
CM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME..... _ _	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME _ _	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE _ _	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE _ _	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF 'NO' PROBE BY ASKING: I mean, to 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 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
CM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD _ _	
CM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD _ _	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM..... _ _	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<i>total number in CM11</i>) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CM14
CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇒ End


FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY														BH
BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.														
Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.														
BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?	
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N	
01		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ Next Birth	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	___		
02		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 YEARS..... 3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
03		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 YEARS..... 3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
04		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 YEARS..... 3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 YEARS..... 3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9 BH9 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 YEARS..... 3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth

							BH9									
BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?			
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N			
07		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Birth			
08		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Birth			
09		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Birth			
10		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Birth			
11		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___	1 2 Add Birth			
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)?								YES 1 NO 2		1 ⇒ Record birth(s) in Birth History						

CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT2	1 ⇒ CM17
CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2) ? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2) , consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS1	0 ⇒ End
CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. <i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i>	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2⇒End
DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1⇒End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1⇒DB4A 2⇒DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN												
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End												
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (name)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MN7												
MN3. Whom did you see? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i>	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR/CLINICIAN/MEDICAL ASSISTANT A NURSE / MIDWIFE B OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X													
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.</i>	WEEKS 1 ____ MONTHS 2 <u>0</u> ____ DK 998													
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE NUMBER OF TIMES ANTENATAL CARE WAS RECEIVED. IF A RANGE IS GIVEN, RECORD THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF TIMES ANTENATAL CARE RECEIVED.	NUMBER OF TIMES ____ DK 98													
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2	URINE SAMPLE	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2	
	YES	NO												
BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2												
URINE SAMPLE	1	2												
BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2												
MN7. Do you have Health Passport or other document with your own immunisations listed? <i>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</i> <i>If a Health passport is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i>	YES (HEALTH PASSPORT OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN) 1 YES (HEALTH PASSPORT OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN) 2 NO 3 DK 8													
MN8. When you were pregnant with (name), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN11 8 ⇒ MN11												
MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (name)?	NUMBER OF TIMES ____ DK 8	8 ⇒ MN11												
MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2	2 ⇒ MN16												
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (name), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? <i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN16 8 ⇒ MN16												

MN21. Was (name) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MN23
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? <i>Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?</i>	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	
MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (name) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? <i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i> 	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇒ MN25 8 ⇒ MN25
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was (name) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (name) bathed for the first time? <i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i> <i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i> <i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR 000 HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ NEVER BATHED 997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-38 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	1 ⇒ MN30
MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES 2 SCISSORS 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇒ MN32 8 ⇒ MN32

MN31. What was applied to the cord? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i>	CHLORHEXIDINE A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) B CASTOR OIL C ASH D ANIMAL DUNG E OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN35 8 ⇒ MN35
MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh? <i>If a Health Passport is available, record weight from card.</i>	FROM HEALTH PASSPORT 1 (KG) _ . _ _ _ FROM RECALL 2 (KG) _ . _ _ _ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MN39B
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS. <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 _ _ DAYS 2 _ _ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ End
MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i> MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i>	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A PLAIN WATER B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C GRIPE WATER D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS H HONEY I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE J OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2⇒End
PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2⇒PN7
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (name). You have said that you gave birth in (name or type of facility in MN20). How long did you stay there after the delivery? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS..... 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok. Before you left the (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on (name)'s health?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (name or type or facility in MN20)?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (name or type of facility in MN20). Did anyone check on (name)'s health after you left (name or type of facility in MN20)?	YES 1 NO 2	1⇒PN12 2⇒PN17
PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED . 2	2⇒PN11
PN8. You have already said that (person or persons in MN19) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery, for example examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (person or persons in MN19) left you, did (person or persons in MN19) check on (name)'s health?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN9. And did (person or persons in MN19) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (person or persons in MN19) left you, did anyone check on the health of (name)?	YES 1 NO 2	1⇒PN12 2⇒PN19
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (name) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒PN20

PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒ PN13A 2 ⇒ PN13B
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS..... 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)'s health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR/CLINICIAN/MEDICAL ASSISTANT A NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
PN15. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36 CHAM/MISSION HOSPITAL..... 37 HEALTH CENTRE..... 38 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇒ PN18
PN17. After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN21 2 ⇒ PN25
PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED . 2	2 ⇒ PN20
PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN21 2 ⇒ PN25
PN20. After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ PN25
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒ PN22A 2 ⇒ PN22B

<p>PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS 1 ____</p> <p>DAYS..... 2 ____</p> <p>WEEKS 3 ____</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>																	
<p>PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR/CLINICIAN/MEDICAL ASSISTANT A NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>																	
<p>PN24. Where did this check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF PLACE.</p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>CHAM/MISSION HOSPITAL..... 37 HEALTH CENTRE..... 38</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>																	
<p>PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:</p> <p>[A] Examine (name)'s cord?</p> <p>[B] Take the temperature of (name)?</p> <p>[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EXAMINE THE CORD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAKE TEMPERATURE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	EXAMINE THE CORD	1	2	8	TAKE TEMPERATURE.....	1	2	8	COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
EXAMINE THE CORD	1	2	8															
TAKE TEMPERATURE.....	1	2	8															
COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8															
<p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p>	<p>YES, MN36=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, MN36=2..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN28</p>																
<p>PN27. Observe (name)'s breastfeeding?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8									
	YES	NO	DK															
OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8															
<p>PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES, MN33=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, MN33=2..... 2</p> <p>DK, MN33=8..... 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN29A</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN29B</p> <p>3 ⇒ PN29C</p>																

<p>PN29A. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. After that, was (<i>name</i>) weighed again by a health care provider within two days?</p> <p>PN29B. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was not weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p> <p>PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN30. During the first two days after (<i>name</i>)'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	1 ⇒ CP3
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒ CP4
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES1 NO2	1 2 ⇒ End
CP4A. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? CP4b. What were you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? Do NOT PROMPT. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION..... B IUD C INJECTABLES..... D IMPLANTS..... E PILL F MALE CONDOM..... G FEMALE CONDOM H DIAPHRAGM..... I FOAM / JELLY..... J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2⇒UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1⇒UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0⇒UN4A 1⇒UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE..... 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK..... 8	1⇒UN8 2⇒UN14 8⇒UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1⇒UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD..... 1 NO MORE / NONE..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK..... 8	2⇒UN10 3⇒UN12 8⇒UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS1 __ __ YEARS.....2 __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 DK..... 998	994⇒UN12
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1⇒UN14
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1..... 1 NO, CP2=2..... 2	1⇒UN14
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	1⇒UN14 8⇒UN14

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS)..... D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇒ End
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?	DAYS AGO 1 ____ WEEKS AGO 2 ____ MONTHS AGO 3 ____ YEARS AGO 4 ____ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	993 ⇒ End 994 ⇒ End 995 ⇒ End
UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	2 ⇒ End
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, cotton wool, CUP, tampons or cloth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

		YES	NO	DK
[A]	If she goes out without telling him?	1	2	8
[B]	If she neglects the children?	1	2	8
[C]	If she argues with him?	1	2	8
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	1	2	8
[E]	If she burns the food?	1	2	8

VICTIMISATION		VT
<p>VT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>In the last three years, that is since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i></p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT9B 8 ⇒ VT9B</p>
<p>VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT5B 8 ⇒ VT5B</p>
<p>VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME1 TWO TIMES2 THREE OR MORE TIMES.....3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>VT4. Check VT3: One or more times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME, VT3=1.....1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 82</p>	<p>1 ⇒ VT5A 2 ⇒ VT5B</p>
<p>VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p>VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8</p>	
<p>VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT8 8 ⇒ VT8</p>
<p>VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFEA YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSEX</p>	
<p>VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, NOT REPORTED3 DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ VT9A 2 ⇒ VT9A 3 ⇒ VT9A 8 ⇒ VT9A</p>

<p>VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), been physically attacked?</p> <p>VT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</i></p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2⇒VT20</p> <p>8⇒VT20</p>
<p>VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.....1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2⇒VT12B</p> <p>8⇒VT12B</p>
<p>VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME1</p> <p>TWO TIMES2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES.....3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>1⇒VT12A</p> <p>2⇒VT12B</p> <p>3⇒VT12B</p> <p>8⇒VT12B</p>
<p>VT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME11</p> <p>IN ANOTHER HOME12</p> <p>IN THE STREET21</p> <p>ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT.....22</p> <p>PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL.....31</p> <p>AT WORKPLACE32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	
<p>VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Was it one, two, or at least three people?</i></p>	<p>ONE PERSON.....1</p> <p>TWO PEOPLE2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE PEOPLE3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>1⇒VT14A</p> <p>2⇒VT14B</p> <p>3⇒VT14B</p> <p>8⇒VT14B</p>
<p>VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>2⇒VT19</p> <p>8⇒VT19</p>
<p>VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFEA</p> <p>YES, A GUN.....B</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSEX</p>	
<p>VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	

VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE1 SAFE2 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK7																																	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE1 SAFE2 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK7																																	
VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds? [A] Ethnic or immigration origin [B] Sex? [C] Sexual orientation? [D] Age? [E] Religion or belief? [F] Disability? [X] For any other reason?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEX1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION / BELIEF1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION1	2	8		SEX1	2	8		SEXUAL ORIENTATION1	2	8		AGE1	2	8		RELIGION / BELIEF1	2	8		DISABILITY1	2	8		OTHER REASON1	2	8		
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MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3⇒MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS __ __ DK 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒MA7
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER __ __ DK 98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER 2 NO 3	3⇒End
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1⇒MA8A 2⇒MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2⇒End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1⇒MA11A 2⇒MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. Check WB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇒ End
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have in doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category: Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.</i>		
AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, AF2=1 1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, AF3=1 1 NO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
SB1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you 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 INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER 95	00 ⇒ End
SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i>	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4	4 ⇒ End
SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	
SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? IF 'YES', RECORD '2'. IF 'NO', RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (specify) 6	3 ⇒ SB6 4 ⇒ SB6 5 ⇒ SB6 6 ⇒ SB6
SB5. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 2	1 ⇒ SB7
SB6. How old is this person? IF RESPONSE IS 'DK', PROBE: About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER DK 98	
SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	
SB9. What was your relationship to this person? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i>	HUSBAND 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (specify) 6	3 ⇒ SB12 4 ⇒ SB12 5 ⇒ SB12 6 ⇒ SB12
SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 2	2 ⇒ SB12
SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1 ⇒ End
SB12. How old is this person? <i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER DK 98	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 → End																
HA2. 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?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES1 NO2	2 → HA11																
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2 → HA24																
HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=11 NO, MN2=22	2 → HA17																

<p>HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about:</p> <p>[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?</p> <p>[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?</p> <p>[C] Getting tested for HIV?</p> <p>Were you:</p> <p>[D] Offered a test for HIV?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>HIV FROM MOTHER 1 2 8</p> <p>THINGS TO DO 1 2 8</p> <p>TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8</p> <p>OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8</p>	
<p>HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HA17</p> <p>8 ⇨ HA17</p>
<p>HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HA17</p> <p>8 ⇨ HA17</p>
<p>HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 761</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HA21</p>
<p>HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HA21</p>
<p>HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ HA22</p> <p>2 ⇨ HA22</p>
<p>HA21. Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?</p>	<p>YES, HA14=11</p> <p>NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠12</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HA24</p>
<p>HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ HA25</p>
<p>HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?</p>	<p>LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO1</p> <p>12-23 MONTHS AGO2</p> <p>2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3</p>	<p>1 ⇨ HA28</p> <p>2 ⇨ HA28</p> <p>3 ⇨ HA28</p>
<p>HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HA27</p>
<p>HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?</p>	<p>LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO1</p> <p>12-23 MONTHS AGO2</p> <p>2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3</p>	
<p>HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>1 ⇨ HA28</p> <p>2 ⇨ HA28</p> <p>8 ⇨ HA28</p>

HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES1 NO.....2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ HA30
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES1 NO.....2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE1 DISAGREE2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV.....7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒TA10
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE00 AGE ____	00⇒TA6
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒TA6
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	
TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe (e.g. shisha/hookah), or pipe?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒TA10
TA7. During the last one month, other than cigarettes did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS, CHEROOTS OR CIGARILLOS A WATER PIPE B HAND ROLLED CIGARETTE (<i>CHINGAMBWE</i>) C PIPE D MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES E OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco or snuff?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒TA14
TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CHEWING TOBACCO A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA12</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒End

<p>TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL00</p> <p>AGE ____ ____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i></p> <p><i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH.....00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ____ ____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION

LS

LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.

First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?

I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.

*Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents.
Record the response code selected by the respondent.*

VERY HAPPY1
SOMEWHAT HAPPY2
NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY3
SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY4
VERY UNHAPPY5

LS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.*

Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.

Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.

On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?

Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?

LADDER STEP — —

LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?

IMPROVED1
MORE OR LESS THE SAME2
WORSENEDED3

LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?

BETTER1
MORE OR LESS THE SAME2
WORSE3

**Very
happy**



Somewhat happy



**Neither happy,
nor unhappy**



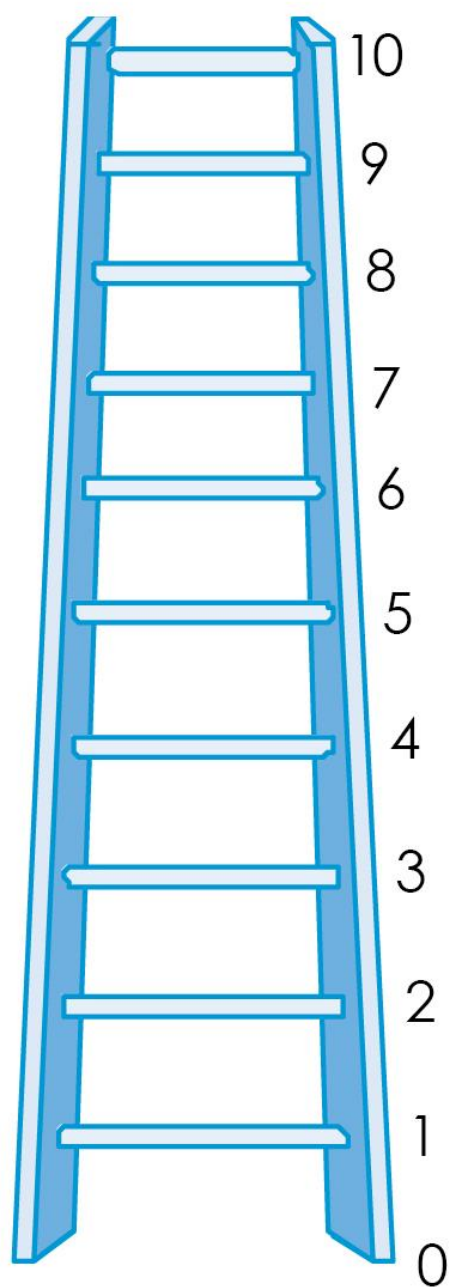
**Somewhat
unhappy**



**Very
unhappy**



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
WM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
WM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA 2 CHITUMBUKA 3	
WM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA 2 CHITUMBUKA 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA 2 CHITUMBUKA 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN
Malawi Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019

**MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL**

MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 20____

<p>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</p>		MWM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ MWM9B 2 ⇨ MWM9A
<p>MWM9A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>		
<p>YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2</p>		
<p>1 ⇨ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ MWM17</p>		

MWM17. Result of man's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96
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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	MWM3=HH471 MWM3≠HH472	2⇒MWB3
MWB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3 OR 41 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK.....2	1⇒MWB15 2⇒MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH DK MONTH98 YEAR DK YEAR9998	
MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)__ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY 1 ____ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ____ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ____ HIGHER 4 ____ VOCATIONAL 5 ____	000⇒MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES1 NO2	
MWB8. Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24.....1 AGE 25-49.....2	2⇒MWB13
MWB9. At any time during the 2019/2020 school year did you attend school?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MWB11
MWB10. During this 2019/2020 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 ____ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ____ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ____ HIGHER 4 ____ VOCATIONAL 5 ____	
MWB11. At any time during the 2018/2019 school year did you attend school?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MWB13
MWB12. During that 2018/2019 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 ____ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ____ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ____ HIGHER 4 ____ VOCATIONAL 5 ____	
MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:	MWB6=2, 3 OR 41 MWB6=12	1⇒MWB15
MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i>	CANNOT READ AT ALL.....1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE.....3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4	
MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)? <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i>	YEARS ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH95	95⇒MWB18

<p>MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF PLACE.</p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	CITY1 TOWN2 RURAL AREA.....3	
<p>MWB17. Before you moved here, in which district did you live in?</p>	<p><i>DISTRICTS:</i></p> CHITIPA 101 KARONGA 102 NKHATA BAY 103 RUMPHI 104 MZIMBA 105 LIKOMA 106 MZUZU CITY 107 KASUNGU 201 NKHOTAKOTA 202 NTCHISI 203 DOWA 204 SALIMA 205 LILONGWE RURAL 206 MCHINJI 207 DEDZA 208 NTCHEU 209 LILONGWE CITY 210 MANGOCHI 301 MACHINGA 302 ZOMBA RURAL 303 CHIRADZULU 304 BLANTYRE RURAL 305 MWANZA 306 THYOLO 307 MULANJE 308 PHALOMBE 309 CHIKWAWA 310 NSANJE 311 BALAKA 312 NENO 313 ZOMBA CITY 314 BLANTYRE CITY 315 OUTSIDE MALAWI (<i>SPECIFY</i>) _____ 96	
<p>MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	YES1 NO2	2⇒End
<p>MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MMT9
MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇒ MMT9

MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
<p>[A] Copy or move a file or folder?</p> <p>[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?</p> <p>[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?</p> <p>[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?</p> <p>[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?</p> <p>[F] Find, download, install and configure software?</p> <p>[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?</p> <p>[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?</p> <p>[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?</p>	<p>COPY/MOVE FILE1 2</p> <p>USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT1 2</p> <p>SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1 2</p> <p>USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA1 2</p> <p>CONNECT DEVICE1 2</p> <p>INSTALL SOFTWARE1 2</p> <p>CREATE PRESENTATION1 2</p> <p>TRANSFER FILE1 2</p> <p>PROGRAMMING1 2</p>	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	<p>YES, MMT6[C]=1 1</p> <p>NO, MMT6[C]=2 2</p>	1 ⇨ MMT10
MMT8. Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	<p>YES, MMT6[F]=1 1</p> <p>NO, MMT6[F]=2 2</p>	1 ⇨ MMT10
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇨ MMT11
<p>MMT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</i></p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	

FERTILITY		MCM
MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the 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? <i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ MCM8 8 ⇒ MCM8
MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM5
MCM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME..... _ _	
MCM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... _ _	
MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM8
MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE..... _ _	
MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE..... _ _	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking:</i> I mean, to 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 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM11
MCM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD..... _ _	
MCM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD..... _ _	
MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.	SUM..... _ _	
MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM14
MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
MCM14. Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00..... 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE 2	0 ⇒ End 1 ⇒ MCM18A
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM17
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN..... _ _	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS..... _ _	⇒ MCM18B

<p>MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born?</p> <p>MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died?</p> <p>Month and year must be recorded.</p>	<p>DATE OF LAST BIRTH</p> <p>MONTH..... _ _</p> <p>YEAR _ _ _ _</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				MDV
MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK
[A]	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING 1	2	8
[B]	If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1	2	8
[C]	If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM 1	2	8
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX 1	2	8
[E]	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD 1	2	8

VICTIMISATION		MVT
<p>MVT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>In the last three years, that is since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒MVT9B</p> <p>8⇒MVT9B</p>
<p>MVT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2⇒MVT5B</p> <p>8⇒MVT5B</p>
<p>MVT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME..... 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES..... 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p>MVT4. Check MVT3: One or more times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME, MVT3=1 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8 2</p>	<p>1⇒MVT5A</p> <p>2⇒MVT5B</p>
<p>MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p>MVT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	
<p>MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒MVT8</p> <p>8⇒MVT8</p>
<p>MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A</p> <p>YES, A GUN B</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p>	
<p>MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED..... 1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>1⇒MVT9A</p> <p>2⇒MVT9A</p> <p>3⇒MVT9A</p> <p>8⇒MVT9A</p>

<p>MVT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), been physically attacked?</p> <p>MVT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 3), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe:</i> An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ MVT20</p> <p>8 ⇨ MVT20</p>
<p>MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ MVT12B</p> <p>8 ⇨ MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME..... 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES..... 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨ MVT12A</p> <p>2 ⇨ MVT12B</p> <p>3 ⇨ MVT12B</p> <p>8 ⇨ MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>MVT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME 11</p> <p>IN ANOTHER HOME 12</p> <p>IN THE STREET 21</p> <p>ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22</p> <p>PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR..... 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL 31</p> <p>AT WORKPLACE..... 32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?</p>	<p>ONE PERSON 1</p> <p>TWO PEOPLE 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE PEOPLE 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨ MVT14A</p> <p>2 ⇨ MVT14B</p> <p>3 ⇨ MVT14B</p> <p>8 ⇨ MVT14B</p>
<p>MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>MVT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p>MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ MVT19</p> <p>8 ⇨ MVT19</p>
<p>MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A</p> <p>YES, A GUN B</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p>	
<p>MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	

MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7																																	
MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7																																	
MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds? [A] Ethnic or immigration origin? [B] Sex? [C] Sexual orientation? [D] Age? [E] Religion or belief? [F] Disability? [X] For any other reason?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEX.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION / BELIEF</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....	1	2	8	SEX.....	1	2	8	SEXUAL ORIENTATION.....	1	2	8	AGE	1	2	8	RELIGION / BELIEF	1	2	8	DISABILITY	1	2	8	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																															
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DISABILITY	1	2	8																															
OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8																															

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED.....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION.....3	3⇒MMA5
MMA3. Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MMA7
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER..... __ __ DK98	⇒MMA7 98⇒MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO3	3⇒End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED.....3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE1 MORE THAN ONCE2	1⇒MMA8A 2⇒MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=99981 NO, MMA8A/B≠99982	2⇒End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=11 NO, MMA7=2.....2	1⇒MMA11A 2⇒MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. Check MWB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇒ End
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category: Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.</i>		
MAF5. Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, MAF2=1 1 NO, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇒ MAF6A 2 ⇒ MAF6B
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
MAF7. Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, MAF3=1 1 NO, MAF3=2 2	1 ⇒ MAF8A 2 ⇒ MAF8B
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
MSB1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you 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 INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS __ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE / PARTNER 95	00 ⇒ End
MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.	DAYS AGO 1 __ __ WEEKS AGO 2 __ __ MONTHS AGO 3 __ __ YEARS AGO 4 __ __	4 ⇒ End
MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	
MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse If 'Girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'YES', RECORD '2'. If 'NO', RECORD '3'.	WIFE 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (specify) 6	3 ⇒ MSB6 4 ⇒ MSB6 5 ⇒ MSB6 6 ⇒ MSB6
MSB5. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	1 ⇒ MSB7
MSB6. How old is this person? If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __ DK 98	
MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	

<p>MSB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND..... 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3⇒MSB12</p> <p>4⇒MSB12</p> <p>5⇒MSB12</p> <p>6⇒MSB12</p>
<p>MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2..... 1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=3..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒MSB12</p>
<p>MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MMA7=1 1</p> <p>NO, MMA7#1..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒End</p>
<p>MSB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER _ _</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES1 NO2	2⇒End
MHA2. 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?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<div>YES NO DK</div> DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MHA24
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MHA27
MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO1 12-23 MONTHS AGO2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES1 NO2 DK8	1⇒MHA28 2⇒MHA28 8⇒MHA28
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES1 NO2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MHA30
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES1 NO2	






MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE1 DISAGREE2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 SAYS HE HAS HIV7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	

CIRCUMCISION		MMC
MMC1. Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....98	2⇒End
MMC2. How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS__ __ DK.....98	
MMC3. Who did the circumcision?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER / FAMILY / FRIEND..1 HEALTH WORKER / PROFESSIONAL.....2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6 DK.....8	
MMC4. Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY.....1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER / PROFESSIONAL ..2 AT HOME.....3 RITUAL SITE.....4 OUTREACH CLINIC.....5 OTHER HOME / PLACE (<i>specify</i>)6 DK.....8	

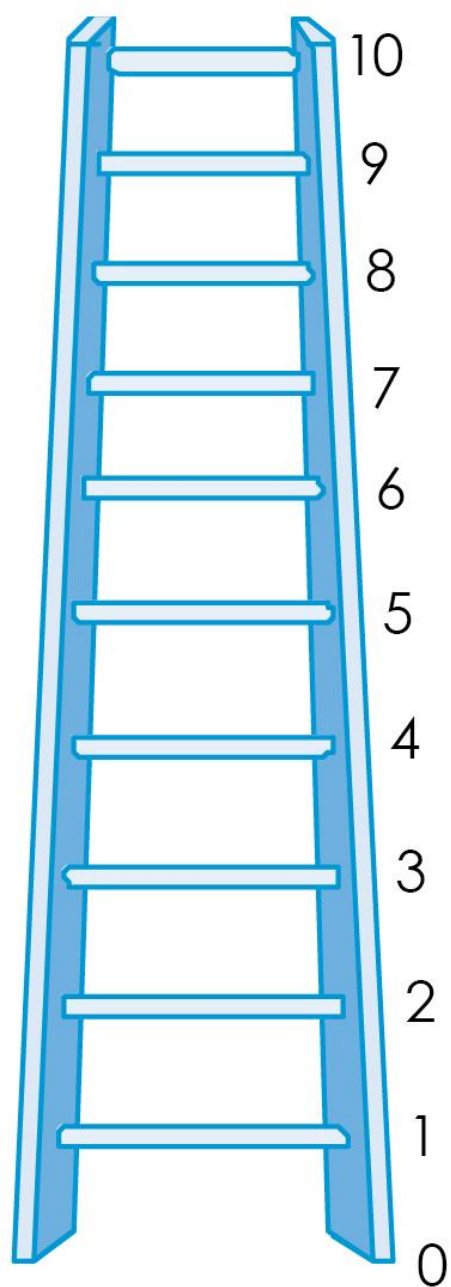
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒MTA10
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE00 AGE ____	00⇒MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe (e.g., shisha/hookah), cigarillos or pipe?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒MTA10
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS, CHEROOTS OR CIGARILLOS A WATER PIPE B HAND ROLLED CIGARETTE C PIPE D MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES E OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco or snuff?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒MTA14

MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CHEWING TOBACCO A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA12</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00 AGE ____ ____	00 ⇒ End
MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? <i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇒ End
MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drunk alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS ____ ____	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
<p>MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY4 VERY UNHAPPY5</p>	
<p>MLS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____ ____</p>	
<p>MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>IMPROVED1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME2 WORSENERD3</p>	
<p>MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME2 WORSE.....3</p>	

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
MWM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify)2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify)3	
MWM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH1 CHICHEWA2 CHITUMBUKA3	
MWM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH1 CHICHEWA2 CHITUMBUKA3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)6	
MWM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH1 CHICHEWA2 CHITUMBUKA3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)6	
MWM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2 NO, NOT USED3	
MWM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Malawi Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2019-20



UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

<p>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.</p>		
UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> UF10B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 40 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 40 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 No / NOT ASKED 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UF17	

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (specify) 96
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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name) 's Birth Certificate, Child Health Passport, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday? If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day. Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.	DATE OF BIRTH DAY DK DAY 98 MONTH YEAR <u>2 0 1</u>	
UB2. How old is (name) ? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years. Record '0' if less than 1 year. If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> UB9
UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> UB6
UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=0 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> UB8B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UB9
UB6. Has (name) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as Public or Private kindergarten or community childcare centre?	YES 1 NO 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> UB9
UB7. At any time since September, 2019-2020, did (he/she) attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?	YES 1 NO 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> UB8A 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UB9
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)? UB8B. You have mentioned that (name) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES 1 NO 2	
UB9. Is (name) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> End
UB10. What type of health insurance is (name) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (specify) X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does <i>(name)</i> have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN 1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO..... 3 DK 8	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>End</i> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>End</i>
BR2. Has <i>(name)</i> 's birth been registered with National Registration Bureau ?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	1 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>End</i>
BR3. Do you know how to register <i>(name)</i> 's birth?	YES 1 NO..... 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT						EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?		NONE 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS..... ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10				
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?		Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8				
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>): [A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.		NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ____ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ____				
EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2				1 <input type="checkbox"/> End
EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (<i>name</i>): If 'Yes', ask: Who engaged in this activity with (<i>name</i>)? A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father. Record all that apply. 'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.						
			MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (<i>name</i>)?	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	
[B] Told stories to (<i>name</i>)?	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	
[C] Sang songs to or with (<i>name</i>), including lullabies?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	
[D] Took (<i>name</i>) outside the home?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	
[E] Played with (<i>name</i>)?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (<i>name</i>)?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 2 1				1 <input type="checkbox"/> End

	AGE 3 OR 4.....	2	
EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of <i>(name)</i> . Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of <i>(name)</i> 's development. Can <i>(name)</i> identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	
EC7. Can <i>(name)</i> read at least four simple, popular words?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	
EC8. Does <i>(name)</i> know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	
EC9. Can <i>(name)</i> pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	
EC10. Is <i>(name)</i> sometimes too sick to play?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	
EC11. Does <i>(name)</i> follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is <i>(name)</i> able to do it independently?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	
EC13. Does <i>(name)</i> get along well with other children?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	
EC14. Does <i>(name)</i> kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	
EC15. Does <i>(name)</i> get distracted easily?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE			UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 0 1 Age 1, 2, 3 or 4 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> End	
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <u>(name) in the past month</u> . [A] Took away privileges, forbade something <u>(name)</u> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. [B] Explained why <u>(name)</u> 's behavior was wrong. [C] Shook (him/her). [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. . [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES.....1 2 EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR.....1 2 SHOOK HIM/HER1 2 SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED1 2 GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO1 2 SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND1 2 HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT1 2 CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG1 2 BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.....1 2		
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES1 NO.....2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> UCD5	
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES1 NO.....2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> End	
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NO OPINION8		

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 11 AGE 2, 3 OR 42	1 <input type="checkbox"/> End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses?	YES1 NO2	
UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES1 NO2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=11 NO, UCF2=22	1 <input type="checkbox"/> UCF7A 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=11 NO, UCF3=22	1 <input type="checkbox"/> UCF9A 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=11 NO, UCF4=22	1 <input type="checkbox"/> UCF11 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	1 <input type="checkbox"/> UCF14 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UCF14 3 <input type="checkbox"/> UCF14 4 <input type="checkbox"/> UCF14
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	

UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL4	
UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL4	
UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL4	
UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL1 LESS2 THE SAME3 MORE4 A LOT MORE5	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 21 AGE 3 OR 42	2 <input type="checkbox"/> End
BD2. Has (name) ever been breastfed?	YES.....1 NO2 DK.....8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> BD3A 8 <input type="checkbox"/> BD3A
BD3. Is (name) still being breastfed?	YES.....1 NO2 DK.....8	
BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 11 AGE 2.....2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> End
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (name) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u>	YES.....1 NO2 DK.....8	
BD5. Did (name) <u>drink Oral Rehydration Salt Solution (ORS)</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO2 DK.....8	
BD6. Did (name) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO2 DK.....8	
BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (name) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (name) drink (name of item) yesterday during the day or the night:		
	YES NO DK	
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER 1 2 8	
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS 1 2 8	
[C] Soup?	SOUP/MSUZI 1 2 8	
[D] Infant formula, such as Lactogen, S26, NAN, Nido?	INFANT FORMULA 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> BD7[E] BD7[E]	
[D1] How many times did (name) drink infant formula? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA.....	
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> BD7[X] BD7[X]	
[E1] How many times did (name) drink milk? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK.....	
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> BD8 BD8	
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____	

<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time.</i></p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?</p> <p><i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></p>			
<p>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night?</p>		<p>YES NO DK</p>	
<p>[A] Yogurt made from animal milk?</p> <p><i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i></p>	YOGURT	1	2 <input type="checkbox"/> BD8[B]
<p>[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT.....</p>		
<p>[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, phalalac, Gerber, Hero or Nestum, Likuni phala?</p>	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2 8
<p>[C] Nsima, porridge from maize, porridge from millet, bread, rice, noodles, porridge from sorghum?</p>	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2 8
<p>[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</p>	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2 8
<p>[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?</p>	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2 8
<p>[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as kholowa, mnkhwani, chisoso, bonongwe, chinese spinach?</p>	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2 8
<p>[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas, peaches, watermelon, Tangerine, Guava, loquats?</p>	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2 8
<p>[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as Oranges, Manyumwa, Mandimu, Bananas, Apples, Masuku, Chinese, Rape, Cabbage, Khwanya,?</p>	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2 8
<p>[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?</p>	ORGAN MEATS	1	2 8
<p>[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?</p>	OTHER MEATS	1	2 8
<p>[K] Eggs?</p>	EGGS	1	2 8
<p>[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?</p>	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2 8
<p>[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?</p>	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2 8
<p>[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?</p>	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2 8
<p>[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?</p>	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 <input type="checkbox"/> END 8 <input type="checkbox"/> END
<p>[X1] <i>Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.</i></p>	<p>(Specify) _____</p>		

<p>BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?</p> <p><i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i></p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
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IMMUNISATION										IM
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2							2 <input type="checkbox"/> End	
IM2. Do you have a Child Health Passport, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4							1 <input type="checkbox"/> IM5 3 <input type="checkbox"/> IM5	
IM3. Did you ever have a Child Health Passport or immunisation records from a private health provider for (<i>name</i>)?		YES 1 NO 2								
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2							2 <input type="checkbox"/> IM11	
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4							4 <input type="checkbox"/> IM11	
IM6. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		DATE OF IMMUNISATION								
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR				
BCG	BCG (at birth)					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) (at birth)	OPV0					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	1		
Polio (IPV)	IPV					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0	1		
Rotavirus 1	Rota1					2	0	1		
Rotavirus 2	Rota2					2	0	1		
Measles-Rubella 1	MR1					2	0	1		
Measles-Rubella 2	MR2					2	0	1		
VITAMIN A (RECENT DOSE)						2	0	1		

IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to MR2) recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> End
IM8. Did (name) participate in any of the following campaigns; [A] 2019 CHILD HEALTH DAY/CAMPAIGN [B] 2018 CHILD HEALTH DAY/CAMPAIGN [C] 2017 CHILD HEALTH DAY/CAMPAIGN	Y N DK 2019 CHD / CAMPAIGN 1 2 8 2018 CHD / CAMPAIGN 1 2 8 2017 CHD / CAMPAIGN 1 2 8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (name) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns just mentioned?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> End 8 <input type="checkbox"/> End
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. <i>Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.</i> <i>When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> End
IM11. Has (name) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in child health days or child health campaigns?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM12. Did (name) participate in any of the following child health days or child health campaigns; [A] 2019 CHILD HEALTH DAY/CAMPAIGN [B] 2018 CHILD HEALTH DAY/CAMPAIGN [C] 2017 CHILD HEALTH DAY/CAMPAIGN	Y N DK 2019 CHD / CAMPAIGN 1 2 8 2018 CHD / CAMPAIGN 1 2 8 2017 CHD / CAMPAIGN 1 2 8	
IM13. Check IM11 and IM12:	ALL NO OR DK 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> End
IM14. Has (name) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar? <i>Probe: is given just after birth</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM15. Did (name) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS 1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS 2 NO 3 DK 8	
IM16. Has (name) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> IM20 8 <input type="checkbox"/> IM20
IM17. Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM19. The last time (name) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? <i>Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM20. Has (name) ever received a Pentavalent DPT-HeB-Hib vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> IM22 8 <input type="checkbox"/> IM22
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent DPT-HeB-Hib vaccine received? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pneumococcal Conjugate.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM22. Has (name) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccination (PCV) – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? <i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> IM24 8 <input type="checkbox"/> IM24
IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) received? <i>Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM24. Has (name) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? <i>Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> IM26 8 <input type="checkbox"/> IM26
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM26. Has (name) ever received a (Measles-Rubella) MR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles and rubella?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> IM27 8 <input type="checkbox"/> IM27
IM26A. How many times was the (Measles-Rubella) MR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA14 8 <input type="checkbox"/> CA14
CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> CA3A 2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA3B
CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? CA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK..... 5 DK..... 8	
CA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? If 'less', probe: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD..... 7 DK..... 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA7 8 <input type="checkbox"/> CA7

<p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of provider.</p> <p>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>VILLAGE CLINIC (H.S.A) D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) O</p> <p>CHAM/MISSION</p> <p>HOSPITAL S</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE T</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE OR CHAM/ MISSION W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p> <p>DK/DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA7. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called Thanzi ORS packet ?</p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid?</p> <p>[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>THANZI ORS PACKET 1 2 8</p> <p>PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8. Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] 1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] 2</p>	<p>2 → CA10</p>

<p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE.....B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST.....C</p> <p>VILLAGE CLINIC (H.S.A).....D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC.....E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify).....H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC.....I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY.....K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT).....L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC.....M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify).....O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....W</p> <p>CHAM/MISSION</p> <p>HOSPITAL.....S</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE.....T</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET.....Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify).....X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z</p>	
<p>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p>	<p>YES, CA7[C]=11</p> <p>NO, CA7[C] ≠12</p>	<p>2 → CA12</p>
<p>CA11. Where did you get the zinc?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE.....B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST.....C</p> <p>VILLAGE CLINIC (H.S.A).....D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC.....E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify).....H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC.....I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY.....K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT).....L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC.....M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify).....O</p> <p>CHAM/MISSION</p> <p>HOSPITAL.....S</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE.....T</p> <p>DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE OR CHAM/MISSION.....W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET.....Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify).....X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z</p>	

CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA14 8 <input type="checkbox"/> CA14
CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> _____ (Name of brand) _____ (Name of brand)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC..... A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA)..... B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION N INTRAVENOUS (IV)..... O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE Q OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) been ill with a fever?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA16 8 <input type="checkbox"/> CA16
CA15. At any time during the illness, did (<i>name</i>) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA19 8 <input type="checkbox"/> CA19
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH..... 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8	1 <input type="checkbox"/> CA20 2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA20 3 <input type="checkbox"/> CA20 6 <input type="checkbox"/> CA20 8 <input type="checkbox"/> CA20
CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?	YES, CA14=1 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA30
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA22 8 <input type="checkbox"/> CA22

<p>CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of provider.</p> <p>If <u>unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>VILLAGE CLINIC (H.S.A) D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) O</p> <p>CHAM/MISSION</p> <p>HOSPITAL S</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE T</p> <p>DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE OR CHAM/MISSION W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p> <p>DK/DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA30</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> CA30</p>
<p>CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine?</p> <p>Record all medicines given. <i>Check in the Health passport any medicine which respondent doesn't know the name</i></p> <p>If <u>unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>ANTI-MALARIALS</p> <p>ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT)/LA A</p> <p>AMODIAQUINE D</p> <p>QUININE</p> <p>PILLS E</p> <p>INJECTION/IV F</p> <p>ARTESUNATE</p> <p>RECTAL G</p> <p>INJECTION/IV H</p> <p>OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (specify) K</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS</p> <p>AMOXICILLIN L</p> <p>COTRIMOXAZOLE M</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>PILL/SYRUP N</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>INJECTION/IV O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS</p> <p>PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R</p> <p>ASPIRIN S</p> <p>IBUPROFEN T</p> <p>ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED W</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p> <p>DK/DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	

CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA26
CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 300px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">(Name of place)</div>	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C VILLAGE CLINIC (H.S.A) D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) O CHAM/MISSION HOSPITAL S HEALTH CENTRE T DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE OR CHAM/MISSION W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R OTHER (specify) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA26. Check CA23: Anti-malarials mentioned?	YES, ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED, CA23=A-K 1 NO, ANTI-MALARIALS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA30

<p>CA27. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes A to K</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>VILLAGE CLINIC (H.S.A) D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) O</p> <p>CHAM/MISSION</p> <p>HOSPITAL S</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE T</p> <p>DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE OR CHAM/MISSION W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA28. Check CA23: More than one antimalarial recorded in codes A to K?</p>	<p>YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED 1</p> <p>NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> CA29A</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> CA29B</p>
<p>CA29A. How long after the fever started did (<i>name</i>) first take the first of the (<i>name all anti-malarials recorded in CA23, codes A to K</i>)?</p> <p>CA29B. How long after the fever started did (<i>name</i>) first take (<i>name of anti-malarial from CA23, codes A to K</i>)?</p>	<p>SAME DAY 0</p> <p>NEXT DAY 1</p> <p>2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED 2</p> <p>3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED 3</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> End</p>
<p>CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p>	<p>CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE 01</p> <p>PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02</p> <p>PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03</p> <p>THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE) 04</p> <p>BURIED 05</p> <p>LEFT IN THE OPEN 06</p> <p>OTHER (specify) 96</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... _ _ : _ _	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA..... 2 TUMBUKA 3	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA..... 2 TUMBUKA 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA..... 2 TUMBUKA 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
<p>UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.</p> <p>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... _____	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG) _____ CHILD NOT PRESENT 99.3 CHILD REFUSED 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 99.5 OTHER (specify) 99.6	99.3 <input type="checkbox"/> AN13 99.4 <input type="checkbox"/> AN10 99.5 <input type="checkbox"/> AN10 99.6 <input type="checkbox"/> AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDERESSED TO THE MINIMUM..... 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> AN11A 2 <input type="checkbox"/> AN11B
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i> AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... _____ CHILD REFUSED 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 999.5 OTHER (specify) 999.6	999.4 <input type="checkbox"/> AN13 999.5 <input type="checkbox"/> AN13 999.6 <input type="checkbox"/> AN13
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP..... 2	
AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____		
AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Next Child
AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE	

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE	



5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> _____	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FS10B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from National Statistical Office . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 40 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 40 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES..... 1 No / NOT ASKED 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 <input type="checkbox"/> FS17	

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>CODES REFER TO THE RESPONDENT.</i> <i>DISCUSS ANY RESULT NOT COMPLETED WITH SUPERVISOR.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME..... 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (specify) 96
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CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	FS4=HH47 1 FS4#HH47..... 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (name) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... YEAR.....	
CB3. How old is (name)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....	
CB4. Has (name) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000 PRIMARY..... 1 LOWER SECONDARY..... 2 UPPER SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOCATIONAL.....5	000 <input type="checkbox"/> CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the 2019/2020 school year did (name) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CB9
CB8. During 2019- 2020 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) <u>attending</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000 PRIMARY..... 1 LOWER SECONDARY..... 2 UPPER SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOCATIONAL 5	
CB9. At any time during the 2018 -2019 school year did (name) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> CB11
CB10. During 2018 – 2019 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) <u>attend</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000 PRIMARY..... 1 LOWER SECONDARY..... 2 UPPER SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOCATIONAL 5	
CB11. Is (name) covered by any health insurance?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> End
CB12. What type of health insurance is (name) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCEA HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYERB SOCIAL SECURITYC OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCED OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (name) may do.</p> <p>Since last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (name) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (name) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (name) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (day of the week), did (name) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS..... 1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS..... 1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY..... 1 2</p>	
<p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> CL7</p>
<p>CL3. Since last (day of the week) about how many hours did (name) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS — —</p>	
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p>																									
<p>CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> CL9</p>																								
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS — —</p>																									
<p>CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> CL11</p>																								
<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS — —</p>																									
<p>CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COOKING.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING CLOTHES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR CHILDREN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR OLD / SICK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD	1	2	COOKING.....	1	2	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....	1	2	WASHING CLOTHES	1	2	CARING FOR CHILDREN	1	2	CARING FOR OLD / SICK	1	2	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	1	2	
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<p>CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> End</p>																								
<p>CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS — —</p>																									

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS.....1 AGE 15-17 YEARS.....2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> End
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <u>(name) in the past month.</u> [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. [B] Explained why (name)'s behaviour was wrong. [C] Shook (him/her). [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could..	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2 EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2 SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2 SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> End
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES.....1 NO2 DK / NO OPINION8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD	
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	Age 0 1 Age 1, 2, 3 or 4 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> End	
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <u>(name)</u> in the past month.	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> [A] Took away privileges, forbade something <u>(name)</u> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES.....1 2 [B] Explained why <u>(name)</u> 's behavior was wrong. EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR.....1 2 [C] Shook (him/her). SHOOK HIM/HER1 2 [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED1 2 [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO1 2 [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND1 2 [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT1 2 [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME1 2 [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.....1 2		
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> UCD5	
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> End	
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NO OPINION.....8		

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses or use contact lenses?	YES1 NO2	
FCF2. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
FCF3. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES1 NO2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or uses contact lenses?	YES, FCF1=11 NO, FCF1=22	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF6A 2 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF6B
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or using contact lenses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? FCF6B. Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, FCF2=11 NO, FCF2=22	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF8A 2 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF8B
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? FCF8B. Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, FCF3=11 NO, FCF3=22	2 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF14
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe: That would be about a length of a football field.</i> <i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i>	SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL4	3 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF12 4 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF12

<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about 5 lengths of a football field.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about a length of a football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL4</p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF16 4 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about 5 lengths of a football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS AT ALL4</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF16 2 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF16 3 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF16 4 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about a length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL4</p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF16 4 <input type="checkbox"/> FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about 5 lengths of a football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Does (name) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF17. When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF18. When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL4</p>	

FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL4	
FCF21. Does (name) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL4	
FCF22. Does (name) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL4	
FCF24. Does (name) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (name) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY1 WEEKLY2 MONTHLY3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR4 NEVER5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (name) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY1 WEEKLY2 MONTHLY3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR4 NEVER5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ End
PR2. At the end of this interview, I will ask you if I can talk to (name). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (name) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back..		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (name) to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS 0 ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS..... 10	
PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
PR5. Does (name) ever have homework?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ PR7 8 ⇒ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help (name) with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	
PR7. Does (name)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate (such as parent teacher association or school management committee or mother groups)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (name)'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (name)'s school?	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</div> PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school report for (name)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	

<p>PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (name)'s school for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss (name)'s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p>	<p>.....YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has (name)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR13. In the last 12 months, was (name) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>PR15. When (teacher strike / teacher absence) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 <input type="checkbox"/> End 3 <input type="checkbox"/> End
FL1. Now I would like to talk to (name). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.		
These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.		
You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (name) has performed.		
The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.		
This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous		
May I talk to (name)?		
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL28		

FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	
FL3. My name is (your name). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.		
Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?		
<i>When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:</i>		
Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from National Statistical Office . I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/ Name of caretaker) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.		
Are you ready to get started?	YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL28

FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:		
<input type="checkbox"/> You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.		
<input type="checkbox"/> You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g., using an Icebreaker.		
<input type="checkbox"/> The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty while you can see which page is open.		
FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.		
FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.	YES NO	
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1 2	
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO YOU AT HOME 1 2	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home?	ENGLISH..... 1 CHICHEWA 2 CHITUMBUKA 3	
<i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	OTHER (specify) 6 DK 8	
FL8. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FL9A
CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.		

FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes? CHECK ED4 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB4 WAS NOT ASKED.	YES, CB4/ED4=1 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK..... 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FL9B
FL8B. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?	YES, FL7=1, 2 OR 3 1 NO, FL7=6 OR 8..... 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FL10B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL23
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.	ENGLISH..... 1 CHICHEWA 2 OTHER (specify) 6 DK 8	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FL10A 2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL10A 3 <input type="checkbox"/> FL10A 6 <input type="checkbox"/> FL23 8 <input type="checkbox"/> FL23
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL9A/B</i>). Would you like to start reading the story? FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL7</i>). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES 1 NO 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL23
FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FL13
FL12. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FL19
FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK. Open the page showing the reading practice item and say: Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> <i>Kitty is a cat. Poppy is a dog. Kitty is 5 years old . Poppy is 6 years old.</i>		
FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	YES 1 NO 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL23
FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Kitty?	KITTY IS 5 YEARS OLD 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FL17
FL16. Say: Kitty is 5 years old. and go to FL23.		<input type="checkbox"/> FL23
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Kitty or Poppy?	POPPY IS OLDER (THAN KITTY) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 <input type="checkbox"/> FL19
FL18. Say: Poppy is older than Kitty. Poppy is 6 years old and Kitty is 5 years old . and go to FL23.		<input type="checkbox"/> FL23

<p>FL19A. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.</p> <p>Thank you. Now I want you to try this.</p> <p>Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>).</p> <p>When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.</p> <p>If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin</p>	Dalo	is	seven	years	Old	One
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	day	her	father	sent	her	to
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	the	shop	to	buy	sugar	He
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	gave	Dalo	some	money	Dalo	put
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	it	in	her	bag	The	bag
	25	26	27	28	29	30
	had	a	big	hole	On	the
	31	32	33	34	35	36
	way	Dalo	lost	the	money	Sam
	37	38	39	40	41	42
	saw	the	money	and	gave	it
	43	44	45	46	47	48
	to	Dalo	She	was	happy	She
	49	50	51	52	53	54
	thanked	Sam	and	went	to	the
	55	56	57	58	59	60
shop						
61						
<p>FL20. Results of the child's reading.</p>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED NUMBER __ __					
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED..... NUMBER __ __					
<p>FL21. How well did the child read the story?</p>	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY..... 1					
	THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY..... 2					2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL23
	THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3					3 <input type="checkbox"/> FL23
<p>FL22A. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] How old is Dalo?</p>	CORRECT (DALO IS SEVEN) OR (SEVEN)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3					

[B]	Who sent Dalo to the shop?	CORRECT (HER FATHER) OR (FATHER).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3
[C]	What was Dalo asked to buy?	CORRECT (SHE WAS ASKED/SENT TO BUY SUGAR] OR (SUGAR)1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3
[D]	Why did Dalo lose the money?	CORRECT (BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG) OR (BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3
[E]	Why was Dalo happy?	CORRECT (BECAUSE SAM GAVE HER THE MONEY).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3

<p>FL19B. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.</p> <p>Thank you. Now I want you to try this.</p> <p>Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>).</p> <p>When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.</p> <p>If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin</p>	Chisomo	ali	mu	sitandade	2
	1	2	3	4	5
	Tsiku	lina	Chisomo	ataweruka	ku
	6	7	8	9	10
	sukulu	anauyamba	ulendo	kupita	kwawo.
	11	12	13	14	15
	lye	akuyenda,	anaona	maluwa	ofiira
	16	17	18	19	20
	kustogolo	kwake.	Maluwawo	anali	pafupi
	21	22	23	24	25
	ndi	munda	wa	chimanga.	Chisomo
	26	27	28	29	30
	amafuna	kutengako	maluwawo	kuti	akapatse
	31	32	33	34	35
	amay	ake.	Chisomo	anathamanga	kulowa
	36	37	38	39	40
	mmunda	muja	kuti	akathyoleko	maluwawo.
	41	42	43	44	45
	Mwatsoka,	iy	anagwa	pafupi	ndi
	46	47	48	49	50
	mtengo	wa	mango.	Chisomo	anayamba
	51	52	53	54	55
	kulira.	Mwini	munda	adamuwona	ndipo
	56	57	58	59	60
	adafika	pafupi.	lye	adamupatsa	Chisomoyo
	61	62	63	64	65
	maluwa	ambiri.	Chisomo	anasangalala	ndipo
	66	67	68	69	70
adathokoza	mwini	munda	uja.		
71	72	73	74		
<p>FL20B. Results of the child's reading.</p>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED..... NUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED NUMBER __ __				
	<p>FL21B. How well did the child read the story?</p> <p>THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY 1</p> <p>THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2</p> <p>THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3</p>				2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL23 3 <input type="checkbox"/> FL23

<p>FL22B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] Kodi Chisomo ali sitandade chani?</p> <p>[B] Nanga Chisomo anaona chiyani pomwe amachokera ku sukulu?</p> <p>[C] Ndi chifukwa chiyani Chisomo anayamba kulira?</p> <p>[D] Tchulani malo omwe Chisomo anagwera.</p> <p>[E] Kodi Chisomo anasangalala chifukwa chiyani?</p>	<p>CORRECT (CHISOMO ANALI MU SITANDADE 2) OR (SITANDADE 2) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (IYE ANAONA MALUWA) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (IYE ANAGWA) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (CHISOMO ANAGWERA PAFUPI NDI MTENGO WA MANGO / PAFUPI NDI MTENGO WA NTCHOCHI) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (CHIFUKWA CHAKUTI MLIMI UJA ANAMUPATSA MALUWA AMBIRI/ CHIFUKWA ANAPEZA MALUWA OTI AKAPATSE MAYI AKE)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p>	
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<p>FL23. Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS BOOK so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.</p> <p>Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say: Start here.</i></p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say: What is this number?</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say: Thank you. That is ok.</i></p>	<p>9 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>30 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>48 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>74 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>731 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
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FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT .. 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL28
FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', no attempt, for remaining pairs and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	7 & 5 CORRECT (7).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 11 & 24 CORRECT (24).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 58 & 49 CORRECT (58).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 65 & 67 CORRECT (67).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 146 & 154 CORRECT (154).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	
FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	3 + 2 CORRECT (5).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 8 + 6 CORRECT (14).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 7 + 3 CORRECT (10).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 13 + 6 CORRECT (19).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 12 + 24 CORRECT (36).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	
FL26. Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	CORRECT (3)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3	2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL26B 3 <input type="checkbox"/> FL26B
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		<input type="checkbox"/> FL26C
FL26B. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		
FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __. Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	CORRECT (20)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3	2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL26E 3 <input type="checkbox"/> FL26E
FL26D. That's correct, 20.		<input type="checkbox"/> FL27
FL26E. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		
FL26F. CHECK FL26: WAS THE ANSWER CORRECT?	YES, FL26=1..... 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3..... 2	2 <input type="checkbox"/> FL28

<p>FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own.</p> <p>Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (pointing to the missing number).</p> <p><i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', no attempt, for remaining patterns and say: Thank you. That is ok.</i></p>	<p>5, 6, 7, __ CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>14, 15, __, 17 CORRECT (16).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>20, __, 40, 50 CORRECT (30).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>2, 4, 6, __ CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>5, 8, 11, __ CORRECT (14).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	
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<p>FL28. Result of interview with child.</p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	<p>COMPLETED01 NOT AT HOME02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED03 CHILD REFUSED04 PARTLY COMPLETED.....05 INCAPACITATED06</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>	
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FS11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES__ __ : __ __	
FS12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA..... 2 CHITUMBUKA..... 3	
FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA..... 2 CHITUMBUKA..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH 1 CHICHEWA..... 2 CHITUMBUKA..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
FS16. <i>Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.</i> <i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i> <i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

FL module booklet

Sam is a cat. Tina is a dog. Sam is 5. Tina is 6.

Dalo is seven years old. One day, her father sent her to the shop to buy sugar. He gave Dalo some money. Dalo put it in her bag. The bag had a big hole. On the way, Dalo lost the money. Sam saw the money and gave it to Dalo. She was happy. She thanked Sam and went to the shop.

Chisomo ali mu sitandade 2. Tsiku lina
Chisomo ataweruka ku sukulu anauyamba
ulendo kupita kwawo. Iye akuyenda, anaona
maluwa ofiira kutsogolo kwake. Maluwawo
anali pafupi ndi munda wa chimanga.
Chisomo amafuna kutengako maluwawo kuti
akapatse amayi ake. Chisomo anathamanga
kulowa mmunda muja kuti akathyoleko
maluwawo. Mwatsoka, iye anagwa pafupi ndi
mtengo wa mango. Chisomo anayamba kulira.
Mwini munda adamuona ndipo adafika
pafupi. Iye adamupatsa Chisomoyo maluwa
ambiri. Chisomo anasangalala ndipo
adathokoza mwini munda uja.

9

12

30

48

74

731

7

5

11

24

58

49

65

67

146

154

$$3 + 2 =$$

$$8 + 6 =$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 _ 4

5 10 15 _

5 6 7 _

14 15 — 17

20 — 40 50

2 4 6 —

5 8 11 —

